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RESTS WITH CRISP.

World's Fair Appropriation in the Speaker's Hand.

CAN BRING IN CLOSURE.

Might Decline to Recognize the Obstructionists.

HE CHOOSES TO DO NOTHING.

Another Day Lost in Filibustering and the End Is Not Yet.

SENATE IMMOVABLE AS A ROCK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—Speaker Crisp has the World's Fair appropriation in the hollow of his hand. While the filibustering strength is dwindling there is an ugly remnant of it left, and the Speaker is the only person who can stop the dilatory proceedings. He can, in the first place, decline to recognize the filibusters. As he does not seem willing to do that, he can have a rule reported from the Committee on Rules which will bring it to a stop and will let the business of Congress be concluded. There is no other way, except by the grace of the filibusters themselves, and the small squad of these swear they will never do it.

There are some of the Democratic leaders in the House who profess to think that the dilatory proceedings will come to a sudden end at some unexpected moment. A few of them looked for it this afternoon, while others said it would not come till late tomorrow afternoon.

The mere decrease in the number of the filibusters does not give the promise which these leaders hold out. The fewer the filibusters get, the uglier they become in their determination to defeat the appropriation for the Fair. Holman seems to have deluded himself into the belief that in the end the Senate will permit last year's Sundry Civil appropriation to be extended until Dec. 15, and let the present bill, with its World's Fair appropriation, fail. He is wrong, but so long as his delusion lasts, filibustering is encouraged.

The situation is an extraordinary one. It could not have happened in the last Congress. Probably there will never be another House in which it can happen. A minority of the House, and an insignificant one at that, literally blocks public business.

Filibusters Afraid of a Test.

It is afraid to have another test on the World's Fair appropriation, for that test could be had by letting Gen. Bingham's motion to table Holman's motion to reconsider come to a vote. If the opponents of the Fair have gained strength they would not be afraid of this motion. But they know they have lost and they dare not come to a vote, which would make it impossible for them to filibuster further against the appropriation.

Under the rules of the present House there is no way of stopping dilatory proceedings except as indicated. The willingness of Messrs. Reed and Burrows to join with the Speaker in reporting a rule which would stop the dilatory proceedings has been made known to him. He evades the points with vague promises that when the filibusters' ranks are thinned out a little more he will see if something cannot be done for the Fair. The reckless and malignant warfare against the Exposition appropriation calls for sterner tactics than this. Speaker Crisp and the majority back of him are responsible for the orderly conduct of public business in the House. They cannot evade their responsibility.

The enemies of the Fair laugh at the talk of a rule. They say that Speaker Crisp defined his position for all time during the silver struggle, when he refused to report a rule which would bring a vote, unless a majority of the Democratic members petitioned for it. The cases are not similar. If the silver bill had passed the House and its opponents had filibustered against tabling the usual parliamentary motion to reconsider, the similarity would be established.

But if the Speaker is so strongly opposed to a closure rule, his responsibility for finding some other way of stopping the filibustering becomes greater. To Messrs. Hopkins, Taylor, and others of the Illinois members he talks as though he would find a way out, yet he does not seem to do so.

Day Consumed in Dilatory Motions.

Today's World's Fair proceedings in the House were tame. In the absence of Outhwaite, Amos Cummings, of New York, took the lead in the dilatory motions. He was aided by his colleague, Little, by the youthful Bailey of Texas, Bankhead of Alabama, Dickerson of Kentucky, and three or four others. It was not a difficult task to alternate the motions to take a recess and to adjourn with demands for a quorum and calls of the House until the afternoon was used up.

Tomorrow the proceedings may be more interesting. The joint resolution continuing the Sundry Civil Appropriation of last year to July 30 expires, and Holman will bring the third resolution which the Appropriations committee has authorized. This extends the appropriation five days more, which would carry it to Thursday noon. Holman wanted the committee to authorize extending the appropriation till December, but it refused. He may get some one on the floor to offer this amendment, though this is hardly likely, as the time is not ripe for it and he would be sure to see his plans miscarry. The supporters of the Exposition will make no objection to another extension limited to five days, as they can afford to wait. But they will not permit the passage of any general resolution.

Enemies Go Faster than Friends.

The nervous strain of the long fight is beginning to tell, yet the encouraging sign is that the enemies of the Fair go away faster than its friends. Some of the members who have remained through all the hot spell today succumbed to the heat and left for the seashore to get a little rest. But almost without exception they assured the men who are managing the fight that they would come back Monday ready to stay until December.

The same skillful management on behalf of the Fair goes on. This afternoon there were thirty-seven members, who are avowed enemies, away without pairs while there was scarcely a supporter of the Exposition who had to go away that did not succeed in finding a pair. Nevertheless it is rapidly coming down to a question of the actual presence of a quorum in Washington.

Director-General Davis and Commissioner St. Clair, while weary of the prolonged fighting, seem not discouraged at the outlook. When every suggestion of a compromise is made, either by postponing action till December or granting a loan instead of a government subscription, Col. Davis has pointed out the injustice of either course. It may be said that while some of the filibusters have proposed to compromise on the loan, others have declared they are just as much opposed to a loan as they are to an appropriation, and will keep up their dilatory proceedings. So there is nothing to be gained by encouraging the talk of a loan. As to the postponement till December, Col. Davis has shown that, after both Houses have actually voted the appropriation, to postpone now would be a staggering blow at the credit of the Fair.

Senate Solid as a Rock.

The Senate continues immovable as a rock. Not half a dozen Senators can be found who take any stock in the notion that this year's Sundry Civil bill could be extended till December. They know Holman's tricks too well to consent to such a scheme. Further than this, many of them point out that if Congress should actually adjourn without passing the Sundry Civil Appropriation, they would inevitably be brought back to a special session under the call of the President. Naturally, nobody is authorized to speak for the President in this matter, for it would be premature for him to assume that Congress would adjourn without making provision for carrying on all the functions of the government. Yet, if the emergency should arise, none of those Senators or Representatives who understand how many important objects have to be provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation has the least doubt that the President would bring Congress back to its duty.

Meanwhile the Senate as a body is not worrying about the House adjournment resolution. That resolution is now in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senators know that Chairman Allison will have it reported just as soon as the condition of public business warrants it. Said Mr. Allison tonight: "I do not suppose there will be any objection in the Senate continuing last year's sundry civil appropriation five days, but that is all we will do. It is idle to talk about the adjournment resolution. The Appropriations committee has no intention of reporting it until the House has passed the Sundry Civil bill. The way to pass the Sundry Civil bill seems to be to stop the filibustering in the House. We cannot adjourn so long as that is going on and the bill is not passed."

Hollowness of Constitutional Grounds.

The hollowness of the opposition to the appropriation on "constitutional grounds" is shown by a glance at the history of the New Orleans Exposition. Feb. 27, 1885, which was in the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Horr of Michigan offered an amendment to the Sundry-Civil bill, which reads as follows:

For the purpose of aiding the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, now being held in the City of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, not to exceed the sum of $300,000 is appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be made immediately available, to be used first in payment of the indebtedness now outstanding of said Exposition, which is due persons, firms, or corporations living and doing business outside the State of Louisiana, including dues to foreigners or foreign nations, and such as are due to States and Territories from said Exposition.

Secondly, in payment of all premiums heretofore awarded or which shall be awarded. (The remainder of the amendment provided for its expenditure by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.)

The *Record* shows among those voting for the amendment, which was passed, the following names: Blanchard, Cobb of Alabama, Dockery, Forney, McMillin, Mutchler, Oates, and Wise. All these Democrats are now opposing the Fair appropriation and some of them are filibustering.

Mr. Cummings of New York, who is in charge of the filibusters, when asked what the situation meant, said that it meant that the appropriation would not go through and that the Republican party of Illinois would be out $5,000,000 campaign fund. The filibusters were determined in their opposition and that the Committee on Rules would bring in no proposition looking towards a closure, as there was a Democratic majority of thirty-three against the proposition.

The Committee on Rules did not act this morning upon Mr. Bingham's resolution providing for a species of closure rule for securing the final disposition of the bill, and the author is not hopeful of any favorable action on it. This morning he was asked whether he could not move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution and have the House act directly upon it. He replied that he could make that motion, but it would come to naught. He had seen it tried several times, but the committee was always triumphant.

THREATENED TO DROWN THE CORONER.

Farmers of Burritt Object When the Official Stops a Funeral for an Inquest.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—Tuesday three boys were drowned in the Town of Burritt, in this county, while in swimming. The funeral of one of them, George Oliver, occurred the next afternoon. Coroner Aagesson heard of the drowning and proceeded to Burritt to hold an inquest. He arrived while the funeral of young Oliver was in progress and interrupted it to hold the inquest. The funeral was largely attended, the boys being sons of prominent farmers and their drowning having created a profound sensation. The interruption by the Coroner created a sensation and considerable feeling was aroused. Word had previously been sent the Coroner that no inquest was necessary. He insisted that the law required it and held the inquest. While he was holding this inquest the crowd became more and more angry, and when he had finished seventy-five stalwart farmers served notice on him that if he attempted to hold an inquest over the two Eddie boys they would throw him in the river. Discretion overcame valor and the Coroner fled to Rockford. Today a delegation of Burritt farmers came to town. An attorney told them that the law required it and read and explained the theory. The farmers replied that the inquest was a farce, because the Coroner never summoned a witness who saw the boys drown, but merely took some formal testimony from those who saw them taken from the water. They say it is simply a scheme of his to get his fees and declare that they will remember him.

WHY KENNEDY KILLED BROKER PAGE.

The Man Had Frequently Given Orders Which the Firm Refused.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—E. D. Page, brother of the broker murdered by Ronald Kennedy, who afterwards committed suicide, came home yesterday. Speaking of the tragedy he said: "I fail to understand what motive could have induced Kennedy to take the life of my brother. We have not had any business with Kennedy for more than two years, although he repeatly gave us orders to buy Pennsylvania railroad and Atchison stocks. He was very fortunate at one time and made about $20,000. In the November panic a decline in his stocks amounted to just about what he had made. Kennedy was continually giving large orders to buy stocks, but we declined to accept them on the ground that he was asking us to take too much. It is quite possible that Kennedy gave my brother an order and upon his refusal to execute Kennedy took his life." Mr. Page said further that he had heard Kennedy say he had accounts in other offices on the street in which he was carrying Atchison stocks.

IS DYING SLOWLY FROM OSSIFICATION.

Rose Clemons of Paul's Valley Turning to Bone—Death Is Imminent.

EL RENO, O. T., July 29.—[Special.]—Rose L. Clemons, the 18-year-old daughter of Thomas Clemons of Paul's Valley, O. T., is slowly dying of ossification. She is four feet tall and weighs only twenty-eight pounds. There is no flesh on her bones and she cannot talk because of a malformation of the tongue. The work of ossification has been slow, as she can yet move her limbs, but they are stiffening and her death is not far distant. Her father, who is poor, has asked admission to a Kansas City, Mo., hospital for his daughter and it has been granted.

DISMAY IN THE HOUSE

WATSON'S CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS ON THE FLOOR.

Gen. Wheeler Has an Extract Read from the Georgia Member's Campaign Book and Says It Is a Disgraceful Reflection—Watson Reiterates the Charge and Says He Is Ready to Prove Every Word—Greeted with Democratic Hisses—Investigating Committee Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—Gen. Wheeler of Alabama and Tom Watson of Georgia made things lively in the House today and kept members in the chamber for nearly two hours in spite of the intensely hot temperature. They also enabled Jerry Simpson's youthful heir to do a thriving business selling Watson's book.

Wheeler had a grievance against Watson on account of criticisms of his political record, and has made persistent efforts for two days to get a chance to reply under the guise of a question of privilege. But the House, being in the heat of a contest over the World's Fair appropriation, was not inclined to listen, nor was Speaker Crisp willing to allow Wheeler to abuse the rule respecting "personal privilege" in order to get off a campaign speech. Wheeler persisted in his efforts for half an hour today in spite of the rulings of the Speaker, who finally lost patience and compelled him to desist.

The little Alabamian then tried another method of getting even with Watson. Opening a paper-bound book, copies of which had been hawked about the Capitol during the morning, he said he arose to a question of privilege and sent to the desk to be read the following extract from the People's party campaign book, entitled "Not a Revolt; It is a Revolution," edited by Thomas E. Watson of Georgia:

Startling Extract from Watson's Book.

There is nothing more singular than the infatuation of a system which has been weighed and found wanting and over which hangs the sentence of doom. Belshazzar is repeated at every epoch, and wherever the mad King reaches his last evening on earth his feast is certain to be had. Revelry and wine and music within; the tread of Cyrus and his Persians without. The pampered aristocrats will listen to no warning until Daniel strides into the hall and the laugh of the voluptuary freezes on the lips of the quaking coward.

The Congress now sitting is one illustration. Pledged to reform, they have not reformed. Pledged to economy, they have not economized. Pledged to legislate, they have not legislated. Extravagance has been the order of the day. Absenteeism was never so pronounced. Lack of purpose was never so clear. Lack of common business prudence never more glaring. Drunken members have reeled about the aisles—a disgrace to the republic. Drunken speakers have debated grave issues on the floor, and in the midst of maudlin ramblings have been heard to ask, "Mr. Speaker, where was I at? Was I at?" Useless employés crowd every corridor. Useless expenditures pervade every department.

The charge contained in this paragraph that drunken members reeled about the floor of the House and drunken speakers debated grave issues at once secured Wheeler the attention he desired, and as it unquestionably presented a question of privilege Speaker Crisp allowed him to proceed. This was a great opportunity for a shrewd politician and a good talker to have flayed his opponent, but Wheeler had many disadvantages and could not make the most of the chance to bring his opponent to grief. He is a small man with a bald head and full, flowing beard, a quick, nervous manner, and has a habit of jerking his words out with such rapidity that many of them are clipped or skipped and lost entirely by the most attentive listener. The effect of his peculiar delivery and eccentricity of manner often provoke laughter when the matter of his speech is least mirth-provoking. These unexpected interruptions irritated the little General and set his nerves on edge. But Wheeler is an honorable and courageous man and generally respected by his fellow-members.

Watson Built on the Razor-Back Style.

Near him today sat the Georgia Alliance leader, who presents a striking contrast to Wheeler in every respect. Watson comes from the part of Georgia where Alexander H. Stephens lived, and where the statesmen and the swine are built on the razor-back style. Watson is lank, thin visaged, brave and pugnacious. Not a West-Pointer, like Wheeler, but a countryman, self-educated, a keen and ready debater, quick at repartee, and one of the coolest of men under all circumstances.

Standing almost within arm's length of Watson Gen. Wheeler denounced the charge of drunkenness upon the floor of the House as the most ridiculous falsehood ever uttered on the American continent. It was an insult to the House to make such a charge without the least foundation in fact. He had been in Congress many years and had never seen anything so scandalous, and had inquired of members whether they had seen any drunken members in the House, every one of whom said they had not.

This statement, made no doubt in good faith, caused a smile on the faces of Representatives who remembered the scene in the early part of the present session when a prominent Democratic lawyer brought himself under public criticism by his maudlin condition when he attempted to champion the claims of Rockwell of New York to hold a seat in the House to which the Committee on Elections declared he was not elected.

Wheeler continued to comment upon Watson's "wholesale charge of drunkenness" for a time, but soon drifted into a running commentary upon points of his own political record, which he claimed Watson had unjustly attacked. After being called to order many times by the Speaker he was induced to take his seat.

Hisses Greet the Georgia Member.

The Georgia member sprang to his feet promptly and was recognized to reply. For some time his remarks were directed to a reply to certain things said by Wheeler and not connected with the question of privilege. Several Democrats demanded that he be called to order. Among them was Mr. Coombs of New York, whose demand was resented by Mr. Watson with the defiant exclamation: "No New York Representative can bulldoze a Representative of Georgia in the exercise of his rights. You understand that, will you?"

Murmurs of disapproval, mingled with suppressed laughter and hisses, were heard on all sides, and the Georgian, after meekly listening to the warning of the Speaker to confine his remarks to the question of privilege, proceeded to reply to remarks of Wheeler that were personal to Watson, but foreign to the question of privilege. He declared that Wheeler had no just cause of grievance against him, because he had voluntarily gone to Wheeler and offered to correct any mistake he had made in alluding to his record, and it was untrue that he had threatened Wheeler with personal violence. On the contrary, he had treated him with the utmost courtesy and respect.

The Democrats interrupted Watson many times, trying to bring him down to an explanation of the charge of drunkenness, and Speaker Crisp as often requested him to speak to the question, but Watson coolly, calmly, and deliberately went on his way and said what he pleased.

He Looked at Mr. Cobb.

Reading slowly and with emphasis the objectionable extract from his book, he paused a full second as he uttered the quotation, "Mr. Speaker, where was I at?" and looked squarely at an uneasy Southern member. This was Mr. Cobb of Alabama.

Mr. Cobb is a member of the Elections committee. Some months ago he addressed the House on the Noyes-Rockwell case, defending the title of David B. Hill's townsman, Rockwell, to his seat. Mr. Cobb was not well that day. He had braced up before beginning his speech and had also taken the precaution to have a glass of cold tea on the desk before him. His speech was confused and incoherent, and it was in trying to find out just how much of it he had gotten over that he asked the Speaker "where he was at." The incident had been forgotten until revived today and Mr. Cobb got more attention than he wanted.

When his pause had sufficient dramatic effect Mr. Watson continued. He assured the House that he had not entered into partnership with the gentleman to advertise the volume (laughter,) but the gentleman, in attempting to harm the book, had helped it.

He (Watson) stood here to defend every line in the book, and he would do so before all comers, North or South. "I say," he continued with emphasis, "that every word in that book is literally true, and all men that have been here keeping their eyes open and wanting to admit the facts will admit that these facts are literally true."

He declared that because he made the assertion, and because the ten members of the People's party were in the power of a tyrannical majority, he was selected as a scapegoat. (Hisses and contemptuous laughter on Democratic side.)

"O, O," continued Mr. Watson, "if you want to howl me down, you can do so and I will appeal from your tyranny to the fair sense of justice that abides in the hearts of the American people." (Applause on Republican side.)

Much Excitement and Confusion.

This declaration that the charges were true caused a scene of much excitement and confusion. A hundred members were standing in the aisles or in their places to hear above the noise of hissing and condemnation what was said by the young Georgia member.

Funston of Kansas, who remembered an occasion when he was hissed in the House in the same manner, rushed down the aisle to the side of Watson and shaking his big fist towards the Democrats showed an angry protest against any member being hissed down when exercising his rights of speech upon the floor of Congress. This protest was received with general laughter from the Democratic side, but Speaker Crisp sternly lectured the House for its disorder and gave warning that order must be preserved.

Watson persisted in going on with his remarks, but was called down upon demand of Tracey of New York and compelled to be seated pending the formality of "taking down the words" and reading them from the desk. Again and again he rose but was ordered down.

Finally in the midst of the excitement Jerry Simpson came to the assistance of his party leader by moving that he be allowed to explain the charge he had made in the book and reaffirmed in the hearing of the House. Permission being granted, Watson arose with as much coolness as though he was about to undertake a pleasant task. Apparently he was the most unconcerned person present. He again read the objectionable extract with this comment and pointed emphasis upon the offensive words, and finally reaffirmed the truth of every word. The House had allowed a bar to run in the basement of the Capitol and, what more, he said, could be expose Archon that it should bear such fruit, and gently he went the more excited interviewed. "No, I am, until they could ascertermination even to Watson was required to from, how long I am pleasure of the House. my business is, or who ch was the answer return re.

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Then there was an awkward pause. The Democrats did not dare present a resolution of censure or to propose any punishment, and the Republicans did not choose to help them out of their predicament. It was a matter of common knowledge that the charges were directed toward members of the majority party, and it was their duty to suggest the course to be pursued.

Mr. Boatner of Louisiana stood ready with a resolution providing for an investigation by a special committee, but was dissuaded from presenting it at that time. So the House passed on to other business, and Watson came down the aisle laughing to receive the congratulations of the Representatives of the People's party.

Half an hour later Mr. Boatner offered his resolution for an investigation and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. The Speaker appointed Boatner of Louisiana, Chairman; Wolverton of Pennsylvania, Buchanan of Virginia, Grant of Vermont and Simpson of Kansas. Mr. Grant is the only Republican member of the committee. The committee held a preliminary session this afternoon and agreed to hold its investigations with closed doors.

After the tumult had subsided Jerry Simpson's promising boy got past the doorkeepers with an armful of the books so well advertised, and the members soon bought out his stock.

The frontispiece of the volume—a libelous woodcut of Mr. Watson himself—would justify the author in bringing suit against his publishers.

THE FATAL USE OF A GARDEN HOE.

Charles Winn and Will Atwell Fight and Both Will Die.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—What will prove a double murder occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon, between two farm hands, on the farm of James Wiltshire, in the Bayou Bottoms, above this city. Charles Winn and Will Atwell became involved in a quarrel over a file, of which Winn had first got possession. After the exchange of a few words Winn picked up a hoe and struck Atwell in the back, severing five ribs from the spinal column. He followed this with another vicious blow just under the left shoulder-blade, then dropped the hoe and started to run. Atwell, who still had strength enough to stand, picked the hoe up and dealt Winn a terrible blow on the head, crushing the skull. Harry Hudson, an old colored man who lives near by, brought them to the police headquarters tonight, and after their injuries were dressed Winn was sent to the residence of his sister on Upper Fifth street and Atwell to the St. Mary's Hospital. The physicians say that neither of the men can recover.

SAYS HE WAS OFFERED A LARGE BRIBE.

A Member of the Kentucky Legislature Listens to an Accusation.

CINCINNATI, O., July 29.—Harvey Myers, ex-Speaker of the Kentucky Legislature and a member of the present Legislature, was today accused in a public meeting of the Covington, Ky., Board of Aldermen by Ald. John Droege with having offered him (Droege) $2,000 to vote for a certain street-railroad ordinance. Mr. Droege read a letter dated today from Mr. Myers, addressed to the Alderman, saying he was sorry he could not get the money agreed to be paid last night, but that he would have it ready as soon as the ordinance was passed. Mr. Droege asserts that he went by appointment to the office of Hallam & Myers and there accepted the offer made by Myers, the stipulation being that $1,000 was to be paid today upon the passage of the ordinance and the remaining $1,000 when the Mayor signed it. Mr. Myers was present and heard the charge made and heard his letter read. He has made no public statement, but to friends he says that Droege approached him and asked how much could be had for a vote.

Joined the Church Before Death.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.—Julius Wise (colored), was executed at Lexington C. H., today for the murder of another negro some time ago. Wise joined the church an hour before his execution, and professed belief in his soul's salvation.

ASK FOR A RECEIVER.

ORDER OF THE IRON HALL SAID TO BE IN ARREARS.

Members Make Complaint to the Superior Court at Indianapolis, Alleging Irregularities on the Part of Some Officers—Benefits Declared to Be Overdue and No Provision to Meet Maturing Liabilities—Salaries of Supreme Officers Said to Be Excessive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—The Superior Court of this county was today asked by Albert Baker and others to appoint a receiver for the Order of the Iron Hall. The news created a sensation, as the institution was thought to be sound. The complaint recites that the organization was formed Dec. 15, 1881, and that one of its objects is to establish a benefit fund and also a life fund, in which benefits are paid to members at death. There are 1,200 local branches of the order.

The complaint sets forth at some length the rules and by-laws and says Freeman D. Somerby is and has been for five years the Supreme Justice of the corporation. The plaintiffs allege that they are members of the organization and are entitled to benefits from both funds. The complaint alleges that the corporation is indebted for maturing benefits for the remainder of the year 1892 over $1,000,000 and for sick and disability benefits over $325,000. For 1893 it is indebted for maturing benefits $4,000,000 and for sick and disability benefits over $650,000. For 1894 it is indebted for maturing benefits $6,000,000, for sick and disability benefits $650,000. For 1895 it is indebted for maturing benefits over $9,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits over $650,000.

Reserve Funds Not Available.

The complaint further says that the reserve fund in the hands of the branches amount only to about $1,200,000, only one-seventh of which is available each year for the payment of liabilities; that the real estate of the defendant corporation amounts to $1,000,000; that the assets are composed largely of cash on hand, more than half of which is deposited in a bank outside of Indiana, of which Mr. Somerby, the Supreme Justice, is Vice-President, and J. Henry Hays, Supreme Trustee, is Cashier, and that the bank is of limited capital.

The complaint charges reckless and extravagant payment of salaries, and the expenditure of large sums of money for traveling expenses, and pretended claims amounting in one year to over $50,000, which sum, says the complaint, was appropriated and used by Somerby in the pretended payment of expenses. At different times all the general fund has been exhausted and large sums of money have been taken from the reserve fund and placed in the general fund instead of allowing it to remain sacred to pay the benefits and claims of the members.

The complaint charges that Somerby, in order to keep this matter secret, has made changes and alterations in the books; that he has appropriated large sums on account of charter fees and other money received by him from the officers of local branches and other sources; that in violation of the articles of the constitution no meeting of the Executive committee has been held since 1890 and no special or called meeting since 1891; that no report has been made to the members of local branches concerning the financial condition of the organization since 1890; that there has been no auditing of the books since 1891; that a special session of the Supreme Sitting was called at Indianapolis in 1891, and that the only business transacted was to raise Somerby's salary from $6,000 to $10,000 per year; that he prevailed upon the Finance committee to keep this report from being made to members of local branches.

Must Consult His Attorney.

Mark C. Davis, Supreme Cashier of the order, said when approached by a reporter: "I am surprised beyond utterance and can say nothing about it until I consult my attorneys."

"Has there ever been an intimation of crookedness existing in the home office?"

"Never. If this has been brewing for any length of time I have known absolutely nothing of it. Not half an hour ago I heard of the application for a receiver, and it was the very first knowledge I had of it. A few years ago an application was made for a receiver for the order, but no charges of this kind were made, and the difficulties were soon adjusted. I cannot tell you anything about the financial condition of the order. I will say, however, that the interests of the members will be the first thing looked after, and they will have every possible protection."

WEST SUPERIOR WOOLEN MILLS ASSIGN.

Attachments Filed by Ohio Parties for Spite, It Is Said.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—The West Superior Woolen Mills company today assigned to Walter Tower, President of the State Bank of Wisconsin. The mills were operated by Enoch and Enoch J. Sales, who removed from Portsmouth, O., where they did their banking with the Farmers' National. This bank, when they moved, claimed an indebtedness of $34,500. The Sales disputed the amount, but finally agreed to pay at the rate of $250 per week. They more than fulfilled this agreement, paying in all $25,000. It is said that the Portsmouth people were angry because the Sales left their town. Today they attached wool in transit valued at $15,000. Other creditors, among them C. B. McCarthy, wool buyer, and the Jones Manufacturing company of Black River Falls, became frightened and attached, and an assignment was made for $95,000. Marshall Field & Co. took the mill's entire product. The Sales claim they are solvent. Business will be resumed.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A BUILDING.

A Railroad Man Loses His Life at Nevada by a Collapse.

NEVADA, Mo., July 29.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this morning the Tyler Building and the Nevada Drug Company Building adjacent, two-story bricks, collapsed. The Tyler was unoccupied below stairs, owing to repairs being made. Frank L. Mead, freight conductor on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, who was asleep in one of the second-story rooms, was killed, his neck being broken. His body was taken to Sedalia, his home, this afternoon by an escort of the local lodge K. of P., of which he was a member. The east wall of the Tyler Building had been pierced and sustained by props while a new foundation was being built under it. It is supposed the disaster was occasioned by these props giving way. The drug store building was drawn down by the fall of its neighbor. Both buildings are completely wrecked. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

No Decision in Alice Mitchell's Case.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—Nothing was done in the Mitchell case today, some of the jurors being absent. When court opened Judge Debose said there was some misunderstanding about the matter. He said that he would charge the jury tomorrow morning. Alice Mitchell was on hand and had taken her seat before the bar. She appeared more cheerful than usual. She was driven back to the jail as soon as the jury was dismissed.

New Smelter Blown In at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 29.—[Special.]—Another new smelter blew in here today. This is the second big plant erected here within the last three months, and makes this camp one of the largest smelting points in the West. The new smelter was erected and is operated by the Bimetalic Smelting company, and is built to handle a low grade of ore, thousands of tons of which is known to exist in the mines of Lake County.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:

Fair, north winds.

Pages.

1 Speaker Crisp Responsible for Delay.
Charge of Drunkenness in the House.
Benefit Order in Trouble.
Ninety-four Deaths from Heat in New York.

2 McKinley-Warner Joint Debate at Madison
South Town Assessment Made.

3 Coal Prices to Go Upward in September.

5 Redistribution Bill Urged.
Mrs. Fanny Fithian Wants to Settle.
Breckinridge Talks Tariff at Chester.

6 Everything Still Quiet at Merrill.
Tom Burns Released and Will Fight.

7 Two Favorites Win in Hawthorne's Mud.
Consignee Wins at Long Odds in the Mud.
Tea Tray Keeps Up His Winning Streak.

8 Garfield Park Ordinance Vetoed.
Smoke Nuisance Can Be Abolished.
Politicians Seeking to Secure Voters.

9 Washburn to Let the Option Bill Go Over.
Review of Trade.
Crops Not Damaged by the Heat.
Knights Templar to Convene at Denver.

10 Santa Fe Charges a Conspiracy.
Cheap Gas from Crude Petroleum.

13 News of the World's Fair.
World's Fair Exhibit by Catholic Women.

14 An Open Letter to Bishop Fallows.
Judge Gresham Disallows a $10,000 Claim.

CABLEGRAM FROM DODGSON IN ENGLAND.

It Was Dated Colne and Asked That His Office Be Cared For.

MENASHA, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—A cablegram was received in this city today from Colne, England, supposed to have been sent by Edgar Hodgson, the insurance agent who left suddenly a few days ago. The message asked that his office be looked after, but was not signed by any one. It is doubted by some that Dodgson was in England when this telegram was sent, as it is believed it might have been sent by some friend at Colne. Mr. Engelhetzen of the Rockford Insurance of Rockford, Ill., said the Dodgson case would be investigated at headquarters, and if it was thought possible steps would be taken to bring him back.

RUMORED HE HAS BECOME A CATHOLIC.

M. J. Hart, the Jackson, Miss., Jew, Secures His Gentile Wife.

JACKSON, Miss., July 29.—[Special.]—April 10 M. J. Hart, a Jew, was secretly married here to a Catholic girl. One week afterwards the girl's mother locked her up and denied Hart admittance. He then attempted suicide in his mother-in-law's house, where he had gone to demand his wife. He was removed to his father's house and the girl spirited away. Hart has since attempted suicide four times. Last night his wife returned from Natchez and they were remarried by the resident Catholic priest and departed at once for Birmingham, their future home. It is stated Hart agrees to become a Catholic.

BROOKSHIRE CERTAIN TO BE LYNCHED.

The Murderer of Jailer Tipton and Tom Howard in Jail at Richmond, Ky.

RICHMOND, Ky., July 29.—Alonzo Brookshire, alias Hurley Charles Crow, the murderer of Jailer Tipton and Tom Howard of Mount Sterling, was captured at Valley View this afternoon by Sheriff Bates of Madison county, who placed him in the Richmond jail for safe keeping. Charlie Johnson, who was charged with having assisted Brookshire in making his escape, was also arrested. Excitement is high and Brookshire will be lynched tonight. He has acknowledged the deed. Citizens of Madison, Menifee, and Montgomery Counties are on the warpath.

TERRORIZED BY ITALIAN LABORERS.

Residents Near Kouts' Station Make an Appeal for Protection.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—An appeal was made to the authorities today for the arrest and prosecution of the lawless Italians at work on the right of way of the Columbus Construction company at Kouts' station, this county. The people have been terrorized by the gang, which challenged interference with their drunken orgies. In a fight between Michael Fogarty and one of the Italians the latter received injuries which may prove fatal. At points along the line in this county people are becoming alarmed at the depredations committed.

WRECK OF A COMBINATION TRAIN.

The Engine and Several Box Cars Go Into the Ditch—No One Seriously Hurt.

MINONK, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The Illinois combination train, due at 5 p. m., was wrecked at Hudson, sixteen miles south of here. The engine and three box cars left the tracks and went into the ditch. The engineer, fireman, and flagman saved themselves by jumping. The passengers were badly shaken up but so far as known none were even seriously hurt. The track was torn up to such an extent that traffic will be delayed until tomorrow morning.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART AND HIMSELF.

A Young Man in Missouri Becomes Jealous and Commits a Bloody Deed.

CAMERON, Mo., July 29.—A young man named Parrot saw a particular friend of his and Miss Annie Coder walking to the park this evening. Driven to desperation by jealousy he shot and killed Miss Coder and ended his own life with the same pistol.

Failure of Sporting Goods Dealers.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—[Special.]—The Charles Stark company, dealers in watch cases and sporting goods, has assigned. The firm has been in business for years and no longer than a year ago was credited with a surplus of $80,000, but keen competition and the company's slashing of rates has driven it to the wall. Pressure from the Bank of Hamilton and Union Bank precipitated the assignment. The former is creditor for $49,000, while the claim of the Union is $15,000. The assets are estimated at $147,000 and the liabilities are placed at $143,000. Other creditors are in Montreal, Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States.

Saloonkeeper Killed at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 29.—Phil J. Dawe, proprietor of the Copper Chief saloon, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by James Murphy, who was Assistant Chief of the Fire Department during the great Seattle fire. Murphy was arrested while taking a drink in another saloon. No possible cause for the deed is known further than that Monday night the men had a few words about mixing drinks.

Jo Daviess Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion.

GALENA, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The Executive committee of the Jo Daviess County Soldiers and Sailors' Association have completed arrangements for holding their annual reunion at Hanover Sept. 7.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Posey & Crawford have bought the Little Annie mining property at Summitville, Col., for $650,000, and will begin work there at once.

Two of the Mexicans arrested in Texas last week for the murder of Luis Garcia at New Laredo, Mex., were released Thursday. The other two promise to make a hard fight to prevent extradition.

Dominick Cateline, an Italian miner, was killed Thursday by a fall of slate in mine No. 3 of the Osage Coal and Mining company at Krebbs, I. T. This is the mine in which 100 men were killed by an explosion last January.

LAST EDITION.

NINETY-FOUR DIE.

Terrible Mortality from Sunstroke in New York.

OVER 300 PROSTRATIONS.

Eight Days of Unprecedented Suffering from Heat.

HORSES BLOCK THE STREETS

Chicago Keeps Cool, and Refreshing Rains Fall.

ONLY FOUR DEATHS RECORDED.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—Today was the worst and most malignant day of all the eight of affliction before the almost unprecedented hot visitation came to an end. The heat-weary and worn out inhabitants of the metropolitan region arose this morning—most of them from sleepless pillows—and looked eagerly for some sign of the promised relief. Instead of coolness in the air it was hotter than ever. There was not so much as one breath in it to stir the stagnant exhalations of a week of torrid temperatures and humidity. The whole accumulation of the dreadful heat seemed to hang on a palpable mass in the streets. One could feel the waves striking upward from the broiling pavements and downward from the copper-colored sun, and between the two, men seemed to be ground between millstones.

Hot enough and sickly enough was the atmosphere over in the wide, aristocratic, deserted streets of up-town, but in the crowded tenement-house districts, where nobody "goes out of town" and where people swarm like bees there have not been such scenes in twenty years.

People took their bed clothes up to the roofs and occupied the last available inch of space trying to get a breath of fresh air and sleep under the open heavens. Those who were denied that blessed privilege slept on the fire escapes and panted in doorways, or sat all night with their heads out of the windows. There was not an instant of cessation in the torture. At 3 o'clock in the morning, when it was the coolest, the temperature was 81° and the great and unchecked humidity made that seem 20 degrees higher.

Dead Horses Block the Streets.

The wind was from the south and blew only three miles an hour during the morning. The heat in the streets steadily increased. Horses fell down in the traces and died. All the up and down street cars were stopped at times until the horses that blocked the tracks could be relieved.

The teams were relieved every mile along the lines, but even with that they toppled over every few blocks. Five principal street car companies have lost more than 200 horses in these eight days.

The temperature at 9 o'clock at Hudnut's was 87°; at 10 it had gone up to 90°; an hour added another degree; at noon it was 93°; at 1 o'clock 95°; and at 3 o'clock 99°. Then everybody was making for the shade. Many of the busy down-town streets were almost deserted, and even the thunder of Broadway was hushed a little.

The people on the east side were leaning out of the windows panting for air and the little children were stripped and still suffering. There was no sign of the cold wave and there were not even clouds to temper the sun until late in the afternoon. The swelter continued without abatement until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Then a

lyn, prostrated while unloading the steamship Basil at Martin's stores.
DAVIS, FRANCIS, No. 141 Sixth avenue.
DEAL, JACOB, No. 30 McWhorter street, Newark.
DEMSEY, ANN, No. 452 East Twenty-third street.
DEVINE, MARY, No. 340 West Forty-second street.
DONLON, JAMES, No. 84 Berry street, Brooklyn.
DONOVAN, JAMES, No. 51 Middagh street, Brooklyn.
DOUGHERTY, JOHN, No. 1187 Railroad avenue.
DOYLE, GEORGE, No. 159 Lincoln avenue.
FERNEY, FRANCIS, No. 506 East Fourteenth street.
FREEDMAN, THEODORE, No. 886 Second avenue.
FISHER, MRS., No. 544 Newark avenue, Jersey City.
FREDERICKSON, CHRISTIAN, No. 55 North Sixth street, Brooklyn.
FRICK, OTTO, No. 15 Boerum street, Brooklyn.
FRUSH, ADAM, died at Roosevelt Hospital.
FUREY, ELLEN, No. 62 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn.
GARD, ELLEN, prostrated in Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.
GRANT, NELLIE, No. 12 Madison street.
GRASS, JOHN, No. 1101 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.
GUSHURST, MICHAEL, No. 239 West Twenty-fifth street.
HESS, GEORGE, No. 85 Marion street.
HIGGINS, JOHN, No. 46 Meeker avenue, Brooklyn.
JEROWSKY, LOUIS, No. 1118 First avenue.
KAVANAGH, JOHN, No. 90 Ewan street, Brooklyn.
KELLAHER, MARY, No. 29 Main street, Brooklyn.
KELLY, EDWARD J., No. 888 second avenue.
KELLY, JOHN, No. 635 Third avenue.
KEUTTHE, RICHARD, No. 184 Eagle street, Brooklyn.
KLEMFELTER, ANTON, No. 4 Delmonico place, Brooklyn.
KOHLT, LEWIS, No. 86 Stockton street, Brooklyn.
LAMPONI, G., died at Chambers Street Hospital.
LANIGAN, MICHAEL, died at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.
LEAHY, MICHAEL J., No. 134 One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.
MACLIN, MARGARET, No. 903 Eighth avenue.
MAHONEY, THOMAS, died in Van Brunt street, Brooklyn.
MANER, MICHAEL, No. 62 Schaik street, Newark.
MEYER, WILLIAM, died at Kinney street and Railroad avenue, Newark.
M'AULIFFE, WILLIAM, No. 378 Eighth avenue.
M'CABE, JAMES, No. 426 West Forty-ninth street.
M'DONALD, WILLIAM, No. 316 East Forty-sixth street.
McELROY, GEORGE, No 155 West Twenty-seventh street.
McGUIRE, CATHARINE, No. 431 East Fourteenth street.
MCKONKEL, MARY, No. 63 Grove street.
McLEAN, JOHN, No. 55 Spring street.
McMANUS, MICHAEL, No. 334 East Twenty-fifth street.
M'NAMARA, JAMES, No. 5 North Moore street.
NOCHEING, MARGARET, No. 83 First avenue.
O'MALLOY, MICHAEL, died at Bellevue Hospital.
PAASCH, WILLIAM, No. 317 East Fifty-ninth street.
PENGREE, JOHN C., traveler for Page, New & Co. of Boston; died in his room in the Astor House.
POWERS, JOHN R., No. 44 East Fifty-sixth street.
PRATT, JANE, of Pacific street and Stone avenue, Brooklyn.
PREINA, ANN, No. 521 East Fifth street.
RANDLE, ARTHUR, No. 83 Catharine street.
ROACH, BRIDGET, No. 108 Sanford street, Brooklyn.
ROGERS, ALONZO, No. 107 West Fifty-third street.
ROSN, BERTHA, died at Vesey street and Broadway.
SCHONEBERGER, WILHELMINA, No. 39 South Sixth street, Brooklyn.
SMITH, GEORGE, No. 286 West Eleventh street.
SWINDELMAN, ANTHONY, No. 60 Bank street.
THORNTON, JAMES, No. 951 Second avenue.
VELBINGER, MARY, No. 67 Thompson street.
VOESAHN, BRIGITHA, No. 728 Second avenue.
WEBER, JOHN, No. 302 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.
WELSEKI, CATHARINE, No. 65 Third avenue.
WESCHDELL, EMANUEL, No. 302 Eighth avenue, Newark.
WILLIAMS, SUSAN A., No. 232 West Twenty-fourth street.
WISSE, CLUSTION, died at Chambers Street Hospital.

CHICAGO KEEPS COOL.

The Temperature Drops to 59 Degrees and Then Rises to 64.

The cooler weather had a marked effect on the number of heat fatalities and prostrations. Only four deaths were reported. They were:

The Dead.

PETERS, MARY, 53 years old, No. 266 West Ohio street.
EATON, DOUGLASS, 37 years old, stonecutter, No. 6311 Honoré street.
PETERSON, HENRY, 60 years old, gateman, No. 192 North Sangamon street.
MATHIAS, CHRISTOPHER, 53 years old, florist, No. 11 Commercial street.

The Coroner will investigate the cause of the death of James Ward, 35 years of age, whose body was found in the rear of No. 5110 Wabash avenue early yesterday morning. It is believed that he was overcome by the heat.

"Regular Chicago weather" was the verdict of the man in the Auditorium tower last night. The highest point reached by the temperature during yesterday, according to the thermometer in the tower, was 64°, reached at 7 p. m. The lowest point was 59°, touched at 8 a. m. Taken on an average Chicago had the coolest weather of the country. The cool wave and the showers have gone on to the northeast, the showers lingering in the Lake Erie region.

At Boston the temperature fell to 78°. New York and Washington, D. C., still had the hot wave with them, New York's highest temperature in the day being 94° and Washington's 96°. South and southwest of Chicago fair summer weather prevailed.

For today and tomorrow slightly higher temperature is promised, with a possibility that it may reach 80°. No rain is on the program, although thunder showers may come, that form of weather being a sort of free lance.

The temperature, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 66 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 66; 10 a. m., 67; 11 a. m., 66; 12 a. m., 66; 1 p. m., 66; 3 p. m., 69; 6 p. m., 69. The barometer at 8 a. m. was 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.62.

The Welcome Rain.

The rain yesterday morning was scarcely less welcome than it was Thursday evening. The cold wave had brought relief, and the rain meant at least a continuance of the cool weather. People welcomed the necessity of donning rubbers and gossamers, and it was deemed a privilege to substitute umbrellas for parasols. The downfall was general throughout the city and its environs, and except for the enervating effects of the week of excessive temperature there was little to recall the ordeal through which Chicagoans have just passed. With the cool breeze from the lake came renewed vigor, and despite the slush and drizzle of the early morning business seemed to pick up materially.

The air was washed till it was as pure as Chicago's forest of smokestacks would permit, and when, a little after noon, there was a rift in the clouds and the sun shone forth, thousands of people who for a week had staid at home unless compelled to go out availed themselves of the opportunity of getting a breath of the fresh air. Front seats in the grips after 1 o'clock were in demand.

It is rare that Chicago has such a protracted period of torrid weather, and the mortality from sunstroke has been something unusual. Up to the time the rain began Thursday evening a total of, ninety-six deaths attributable to the heat had been reported. In addition to these fatalities there were no less than 200 prostrations within six days. The following is the exact list by days:

	Deaths.	Prostrations.
Saturday, July 23	3	5
Sunday, July 24	5	10
Monday, July 25	15	24
Tuesday, July 26	17	68
Wednesday, July 27	34	67
Thursday, July 28	21	26
Friday, July 29	4	..
Totals	96	200

The foregoing statement contains only those cases reported to the police and it is probable that fully 600 or 700 people were overcome by the intense heat so as to be laid up on sick beds. Physicians report that they have many patients now suffering from troubles directly due to the last few days of terrible heat.

Overcoats and Sealskins Worn.

Last night the thermometer fell sharply and it almost seemed as if the mercury were ashamed of its former antics and were bent on going to the other extreme. Even in the afternoon overcoats and sealskin sacques might be seen on the streets, and after dark wraps were in order everywhere. It was a change, however, that no one grumbled at. After the experience of the last week, if the majority of citizens had been compelled to unpack their winter wearing apparel, it is to be doubted if they would have raised a protest.

GOV. BROWN'S WIFE PROSTRATED.

She Fell on the Street and May Die—Cooler in Illinois.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Brown, wife of Gov. Brown, was prostrated by the heat today and now lies at the Hotel Rennert in a critical condition. Mrs. Brown had just come back from Ocean City, where, with her husband, she attended the ball of the season last Saturday. Mrs. Brown is a beautiful woman and one of the leaders in Maryland society. She was about to visit her dressmaker when overcome in the street. There are four doctors in attendance tonight.

WARSAW, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The excessive heat of the last week was dispelled by rain and cool breezes from the north last night. The hot weather was of inestimable benefit to growing corn. Wheat thrashing and haymaking were retarded by the recent rains.

MINONK, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—A cool wave struck this section of the country this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock and the thermometer dropped to 66° in a short time. Today a rain and wind storm did some damage to corn.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29.—[Special.]—The heavy rain which fell here last night was needed by corn, potatoes, and pastures. The atmosphere has cooled off greatly, the mercury registering 25° to 30° lower than yesterday.

TWENTY-NINE MORE DEATHS.

Philadelphia Swells the Record of Fatalities Resulting from the Hot Spell.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—Twenty-nine deaths were added to the results of the hot weather today, but relief is now at hand. A thunderstorm burst upon the city tonight and the temperature has fallen several degrees.

ORDINARY LABORERS SCARCE.

Indianapolis Contractors Having Difficulty in Securing Help—Carpenters in Demand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—There is much complaint among contractors owing to the scarcity of common laboringmen. The city has an unusual amount of excavating, building, and streetmaking, which has absorbed all the surplus common labor. Among skilled trades there is a lack of carpenters, owing to the extensive demand for them at the State Fair grounds. The State Board of Agriculture has notified several of the contractors to double their forces or give up the contracts, and there is difficulty in obeying the order. The natural trenches are also creating a sharp demand for labor. Indianapolis is experiencing the most active year in the building interests and street improvements in its history.

Messenger Boys Threaten to Strike.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—There is a strike brewing in the American District Telegraph company office. The messenger boys complain of the long hours and that they do not get paid for messages which are undelivered because there is no one at the address to receive them. There is a rumor that the company is going to abolish the payment of three cents for every message brought back, and this and the long hours and the "closed" calls have excited some of the boys to rebellion. There was a meeting at the Dutch Reformed Church in Fulton street last night, and the question of a strike was discussed. Another meeting will be held Sunday or Monday, and if a strike is determined on plans will be made to prevent other boys filling the strikers' places.

Journeymen Plumbers in Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—The United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada finished their third annual convention last evening and today they will recreate at Lake Minnetonka. The Press committee stated that no action of public interest was taken, as all questions of wages, hours, etc., are left to the local unions. A resolution of sympathy with the Homestead strikers and condemnation of the course of the Carnegie company was adopted.

Labor Men Still After the Pinkertons.

The "murder" committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly understands that there is a provision in the Illinois statutes that no private armed force can be maintained in the State without a license from the Governor. The committee has sought legal advice, and if it is favorable to its idea Gov. Fifer will be asked to revoke the license issued to the Pinkerton organization. If the license is revoked the plan is to have all Pinkerton men found with revolvers arrested.

TRIED TO KILL THE TOWN MARSHAL.

James Hays Shoots One Man and Escapes from the Court-Room.

URBANA, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—James Hays, an employé of the Urbana Brick company, made a desperate attempt to murder City Marshal Cregier last evening. Hays had trouble with a neighbor during the day, and during the quarrel he fired one shot at him, but the ball missed the mark. For this he was arrested by the Marshal, and while the trial was in progress at the Justice's court he attempted to escape, when the Marshal grabbed him, whereupon Hays drew a revolver from his inside vest pocket and fired at the officer, who stepped aside and escaped being killed. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and among them was Deputy Sheriff William Wells, who was standing near the door. Mr. Wells saw the revolver and started to get away, but the ball struck him on his ear, passing through the ear, grazed the back part of his head and passed on through the wall. Hays broke away from the Marshal, ran down stairs into the street and made his escape. The officers and citizens pursued him, and two or three shots were fired, but they failed to take effect. A large number of citizens were sworn in as police officers and started in pursuit. Sheriff Fox offered a reward of $50 for his capture. Two of the officers lay in wait near Hays' residence and about 1:30 a. m. he made his appearance and two shotguns were instantly thrust into his face, when he threw up his hands and was led to jail. His preliminary examination was held this afternoon and Justice Snyder held him to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer to the charge of assault with intent to commit murder, in default of which he was again lodged in jail. Hays is a very bad man, having had numerous quarrels with his neighbors. Hays is about 45 years of age and has four children. This makes three men now confined in jail here on the same charge, the others being Noah Corbin, who killed Jacob Tucker at Sidney last week, and Lawson Stearns, a citizen of Homer, who attempted to shoot his daughter yesterday morning.

COMMANDERIES GOING TO DENVER.

Where Some of the New York Bodies Will Be Quartered—Excursions Arranged.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—Intelligence is received daily from additional commanderies signifying their intentions of taking part in the Knights Templar conclave. New York State will be well represented. Among the main commanderies from there which will participate in the meeting are the Palestine Commandery, which will have its headquarters in palace cars while in the city; the Apollo of Troy, which will stop at St. John's College; the Manhattan and Columbia of New York City, which will be at home in their cars; the Grand of Rochester, with headquarters at the Albany Hotel; the Lake Erie and Hugh De Paynes of Buffalo, which have engaged accommodations at Wolfe Hall and the Gilsey Hotel, respectively, and many others. Excursions to the many beautiful resorts surrounding Denver have been arranged, and the visiting Knights will be enabled at reasonable rates to see some of the finest scenery in the world.

North Carolina Society Note.

Miss Rosa B. Gill, who has been dispensing those gleaming attractions and fond delights which break in entrancing ripples of sweetest witchery upon the heart, and start its pulsings out in waves of rapturous dreaming, left home last Thursday for Eastern Carolina to visit her uncle, Mr. J. F. Gill. She is a maid, indeed, of grandest mold, for a thousand charms she doth unfold, and drown all hearts in that sweet spell, where purest, fondest raptures dwell.—*Henderson Farmer.*

DEBATE THE TARIFF.

GOV. M'KINLEY AND W. C. WARNER AT MADISON, WIS.

Henry Watterson Compelled to Be Absent on Account of Sickness and His Place Taken by the Tariff Reform Advocate of New York—Democratic Subcommittees Named by Chairman Harrity—Silver Men in Colorado Bolt the People's Party Nominee for Governor.

MADISON, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—Ten thousand persons gathered at the lake side to hear the McKinley-Warner joint debate this afternoon. A message arrived in the morning that Henry Watterson would be unable to take part in the debate, and W. C. Warner of the New York Tariff Reform club, who is stumping the State for the Democratic committee, took his place.

Mr. Warner spoke first. He defined Democracy as being "Equal rights to all, and special privileges to none." The great question which had been raised by the adoption of the Democratic platform at Chicago, and which the people were to settle, was "Whether you could tax a nation into prosperity," and on this question he would chiefly dwell. The whole system of a protective tariff is founded on wrong and injustice. The system was instituted because we are a product of the feudel ages, a relic of the barbarous ages of the past. It was simply a means to compel the common people to bear the burdens which the rich should bear. If McKinley was rightly reported to have said that the people do not know whether they are taxed $1 or $1,000,000 by an indirect system, what then is the use of making such a fuss about it? If the place of collecting these taxes were only moved nearer home, there would be a revolution not excelled by that of Watt Tyler in England years ago. It is only the ignorance of the common people which allows the present system to exist. The Democrats propose to put the revenue taxes just as high as possible upon the things the wealthy use and as low as possible upon what the poor use. As a result of the McKinley bill we now have a Democratic majority in Congress of 150 (almost as much as the tariff on seal plush). This is simply a foretaste of the mighty avalanche which will descend upon the Republicans next November. The aim of the Democrats, he said, was free trade.

Gov. McKinley held the vast audience till supper time. Said he: "What is tariff reform, anyway? Who can tell? Cleveland said several years ago that he knew nothing about the tariff. In Madison Garden speech he told his auditors naught to show that time had brought enlightenment to his mind. And the 150 majority in Congress, what definition has it given to the term tariff reform? It has passed a bill to untax wool for the sole benefit of the New England manufacturer and the injury of all farmers while leaving the duty on all woolen articles that man is counted on to wear. Yes, and it has passed a bill to lift the tariff on cotton ties for the benefit of the South while the almost identical iron bands used in many other callings still have upon them the old duty. This is tariff reform. This is the economic policy of the Democratic party, and it might better be called no policy at all, for it obviously represents no system and can produce no uniform result for good or bad."

The speaker then dwelt on the disadvantage of the direct tax system and quoted Jefferson and Madison as earnest opponents of it in time of peace. In closing, he said that the United States had thirty years of protection, and the country has improved its financial position so that it is unrivaled among the nations, and $200,000,000 of the public debt has been paid. Thirty years ago 95 per cent of the hardware of the country was of English make, but now 95 per cent is American.

The tariff or free trade has nothing to do with strikes or lockouts. It has nothing to do with differences between employer and employé.

He accused the Democratic Congress of defeating the World's Fair bill and of doing nothing for the benefit of the country.

Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas delivered a prohibition address to a large crowd at the same place in the morning.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES NAMED.

Chairman Harrity Appoints the National Executive and Campaign Bodies.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National committee announced this afternoon the National Executive and Campaign committees. They are as follows:

W. F. Tarpey, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Carlos French, Connecticut; Samuel Pasco, Florida; Clark Howell jr., Georgia; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; Charles W. Blair, Kansas; Thomas H. Sherley, Kentucky; James Jeffries, Louisiana; Arthur Sewell, Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; Michael Doran, Minnesota; Charles Howry, Mississippi; John G. Prather, Missouri; Alvah W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; William F. Sheehan, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Samuel Rhoney, Rhode Island; Holmes Cummings, Tennessee; O. T. Holt, Texas; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; Basil B. Gordon, Virginia; William F. Harrity, Pennsylvania, Chairman ex-officio; S. P. Sherin, Secretary ex-officio.

The Campaign committee is composed of the following:

Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; A. P. Gorman, Maryland; William F. Sheehan, New York; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; B. F. Cable, Illinois; F. C. Wall, Wisconsin; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; William F. Harrity, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harrity will not select the members of the Advisory committee until after the meeting of the Campaign committee, which has been called for Thursday, Aug. 4. Chairman Harrity left tonight for Philadelphia and will return Tuesday next, when it is expected the new headquarters at No. 139 Fifth avenue will be ready for occupancy. It is generally conceded that Calvin S. Brice will be chosen Chairman of the Campaign committee, unless Gov. Campbell can be put in shape to accept the position.

SILVER MEN REVOLT IN COLORADO.

They Will Not Accept the People's Party Candidate for Governor.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—The silver party and the Populists are involved in a political row which promises one of the warmest battles in the history of Colorado. When the People's convention adjourned last night it was understood that the silver convention would meet today and ratify that ticket. The *Rocky Mountain News*, which the day after the Chicago convention refused to support Mr. Cleveland and since the Omaha convention has supported the candidacy of Gen. Weaver, came out this morning and flatly refused to support Mr. Waite, the fusion candidate for Governor, alleging that he was incompetent to hold that position. When the silver convention was called to order this morning, T. M. Patterson, editor of the *News*, together with his friends, was on hand with his fighting clothes on. All day the convention has been in an uproar over the ratification of Waite, the remainder of the ticket being agreed upon.

This afternoon a vote was taken on the motion that the Silver convention indorse only the electors named by the People's party. This motion was lost by a vote of 109 to 60. Then the motion that the entire ticket of the People's party be indorsed was accepted by a vote of 115 to 56. The delegates voting in the affirmative were representatives of both the People's and Silver convention. Those voting in the negative consisted of straight silver delegates. The minority are greatly dissatisfied, and the result of today's work, it is thought, will be their withdrawal from the People's party and the inauguration of a hard and lasting fight during the coming campaign.

REPUBLICANS ENJOY THE SQUABBLE.

Democrats and People's Party in the Sixth District No Longer Friends.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 30.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District and their former allies, bed-fellows, and coadjutors, sometimes called the Farmers' Alliance, and again dubbed the People's party, have had a falling out, and the followers of Jefferson have applied for a divorce on the ground of unfaithfulness.

Two years ago the Farmers' Alliance nominated Andrew Ashton of this city for Congress and invited Democrats to join them in an effort to defeat the "high tariff robbers." The Democrats pondered over this invitation long and prayerfully. Mr. Ashton had never affiliated with the Democracy and was in accord with them only on one issue—that of free trade. He had formerly been a Republican, then drifted into the ranks of the greenbackers, then joined with the United Labor party, then took a turn with the Prohibitionists and two years ago had got around to the Farmers' Alliance, but had never shown any love for straight-out Democracy. Accordingly it took quite a bit of work by his friends to secure Democratic indorsement, and this was finally accomplished because of a desire to combine all the anti Republican votes in the hope of defeating Robert R. Hitt, the Republican candidate, and in consideration of a solemn promise that two years later (the present year) the Farmers' Alliance would indorse and support the Democratic candidate.

J. Stanley Browne, assisted by John D. Waterman, the leader of the "silkstockings," the dominant factor in the Democratic party in this county, better known as "The Dictator," undertook to deliver Mr. Ashton the indorsement of the Democrats of the district and to prevent a Democrat from being nominated. Mr. Ashton received a liberal support from them, so much so that he reduced Mr. Hitt's majority considerably.

During the campaign of 1890 Mr. Ashton employed a preacher named H. D. Dennis to stump the district for him. Mr. Dennis had been a Republican up to that time, and had stumped the district for Mr. Hitt. But, failing to be [illegible]ster at Lanark, and then failing [illegible] deputy internal revenue [illegible]rushed clergyman pin[illegible]

This ye[illegible]d evolved a step fur[illegible] full-fledged Jackson[illegible] becoming modesty asked for the Democratic nomination for Congress. His nerve seems to have commended itself to the Democracy, as he got it. Having captured the Democratic nomination Mr. Dennis turned to Mr. Ashton and his party, which this year sails under the name of "People's party," for indorsement. The Democrats set forth the pledges of two years ago and convinced one or two of the gentlemen who believe the country is going to the dogs that there should be honesty in politics. Calvin Countryman of this city was selected to attend to the matter at the district convention of the People's party. Mr. Countryman is a "poverty-stricken" farmer who has experienced the "adverse legislation directed by the Republican party at the farmers" to such an extent that he rents his four or five farms in Ogle County and now resides in an elegant house on one of the most fashionable streets of Rockford. He undertook to deliver the indorsement of the People's party to Mr. Dennis, but he reeked without his host. The convention met at Freeport last week and Mr. Ashton was Chairman. They refused to indorse Dennis and nominated S. H. Bashon of Carroll County, despite the efforts of Calvin Countryman.

The Democratic managers of the district were thunderstruck and declare the Democratic and People's parties will fuse no more. It has put J. Stanley Browne in a most awkward position, as he personally guaranteed the Democrats in 1890 that Mr. Ashton and his party would reciprocate this year if the Democrats would indorse him then.

Besides all this there is still further trouble. The saloon element of the Democracy is sore because a preacher was nominated and the Prohibitionists do not trust him and have nominated a candidate. With friends united and harmonious and foes divided everything is velvet for the Republican party in this district this year.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Result of Nominating Conventions Held Throughout the Country.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—[Special.]—The Republican nominee for Congress in the First Minnesota District is James A. Tawney of Winona, and in the Fifth District, Loren Fletcher of Minneapolis.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., July 29.—The abrupt action of the Clark delegates at the Ninth District Democratic Congressional convention yesterday in nominating Champ Clark of Pike county for Congress was followed later in the day by the Norton delegates nominating the incumbent, R. H. Norton. There are thus two Democratic candidates in the field.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., July 29.—Harvey Lindley of Los Angeles, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District today.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., July 29.—[Special.]—E. S. Owens of Kirksville, State and District Organizer of the Alliance, was nominated for Congress today by the People's party of the Sixth District. He came from Missouri eighteen months ago.

WARSAW, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—Col. B. F. Marsh will be a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in the Eleventh District.

EXTRA SESSION WILL BE CALLED.

Gov. Winans to Convene the Michigan Legislature Aug. 9.

LANSING, Mich., July 29.—[Special.]—Chairman Campau of the Democratic State Central committee had no trouble in bringing Gov. Winans to time today, and rather than follow the apportionment acts of 1881 at next fall's election an extra session of the Legislature will be called. This session will probably be called for Tuesday, Aug. 9. There are two vacancies in the Senate and three in the House, and as no special elections will be called to fill them several counties will be unrepresented at the extra session. These districts were all represented by Democrats, so they will not have a majority in the Senate and will have to submit eminently fair bills in order to secure their passage. It will cost the taxpayers $850 a day to repair the breaks occasioned by the piece of partisan Democratic legislation.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS OPEN.

How the House in New York Is to Be Used by the National Committee.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—The house hired by the Republican National committee for headquarters, at No. 518 Fifth avenue, was thrown open for business today. There was a leak in the pipes over the big front reception-room, and the water came down through the gaudy frescoing and made big puddles on the new carpet. The large room on the ground floor in front is to be used as a reception-room. A wire partition fences off the apartments of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms has a little place just back of that. The rear room is to be used by Secretary McComas. On the second floor the front room is reserved for Mr. Carter himself, and the back rooms for Mr. Clarkson. There will be desks for all the members of the Executive committee and the usual facilities in the way of telegraph and telephone communication. New awnings have been provided for the front of the house and a long flagpole is rigged over the cornice, whence may soon float a flag bearing the names of Harrison and Reid.

WHITELAW REID LIKELY TO COME.

His Presence Expected at Springfield Aug. 18—Large Demonstration Certain.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—W. W. Tracy, President of the Illinois League of Republican clubs, is in the city to invite Whitelaw Reid to address the league convention, which meets in Springfield, Aug. 18. Mr. Tracy said today that Mr. Reid had not declined the invitation. He intended to visit his aged mother, who resides in Ohio, about the middle of August, and President Tracy added: "It is not far from Ohio to Springfield."

"Then you think it is almost settled that Mr. Reid will accept the invitation?"

"Yes, and I think he will witness a gathering of Republicans which will convince him that Illinois is going to roll up a good sized majority for Harrison and Reid. There will be from 2,000 to 4,000 delegates at the convention. In 1888 we had 868 clubs in the league in our State, and now we have over 1,000. The league is splendidly organized and a club exists in every town in each of the 102 counties in the State."

WILL NOT SUPPORT THE TICKET.

Democrats Displeased at the Action of the Central Committee.

At a meeting of the West End Democratic club of the Nineteenth Ward the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Central Committee of the Democratic party has ignored entirely the published request of this club that the coming primaries be held under the provisions of the primary law; and,

WHEREAS, Even at the proposed go-as-you-please primaries the committeemen from this ward have refused this club the poor privilege of being represented by a judge; therefore,

Resolved, That we indorse the action and resolutions of the Tenth Ward Democracy, and pledge ourselves to cooperate with them and with other disfranchised Democrats in their attempt to obtain their rights, or failing in this to endeavor to secure the defeat of any ticket nominated in defiance of those rights.

The consensus of opinion as expressed by the club members is that if justice and fair play cannot be had at the hands of the County committee then they will go where justice may be had, and rights common to each citizen are respected.

North Dakota Republican Convention.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 29.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention will be held at Fargo Aug. 2 with 325 delegates. The Republican clubs of North Dakota will meet the same date to elect delegates to Buffalo, N. Y. Chief Justice Corliss, Republican, has been indorsed by the Independents. The Republican vote in the State in 1890 was 19,000; the Democratic vote, 12,000, and the Independent vote; 5,000.

Gen. Weaver at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., July 29.—Gen. James B. Weaver arrived here tonight and delivered an address. He affirmed his belief in the ultimate and not far distant triumph of free silver, through the instrumentality of the ballot. Gen. Weaver, who is accompanied by his wife, will go from here to Aspen.

Cannon May Be Asked to Withdraw.

TUSCOLA, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—A rumor is current that a mass-meeting of the anti-Cannon Republicans of the Fifteenth District will be held soon, asking him to withdraw from the Congressional race. The date cannot be learned.

No Danger in Minnesota.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said that the split in the People's party in his State would prevent the party from becoming dangerous to the Republicans.

Young Republicans Where Adlai Lives.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The Republican first voters of this city held a meeting tonight and formed an organization for campaign work.

GOVERNOR'S DAY RAINY AT FRANKFORT.

The Indiana Troops Receive Their Commander During a Shower.

FRANKFORT, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—Rain has been the principal feature of the weather this, Governor's, day at the encampment, but had little effect on the crowd which has filled the camp to overflowing all day. Gov. Chase was met at the Monon depot shortly after noon by Adjt.-Gen. Ruckle and his staff and a reception committee of Frankfort's city officials and citizens.

The different regimental bands last evening combined and gave a musical festival on the public square.

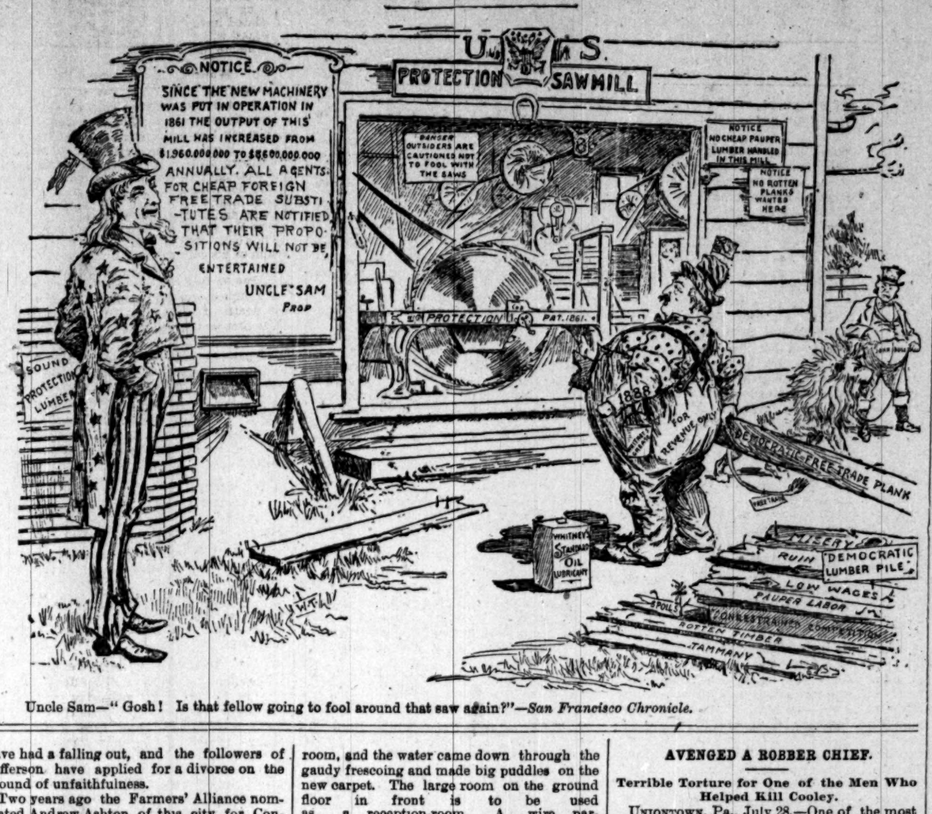
The sanitary condition of the camp has been excellent, but on account of the excessive heat the sick list has run high, there being at one time 169 on the roll. The artillery report no sickness. Capt. Curtis was slightly indisposed all day yesterday, but refused medical attention. Despite the drizzling rain and extremely sloppy condition of the streets the parade of the entire militia force took place this evening, Gov. Chase and staff reviewing the troops from a gaily decorated stand at a corner of the public square.

Costly Pipe.

The Shah of Persia has a tobacco pipe worth $400,000.

New departure by the favorite Det. L. & No. and Chicago and West Michigan lines. Thousand mile tickets will be sold at $20 and made valid for two years in favor of purchaser, his wife and children. These new features will commence with tickets sold on and after Aug. 1, 1892.

BEWARE THE BUZZ.



Uncle Sam—"Gosh! Is that fellow going to fool around that saw again?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

AVENGED A ROBBER CHIEF.

Terrible Torture for One of the Men Who Helped Kill Cooley.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 28.—One of the most daring and dangerous bands of outlaws, next to the Molly Maguires, that ever persecuted the citizens of this State was until last Friday led by Jack Cooley. The band was named after this fellow, who was noted for his criminal record and his ability to escape justice for his crimes. Cooley's band robbed travelers and the farmers of the surrounding country, fleeing to the coke regions when a Sheriff's posse would start in pursuit. Once in the coke region it was almost impossible to make an arrest, as it would be tempting murder to follow Cooley or his band of robbers into the timber, where they had many outlawed characters as supporters.

A trap was set for Cooley last week. He was captured and shot. His last words were: "See that my death is avenged." Sunday Cooley was buried, and then the remnant of his band began its work of revenge. Today the facts in a horrible crime came to light from the Sheriff, who arrested a man named Rankin, one of Cooley's band, for stealing a flock of sheep. Since Cooley's death Rankin is said to have been chief of the outlaws who appropriated a drove of sheep from a farmer who lives near this town. The Sheriff secured from an eye-witness the story of the methods pursued by the band in avenging the death of their leader. After the theft of the flock of sheep the outlaws drove them to this place and sold them to a butcher. With the proceeds liquor was bought. The men reveled in their camp in the forest during Monday. Last evening the band, numbering a dozen men, proceeded to the house of Wesley Sisler, near Haydentown. Sisler had helped kill Cooley, it is said. He was seized by the outlaws and pinioned. His only child, a young girl, was then assaulted by members of the band. The helpless father's cries for help were stifled by blows and a gag. His struggle for liberty was stopped by a blow from a musket butt. After accomplishing their revenge for the murder of their chief the band departed. It is a surprise to many that the outlaws did not kill Sisler. It is believed, though, they thought it would be greater punishment for him to live to witness his child's sufferings. It is not thought the girl will recover. A Sheriff's posse will start in pursuit of the band at once. "Lynch them all," is the cry heard here tonight.

AH SIN'S STREAK OF GOOD LUCK.

Escape of a Chinaman Who Was to Play the Skull in Hamlet.

Rocky Mountain News: It is related of Jack Langrishe, when he was making a small fortune by giving the early-day residents of Colorado dramatic art in strong nightly doses, that he once played a memorable "return" engagement in an interior mining camp, where the inhabitants insisted on "Hamlet." Now Langrishe, being a comedian in more respects than one, did not at all favor the Shakspearean idea, but instead tried to shake the natives' faith in the "legit" by insisting that Toodles or Pink Dominoes would enable him to shine to much better advantage. Hamlet was insisted upon, however—they wanted it all, including the ghost—and with Hamlet left in. Accordingly the somewhat small company was told to study up, characters were "doubled," and the leading man given a chance to distinguish himself as the melancholy Dane. One problem presented itself. No skull could be found for the graveyard scene. Mr. Langrishe represented to the committee who had made the request for a performance of Hamlet that the skull was all important—no skull no Hamlet: and what were they going to do about it? The committee considered. It was a new camp, with no graveyard, and there weren't even dead Indians around. Langrishe went to bed that night feeling hopeful. If the committee couldn't find a skull he would have a reasonable excuse for substituting Toodles on the momentous night.

The following afternoon Langrishe went into a small Chinese laundry to get his washing. Just as he entered he heard the voice of the Chairman of the committee in loud converse with the proprietor of the establishment.

"Want to go on the stage, John?"

"Yles; me lact; me bully lactor. How muchee gettee?"

"One hundred dollars, and here's your stuff."

Langrishe collared the Chairman just as he was leaving.

"What in thunder do you want that Chinaman for?" he thundered.

The committeeman leaned over confidingly.

"For Hamlet, of course; he's going to play the skull."

"Play the skull!" Why, great-all-fired crickets, man, how can he? A skull is not a whole man. It's a head."

"I know it," responded the enthusiast. "That's all he'll be by 6 o'clock tonight. "We'll have the head for you. We're goin' to lynch him—a Chinaman anyway. We'll give him a funeral and all that, of course."

It took the comedian an hour, after recovering from his horror, to convince the committee that a "head wasn't a skull." He played Hamlet that night, but the Chinaman was in the audience, not on the stage. And the leading man soliloquized over the defunct Yorick by using the whitened skull of a mule.

FIRE DESTROYS A DRUG STORE.

The Bank Adjoining Is Saved, but the Total Loss Is $7,000.

METROPOLIS, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—Fire this morning at 1:30 o'clock broke out in the drug store of William A. Bomar and, before its course could be checked,

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BUY YOUR COAL NOW!

DISINTERESTED ADVICE GIVEN THE PUBLIC BY DEALERS.

Why? Because Prices Will Go Upward in September—Today's Lincoln Park Yacht Club Regatta Will Be Judged from the Buena—The Course and Entries—John Redmond, Father of Little Annie Redmond, Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for the Murder of Dr. Wilder.

The Coal Dealers' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Union Hall on Adams street. About 100 members were present. It was agreed to hold the price of coal for August the same as has been maintained through July.

Secretary W. M. Mather, in speaking, after the meeting, of the coal situation, said:

"We dealers congratulated ourselves today that the Eastern 'combine' has not raised the price of coal for August. This leaves the price here the same. But the 'combine' will mine in August only 3,000,000 bushels of coal. This is no more than mined in August, last year, and less by 50,000 bushels than the amount mined in July. This means higher prices for September, and if Chicago people want to lay in their winter coal at a reasonable figure they should do it this month. From present appearances the Reading people are determined to push the price of coal up steadily."

WILL BE JUDGED FROM THE BUENA.

Lincoln Park Yacht Club Regatta to Be Sailed Today—The Entries.

The steam yacht Buena has been offered to the Lincoln Park Yacht club as the judges' boat in the club's regatta today and was accepted. This will enable the club to entertain a large number of friends on the Buena and the steamer Sunbeam, which had been chartered as the judges' boat.

The weather gave promise yesterday of a good day for yachting, although it is likely that a heavy, dead swell from yesterday's sharp norther will be running this afternoon. If it is, the Druid will have a decided advantage over the Scorpion on account of her superior length. Some of the smaller yachts of the club will not fare well, so far as speed goes, in a heavy swell. Prof. John P. Barrett, City Electrician, who is an old sailor, will act as judge, and J. Allan Hornsby, Secretary of the Department of Electricity of the World's Fair, and D. D. Dutton will act as timekeepers.

There are three boats entered in each of the three classes—Druid, Phantom, and Scorpion in the first class, Viking, Dragon, and American Girl in the second, and Alice, Lois, and Buena in the third. The main interest in the regatta will be the race between the Druid and Scorpion. These old time rivals will meet for the fourth time. Great things are promised for the Phantom, which will be sailed by Commodore Warner and will be the flagship of the fleet.

The boats will start from the buoy off the inlet to the lagoon at Lincoln Park at 2 o'clock. The course will be from that point to and around the two and one-half mile crib, thence north around the outer Lake View crib, back around the two and one-half mile crib to the starting buoy. In the event of extremely light winds the course will be a triangle, including the buoy at Lincoln Park inlet, the two and one-half mile and outer Lake View cribs.

REDMOND SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

The Jury Finds Him Guilty of the Murder of Dr. Wilder.

John Redmond was found guilty of the murder of Dr. Flavius Myron Wilder yesterday and the jury fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life. The case was given to the jury shortly after 3 o'clock and in twenty minutes the verdict had been signed. On the first ballot every one of the twelve men voted "Guilty." A short discussion then followed as to the penalty. Two of the jurors were for hanging, while the others felt that a life sentence was punishment sufficiently severe.

When the verdict was returned into Judge Tuthill's court the room was crowded. Among those present were Dr. Wilder's widow, his mother, and two sisters. No member of the defendant's family was present. When the jury filed past the prisoner he gave each a searching look, which was the first sign since the trial began that he took the least interest in the outcome. When a moment later Clerk Messerth read the verdict not a muscle of Redmond's face moved. His face, however, which is always flushed, grew pale and it was evident that he was making a tremendous effort to maintain his self-control. A motion was made for a new trial, and will be argued Monday next. The verdict came as a surprise to every one except those who had watched the course of the trial closely. The general opinion was that a verdict of insanity would be returned.

The Redmond case was one which excited peculiar and widespread interest, both from the circumstances preceding it and from the position and standing of the family of Dr. Wilder. The murder was committed Jan. 13 last. Redmond, who at the time boarded at No. 2719 South Park avenue, went to a drug store on String street and requested one of the clerks to call Dr. Wilder up and tell him to go to No. 2719 South Park avenue to attend a serious case of illness. The clerk did as requested and found Dr. Wilder out. "Never mind," said Redmond, and he went away. A little later the clerk called him up again and delivered the message. Dr. Wilder drove to the place indicated. His ring was answered by Redmond, who opened the door and without uttering a word shot the physician through the head. Then into his prostrate body he fired three bullets, after which he gave himself up to the police.

It has been claimed that he was insane, due to the kidnaping four years ago of his little daughter, Annie Redmond. The girl was found and a woman by the name of Josie Gurley was convicted of abducting her. Then came Redmond's arrest and trial for insanity. Dr. Wilder was the principal witness against Redmond when the latter was adjudged insane.

MRS. KELLY IS NOT CHEERFUL.

Indignant Because the W. C. T. U. Has Become Her Rival.

Mrs. Kelly, who has been furnishing temperance drinks to the thirsty in the corridor of the Postoffice Building, doesn't look with any degree of complacency upon the W. C. T. U. penny-in-the-slot machine for the furnishing of wild cherry phosphate at the north entrance to the Postoffice Building, notice of which was made in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. There is a crowd about the machine all day and many a penny is traded for drinks, while Mrs. Kelly stands by and sees her old customers leave her for her rival.

"I don't think it right that these Women's Christian Temperance people should come here and interfere with my business," Mrs. Kelly said. "Here I have been for years doing my best for the temperance cause, selling good honest lemonade to folks who would buy beer or whisky but for me, and this is how I am rewarded. That wild cherry phosphate is made with water right out of the hydrant. They pour some sort of stuff from a bottle into it, stir it with a stick, put in some ice, and there you are. They don't wash the cups, and I've seen some of the dirtiest people in Chicago drinking out of them."

SHE WILL PLEAD FOR THE BOYS.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson Thinks They Should Have Bathing Places.

Let the small boy take hope and keep a stiff upper lip. He has one friend at least. Perhaps he may yet have his daily cooling-off in the lake without fear of the blue-coats or patrol wagons. Today Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson is going to go to Mayor Washburne and plead the small boy's cause and ask that he may be allowed to enjoy the lake water unmolested until arrangements are made whereby he may swim without offense to the modesty of any one.

Dr. Stevenson was seen by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday at her home on North State street, and on being questioned as to her hopes and plans for public cleanliness she said:

"We have received no more subscriptions today. Tomorrow I am going to the Mayor and ask him to overlook the ordinance that prohibits bathing in the lake and not have the boys arrested. I think that this hot weather bathing ought to be allowed certain hours during the day, and at certain places near the central part of the city, so as not to be too far away from those who want to bathe. My plan for immediate relief would be the building of a large floating raft in the form of a square, which would have a shielding fence around it, but no roof. Let this be fastened somewhere close to shore. Within let there be a row of small lockers where people may go and leave their clothes in safety while they bathe. Perhaps some part of the inclosed pool might have a bottom for those who cannot swim. Such a raft would cost at least $1,000 I should say, but that much ought easily to be raised by subscription. Several difficulties present themselves. One is, the city has no piers whatever. I never realized this until I tried to find a suitable place to anchor such a raft. And just think, not one of our streets crosses the Illinois Central tracks. With all its miles of Lake Front it seems queer that the city should be practically cut off from the lake. I think, however, that to save the cost of a pier several piles might be driven near shore to fasten such a raft to.

"I am hoping that the city will build baths at various places soon. They may be built in such a way that every one may patronize them. There should be no tubs, and no places for infection. I think it should be a regular rain bath with either hot or cold spray. With corrugated floors so that the water would run off immediately to the sewers there would be no danger from infection. There should be one in every ward. Nothing better could be done for the health of the people than such baths. Other cities have them. The soap, towels, and attendants would be the only heavy running expenses."

IS EVIDENTLY WEARY OF LIVING.

Young Harry Williams Makes Two Attempts to Commit Suicide.

Harry Williams, 17 years of age, living at No. 423 Grove street, Evanston, attempted suicide early yesterday morning by swallowing five drachms of laudanum. He made a similar attempt a week ago yesterday but failed. The prompt assistance of a physician saved his life, and his friends, fearing he might make another effort to take his life, kept a close watch over him. Young Williams claims that he has no friends. His mother died four years ago.

Mrs. L. M. Jaycox, at whose home he rooms, stated that he has been melancholy of late. He came to Evanston two months ago, and has been in the employ of William Reed, retailer of flags and banting, Washington street, Chicago. His father, H. S. Williams, is the foreign buyer for Mandel Bros., and only returned a few days ago from Europe. He lives in Chicago, but went to Evanston yesterday afternoon, when sent for, to care for his son.

It is said by some of this young man's friends that a disagreement between himself and a young woman caused him to make the effort to kill himself.

ELEVEN PERSONS DECLARED INSANE.

Peculiar Features Mark the Cases of Several of Them.

Fourteen persons were tried yesterday in the insane court of the Detention Hospital, and all but three of them were found insane. One of the insane, Mary Jackson, colored, who lived at No. 7026 Wallace street, is an ex-slave, and belonged, she said, to Senator William Windley of Roanoke, Va. She objected at first to giving her testimony because the Rev. Mr. Haines of the Englewood Avenue Church was not present to speak for her. She said the Bible said that one must first have faith to himself and then sign himself over to some one else to speak for him. She had signed herself over to the minister just as she did to her old master "befo' the wa'." Her master spoke for her in ante-bellum days and the minister spoke for her now.

Mrs. Anna Lankowsky's story is one of alleged fearful cruelty. Prior to June 28 they lived at No. 509 Twenty-eighth street, her husband said, in a flat belonging to Anton Stelzer. That day, Lankowsky said, Stelzer struck Mrs. Lankowsky a blow in the neck felling her to her knees, then in the back with a chair, Mrs. Stelzer meanwhile beating the woman with a broomstick.

Henry Von Wilper has been a Desplaines vagrant for fifteen years. John Von Wilper of Rauen, Germany, his brother, is wealthy and of good social standing, and has frequently sent money to Henry to enable him to return to Germany, but each time it has been spent for liquor. He will be kept at Jefferson until more money is received and will then be sent to Germany.

Mrs. Ellen Murphy of No. 318 West Chicago avenue became insane over the loss of all the money she had in the world—$50. Her sister thinks a new moon responsible for the mental aberration.

Esther Hempler, a nurse in the Home for the Friendless, was ordered sent to Elgin. Heat prostration and undue religious enthusiasm caused her mental trouble.

FRAME HOUSE FALLS TO PIECES.

Had Been Raised by Jackscrews Preparatory to Being Moved.

A two-story frame house with double basement at No. 84 North Halsted street, which had been raised by jackscrews and prepared for moving, collapsed yesterday. It was almost totally demolished. There were five workmen in it a few moments before the accident happened, but all of them escaped injury.

The house, which was owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company, was formerly a double structure. One half was torn away and a contractor had men at work to move the other portion, which was thirty-six feet wide and forty feet deep. They were startled by an explosive noise and the building was seen to crack laterally almost its entire width. The men ran to a neighboring vacant lot for safety. In another moment the entire structure fell, hardly an intact portion remaining.

The building had been partially destroyed by fire twice within the last two years, and, it is claimed, this weakened its support. The contractor, who undertook the job of moving it, moved two houses last spring, it is said, which also collapsed.

EACH BLAMES THE OTHER FOR IT.

The Police and Water Departments Talk About the Lake View Famine.

The water famine has caused a difference of opinion between the Police and Water Departments about the responsibility for waste. City Engineer Clarke says the police have been derelict in their duties and that every one would have an abundant supply if the ordinances were enforced.

"What are the Water Inspectors for?" asked Chief McClaughry. "They seem to be criticising the police in preference to looking out for waste of water. This department is not omnipresent, although some people seem to think that it is. The police are supposed to look after sunstroke cases, accidents, and disturbances, and they worked as hard as they could through the hot spell in shutting off waste of water. But what can we do? Arrests were made last year for violations of this kind and the justices laughed us out of court. Besides, where the waste is the greatest in Lake View frequently one police officer is assigned to a beat one mile long. He cannot watch every faucet and spigot in that district."

THEY WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY.

Refuse Allowed to Obstruct an Alley Opposite the City Hall.

The tenants of the Oxford Building, No. 84 La Salle street, are complaining of the condition of the alley alongside the building. The condition is as bad as it could be and be used by teams. The paving is of cedar blocks and this has been worn down until large holes are formed dangerous to horses and wagons. At the east entrance there are piled broken barrels, old bricks, rotten lumber, and general refuse, half filling the alley. The thing that makes the condition more aggravating is that it is opposite the City Hall, and any one glancing out of the west windows can see the pile of wreckage across the street. The tenants in the Oxford Building want to know why this condition of affairs is allowed to continue.

COLUMBUS DAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Outline of the Program to Be Observed Oct. 21—Marches and Meetings.

A preliminary outline of the program for the national celebration of Columbus day in the public schools has been issued by the Executive committee having the matter in charge. It is the expectation to have a general observance of Oct. 21 throughout the country in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair, and the purpose of the movement is to stimulate interest on the part of scholars in the history of the country. The official program provides for a morning and evening celebration. The scholars will gather at the usual hour at the schools, but instead of reciting the usual lessons devote the day to special exercises. The fullest liberty is accorded individual schools as to the details of the observances.

In a general way the celebration will include the raising and saluting of the flag, the singing of a Columbus day song to a well known air, an address to be recited by the best boy speaker in the school, an ode to be read or recited by a young woman, and the closing hymn "America." It is urged that the parents of the children take part in the observances. Family interests, it is thought, should center on the day in the schools. It is suggested that in the afternoon the civil celebration be such as not to interfere with the morning exercises, and further that in the afternoon due recognition be given to the schoolhouse idea.

The forecast also suggests marches, mass meetings, and other similar events in which the scholars would take interest. In the preparation of the program the general idea has been followed that the 400th anniversary of America belongs to all the people, and that the public schools should take the lead because they are closest to and most characteristic of the people.

HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Building of Viaducts May Be Stopped by the Northwestern—Question of Damages.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway company yesterday rather upset negotiations pending between it and the city with reference to building viaducts over grade crossings. The Terminal Commission reported that the Rush and Kinzie street crossing was the most dangerous in the city and recommended that steps be taken at once to abolish it. Since then Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich and the Northwestern officials have held frequent conferences, with the result that the company had about agreed to build a viaduct at its own expense.

Yesterday, however, General Manager Whitman sent a letter to Commissioner Aldrich containing a memorandum of agreement for the city to sign. The agreement provides that the company shall be indemnified by the city for all damages to abutting property, Concurrence in that proposition is made a condition of the company's agreement to build a viaduct. Commissioner Aldrich at once conferred with the Mayor and Corporation Counsel, and then decided to refuse the condition. Land damages in many cases equal or exceed the cost of the viaduct, and the city officers considered it unwise to bind the city to indemnify companies against claims of this kind at the outset of the work of abolishing grade crossings.

In case the company insists on the agreement, construction of the Rush and Kinzie street viaduct and other causeways along the line will be indefinitely delayed. In his answer to the company refusing consent to the conditions Mr. Aldrich offered an alternative proposition to the effect that the question of land damages should be left open to be settled by the Supreme Court decision of a test case brought to determine whether the city or the railroads are liable for land damages for the construction of viaducts. General Manager Whitman yesterday sent another letter to Mr. Aldrich agreeing to rebuild North Clark street viaduct at the company's expense according to plans already submitted. The causeway will cost $12,345.

Charges has been made in the conduct of the Public Works Department with reference to contracting for construction of wooden sidewalks. Formerly bids have been advertised on a per foot basis and contracts let for a year's work. After receiving bids in the old way this year, Commissioner Aldrich yesterday decided to let contracts by the piece and the offers were rejected.

WASHINGTON PARK CONCERT.

Program of the Entertainment Prepared for This Afternoon.

The following is the program of the concert to be given at Washington Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon, under the direction of C. M. Currier:

March Militaire—"Parade of the Guard." ..... Fassett
Overture—"Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Idylle—"The Forge in the Forest" ..... Michaelis
(a) Adagio—Before Dawn, Morning.
(b) Allegro—By the Brook.
(c) Andante—Morning Prayer.
(d) Allegretto—The Forge, the Blacksmith's Song.
Grand Dramatic Selections—"Mefistofele" ..... Boito
Solo for Piccolo Flute—"Canary Polka" ..... Di Carlo
Comic Operatic Collocation—"Patience." ..... Sullivan-Currier
Suite Mexicana—
(a) Serenade—"La Mandolina" ..... Langey
(b) Dance—"Cocoanuts" ..... Currier
Waffentanz (armor dance) ..... Carl
Gavotte—"Ewig Dein" ("Ever Thine") ..... Weis
Finale—"Hussarenritt" ("The Trot of the Hussars") ..... Spindler

QUESTIONABLE METHODS CHARGED.

Three Men Arrested in Connection with the George Bartel Case.

The George Bartel embezzlement case was revived yesterday by the arrest of William Forbes, Charles W. Anson, and Vincent W. Burnside, all of whom were formerly connected with the Chicago Bank Note company. The men are charged with obtaining $6,500 from the Central Trust and Savings Bank by questionable methods. Officers of the bank said last night that the case only involved Bartel and his bondsmen, it being claimed that Forbes and his companions obtained the money from the absconding teller by means of fraudulent drafts.

IT WAS NOTHING FOR NAUGHT.

So Says James Lowe of a Trade Made with Andrew Schulson.

James Lowe and V. K. Morris were before Justice Scully yesterday afternoon charged by Andrew Schulson with conspiracy to defraud. The case was continued until Aug. 6. Bonds were fixed at $1,000 each. Schulson alleges that Lowe, Morris, and James W. Dewitt, not yet under arrest, some months ago gave him papers, now alleged to be worthless, but then supposed to be of considerable value, in consideration of which he transferred to them lands lying sixteen miles from Chicago valued at $20,000.

Mr. Lowe says that when the transfer was made Mr. Schulson understood the value of the papers, and that the land is comparatively without any value.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Against Convict-Handled Marble.

There was a mass-meeting last night at No. 106 Randolph street, under the management of the Chicago Marble Cutters' and Setters' Union to push the movement against contract convict labor in the marble handling trades. C. E. Meyer presided. Speeches were made by George A. Schilling, C. G. Stivers, R. McPherson, and A. L. Sixby of the Anti-Contract Convict Labor League. It was stated that the other union in Chicago—National Union No. 6 of Marble Cutters and Setters—is handling the products of convict labor exclusively in Chicago. Steps were taken to try and induce this union to cease doing so and join in the crusade against convict marble. The matter was discussed of bringing suits for violation of anti-convict labor, but action was postponed until the next regular meeting of the union.

Officer Hearley Hit with a Club.

Officer Hearley of the Englewood station was assaulted and dangerously hurt yesterday morning at Sixty-third and Halsted streets. He questioned three men whom he saw enter the alley there. Their answers were not satisfactory and he placed them under arrest. As they were leaving the place one of the men seized a club and struck Hearley a heavy blow on the back and the men escaped. Hearley was found soon afterward and removed to his home on Fifty-seventh and Dearborn streets. The attending physician said his spine had been injured. Hearley's assailants are supposed to be connected with a circus showing close by Sixty-third and Halsted streets.

Confederated Irish Societies Demonstration.

The Confederated Irish Societies will hold their fourth annual demonstration in Burlington Park, Saturday, Aug. 13, instead of Aug. 15, as has been the custom. The Committee of Arrangements met at the Grand Pacific last evening to complete preparations for the gathering. The Committee on Speakers reported that it had heard from Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and local speakers and expects by Sunday to be able to announce the names of the orators of the day. The program includes a series of athletic contests for which prizes will be awarded. There will also be music and dancing.

Plans for the State Reformatory.

The Board of Managers of the State Reformatory met at the Grand Pacific last night to close the contract for the new State Reformatory at Pontiac. Several prominent citizens of Pontiac were present to look after the interests of that town. They were: Judge Wallace, E. M. Johnson, editor of the *Free Trader and Observer*, and C. A. McGregor. In addition to the reformatory a trades building and a hospital are among the contemplated improvements. It is expected that $1,000,000 will be used for these and other improvements immediately.

Wanted to Be Locked Up.

Staggering blindly, a comparatively well-well-dressed stranger reeled into the Desplaines Street Station yesterday and shouted: "They say I'm crazy, and if you don't lock me up I'll gouge your eyes out." Secretary Kisselberg caught the stranger by the wrists, and a struggle ensued which ended in the Secretary downing his man. The fellow was evidently insane. He gave his name as August Neisen, and said his mother lives in Milwaukee at No. 436 North avenue. He was locked up in a cell. His mother was notified by telegraph of his condition.

Due to Railroad Men's Carelessness.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of the death of Mrs. Dora Pickette of No. 942 Fifty-first street, who was mangled between a building and a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train Thursday morning. The jury held that the death was due to the carelessness of the road's employés. Conductor O. F. Tantor said he did not notice that the switch was open, although it was his duty to watch switches. Elmer E. Goshorn, who left the switch open, said he was overworked and that the train crew should have turned the switch.

Remains Are Still Unidentified.

The remains of the woman who was run over by a Chicago and Northwestern train at Glencoe Wednesday evening still lie unidentified at the morgue. The body was received in a casket furnished by the railroad company. The body had been embalmed. Several picture cards were found indicating that the woman was a Catholic. The only other articles found were a tooth brush and three small handkerchiefs. The inquest will be held this morning.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Postoffice Inspector McAffee arrested Charles G. Mortimer yesterday afternoon as the latter was getting his mail from a box in the Postoffice. Mortimer was arrested on a charge of using the mails for an improper purpose. He was given a hearing before Commissioner Hoyne and held to the Federal grand jury under bond of $500. Inspector McAffee made a visit to Mortimer's boarding-house on Thirty-first street and there found a large quantity of indecent literature, which he seized.

Building and Loan Social Club.

Members of the principal building and loan associations of the city met at the Grand Pacific last night to establish a club for business and social purposes. A permanent organization was formed, with E. W. Zander as President; Olin Adams, Vice-President; E. A. Summers, Secretary; M. W. Brady, Treasurer, and W. L. Marston, W. J. Wyman, and W. R. Chamberlain, members of the Executive committee. Another meeting will be held at the office of Mr. Zander Saturday, Aug. 6.

Found the Town Too Quiet.

May Abbott, aged 15 years, and Barbara Henderson, a year older, were before Justice Blume yesterday, having been arrested by Officers Ringrose and Belt. The girls hail from Elgin and ran away because the town was too quiet. Justice Blume passed the case for one day to give the police time to communicate with the parents of the wayward young women, and said he would send both to the Erring Women's Refuge unless the parents did something at once.

Archbishop Ireland in the City.

Archbishop Ireland arrived in the city yesterday from St. Paul and is staying at the Grand Pacific. The Archbishop looked considerably fatigued and gently but firmly declined to be interviewed. "No, I can't depart from my determination even to tell where I have come from, how long I am going to remain, what my business is, or whom I shall visit." Such was the answer returned by his Grace.

The Condition Satisfactory.

Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Medical Inspector of the City Health Department, made an investigation and official report yesterday as to the sanitary environments and treatment of patients of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Institute, No. 190 Humboldt street. He pronounced them satisfactory in all respects. This is the institution that was severely criticised by a morning paper.

Killed by an Electric Street-Car.

Edna Van Pelt, the 11-year-old daughter of Sergt. Van Pelt of South Chicago, was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by an electric street-car while playing at Ninety-fifth street and Marquette avenue. The motor man, Henry D. Lewis, attempted to stop but could not. The remains were taken to the home of the girl's parents, No. 250 Anthony avenue.

Henry Watterson Is Much Better.

Henry Watterson is still confined to his bed at the Richelieu. He is improving, however, at such a rapid pace that his physician felt justified in saying that he would be able to leave his room today. The doctor left a written notice for the benefit of callers stating that his patient had passed a comfortable night and that all danger was over.

Wisconsin to Vote Republican.

Senator Spooner returned from Milwaukee yesterday and started for New York last night. The Senator has had consultations in the Cream City and says that they confirm his opinion that Wisconsin will vote the Republican ticket, notwithstanding the statement that the German Lutherans would give their support to the Democratic party.

Light Blue Prevailed.

Miss May Fowle and Miss May Rice entertained informally yesterday afternoon at the home of the latter, No. 630 Ridge avenue, Evanston. The thirty guests invited were all young women who had attended school in Boston with Miss Rice and Miss Fowle and the prevailing color was light blue, the school color.

Mrs. Smeland's Little Son Found.

Mrs. Smeland received a telegram yesterday notifying her that her son Arne, who was said to have been kidnaped, had been located at Osmond Tweed's home, seven miles north of Fertile, Ia. Constable Crawford and a man named Lee have been held to the grand jury for alleged complicity in the kidnaping.

Items.

Clara Dauphin, aged 18, living in St. Louis, left that city July 15 while suffering, it is supposed, from an attack of temporary insanity. It was thought she would go to friends in Chicago, but none of them has seen her.

James Ward, a stableman employed at No. 1510 Wabash avenue, was found dead in a haymow at that place yesterday morning. His remains were taken to the morgue. There was no evidence of a crime.

Jacob, the 3-year-old son of Hermann Morgolis, living at No. 193 West Fourteenth street, was fatally injured Thursday evening by falling from a porch at his home. His skull was fractured and he died at midnight.

Annie Fox, 14 years old, is said to have run away from her parents' home at No. 2422½ La Salle street. She is described as rather large for her age, a brunette, and as having been clad in a light embroidered gown when she left.

Fred W. Jones, a saloonkeeper at No. 316 Thirty-first street, was arrested last night on the complaint of J. Sarah Wood, a negress, who alleges that she entrusted $2,000 worth of diamonds to Jones while they lived in New York and that he came to this city, where he is accused of having pawned them.

A jury in Judge Hawes' court yesterday found John Gardner guilty of illegal voting and fixed his punishment at two years in the penitentiary. Gardner's crime was committed in the election of April last. After voting under his own name in the Fourth Ward he attempted to vote as Nicholas Brown in the Eighteenth Ward.

Annie Chapman died in convulsions at her home at No. 709 West Madison street Wednesday afternoon. The Coroner returned a verdict of suicide by taking belladonna. She was 18 years old. It is believed by her friends that her mind was unsettled by a quarrel with a bartender named Joseph Ginichio. She had made threats, it is said, to kill herself.

George Colebeck was arraigned before Justice Glennon yesterday morning, charged with an assault with intent to do bodily injury, by S. F. White. White alleges that Colebeck attempted to run him down while he was cycling on Chicago avenue, near Robey street, and afterward beat him with a driving whip. The hearing was postponed to Aug. 8.

Frank Rosemauer was before Justice Hoagland yesterday charged with assault with a deadly weapon. Frank Sauter of No. 61 Wells street was the complainant. The men board at the same place and, the night before, went out for a boat ride. On their return they repaired to the top of the house for a breath of fresh air. Rosemauer had paid for the boat ride, and asked his friend to give him 15 cents as his share. Sauter objected and a fight on the housetop followed. During its progress Rosenmauer stabbed Sauter four times. The hearing of the case was set for Aug. 5.

WHEELER EXONERATED FROM BLAME.

Trades Council Takes Back What It Said About His Washington Visit.

The Building Trades Council last night exonerated C. D. Wheeler, Secretary of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union from any blame because of his visit to Washington on World's Fair matters, as he made it clear that he made the visit as an individual and not as a representative of organized labor.

Robinson, Son & Co., No. 105 Lake street, last night signed the union scale of the Tin and Sheet-iron Workers, and twenty union men will resume work there this morning.

The Wells Glass company violated the eight-hour agreement they had made with the Lead Glaziers' and Glass-Cutters' Union, and worked their fifteen men ten hours. The men struck. The firm, it is said, imported ten men from New York, who will begin work this morning at Harvey.

The thirty five delegates of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and of the Painters, Decorators, and Paper-Hangers of America will leave at 9 p. m. today on a special car over the Chicago and Alton for St. Louis where International conventions of the orders meet Monday. The result of the carpenters' convention may be of great interest to Chicago. There may be a bolt developed of Chicago delegates which may result in a strike of Chicago building trades. The proceedings will accordingly be closely watched by Chicago contractors, builders, and material men.

Ten thousand tickets have been sold to the Labor Day picnic. The demand for tickets is so great that Secretary Watson was ordered to keep his office at No. 167 Washington street open next Sunday.

A three-hour fight developed in the Entertainment committee which has charge of the Labor Day exercises as to whether any trades which might be on a strike at that date should be allowed to carry boycott banners in the parade. It was finally decided that boycott placards were barred. Each trade was given permission to fit up one float. The outlook is that the coming demonstration will be the greatest ever given by organized labor in the United States.

CONGRESSMAN A. K. CRAIG IS DEAD.

He Succumbs After a Long Attack of Illness—His Record in Congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—[Special.]—Alexander K. Craig, member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, died at his home in Claysville, Washington County, Pa., at 9 o'clock tonight. The deceased had been in delicate health for several weeks. His condition, however, was not thought to be serious until this morning, when his physician announced that he could not recover.

[Congressman Craig was a native of Washington County. During all his life he was an active Democrat, but was little known outside of his own county until he was nominated for Congress against Col. Andrew Stewart two years ago. On the face of the returns at the general election Col. Stewart was victorious, but Mr. Craig contested the election and was awarded the seat by the Elections committee of Congress and Stewart was unseated. Mr. Craig had served in Congress since February. He was about 60 years old, and but recently announced himself as a candidate for reelection. He was an earnest, conscientious member of Congress and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was especially popular in his own county. He leaves a family.]

Ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin, Mexico, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., July 29.—Ex-Gov. C. H. Hardin died here at 9:40 a. m. today after an illness of about two weeks.

[Charles Henry Hardin was elected Governor of Missouri in 1872, serving until 1874. He was a native of Kentucky, born in Trimble County July 15, 1820, but was brought to Missouri the same year by his parents, who settled at Columbia, Boone County. He graduated from the Miami, O., University in 1841, practicing law from that time, also serving as District Attorney and in the State Legislature, where at the opening of the late war he voted against the secession of Missouri, afterwards retiring to a farm, where he remained during the war, resuming practice of law at its close. In 1873 Gov. Hardin established Hardin Female College, Mexico, and has since that time taken close interest in its progress.]

Funeral of Mrs. Laura L. Reynolds.

The funeral services of Mrs. Laura L. Reynolds, who died at Kenosha Wednesday last, were held at St. James' Church yesterday. The great bell of the church was tolled all the afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, who read the beautiful Episcopalian ritual. The chancel was nearly filled with floral pieces sent by friends and relatives, and the casket was completely covered with cut flowers. The honorary pall-bearers were: Gen. Dox, Maj. Kirkland, C. R. Larrabee, and Otto Matz. The remains were taken to Graceland cemetery, where, after a brief service at the grave, the interment took place.

Funeral of Dr. J. W. Brooks.

The funeral services of Dr. Jonathan W. Brooks, who died last Wednesday afternoon at his home, No. 2958 Indiana avenue, were held at the home yesterday afternoon. The casket which contained the remains was covered with flowers. The Rev. Robert W. Patterson, a former pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. The burial took place at Graceland. The pall-bearers were: N. S. Bouton, Dr. Delaskie Miller, J. H. Whitman, Dr. A. K. Steele, F. D. Gray, G. C. Benton, E. Sturtevant, and E. C. Huling.

Funeral of Edmund Lynch.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 29.—The funeral of Edmund Lynch of this place occurred today. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons attended the services. Mr. Lynch was an Irish-American, a native of New York, aged 50 years, and since 1861 a resident of Illinois. He was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1873, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Unions of the State in 1874 and 1875. In 1876 he was the candidate of his party for Attorney-General, and declined a nomination for Congress.

George W. C. Gillette.

George W. C. Gillette, after an illness of six months, died yesterday at No. 228 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, New York. He was 52 years old and for six years had been the Chicago agent of the American Tobacco company. For almost thirty-two years he had been a traveling man. At one time Gillette possessed a fortune of $225,000. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Parlor Cars to Green Lake.

A through parlor car now leaves Chicago at 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday and arrives at Green Lake at 5:45 p. m.; returning leaves Green Lake at 7:18 a. m. and arrives at Chicago at 1:35 p. m. This service is in addition to the regular Green Lake sleeper, which leaves Chicago at 3 p. m. daily except Sunday. Parlor and sleeping car reservations at 208 Clark-st. and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

Hotel Riverview on-the-Kankakee.

Why bother with cooking at home when you can avoid the heat and get extra fine meals—particularly a "big" dinner—by taking the Illinois Central to Kankakee on Saturday and spending Sunday at that delightful resort, Hotel Riverview?

Tough Story.

Key West, Fla., has a great-grandmother who is not yet 40 years old.

The well-known English architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R. A., of London, in a recent article in the *British Architect* states that the English Ceramic Mosaics are undoubtedly the best and most serviceable pavements in use. Examples of this work may be seen at the show-rooms of the Henry Dibblee company, Nos. 149 and 150 Michigan avenue.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
James L. Kirkland, Lizzie Dunn	27—22
Christian Madson, Juliane Sophie Mafrodd	30—
Carl Mathel, Augusta Louise Schwandt	26—22
Patrick Brown, Mary Burns	25—25
Joseph Galek, Veronica Janesica	26—22
Louis Holander, Emma Wetter	34—29
Vaclav Braun, Annie Uldrichova	24—23
Andfew G. Johnson,

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1892.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Many people imagine that there can be nothing more enjoyable than life in a house-boat on one of the beautiful English streams. They will gain some new ideas on the subject, and, at the same time, absorb some delightfully funny stories by reading Jerome K. Jerome's sketch in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

One of the original ideas of childhood is that the people of the antipodes live in a peculiar topsy-turvy condition. Certain it is that our neighbors, the Japanese, are wont to do things in a way which is directly opposite to what is common here, as appears from an illustrated article in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The colored people of Chicago have much to be proud of, and are able to point with pardonable pride to the progress they have made toward a higher civilization. Something about their religious and social life will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Horse-racing has come to be a passion among all classes of society in England. The extent of the betting mania, especially, forms the text for a readable review by Miss Gilder in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Petroleum made its appearance first in the salt wells of Pennsylvania, and was then valued as a medicine. The accident which made known to the world its illuminating qualities will be told of in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

One of the numerous projects for shortening the distance from Chicago to the seaboard also involves the carrying of carrces in bulk by the transportation of ocean steamers on a ship railway. The scheme will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

During the next week astronomers will pay particular attention to Mars, as that planet will be as near as possible to the earth. What they know and what they hope to discover will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

It will be 400 years next Wednesday since Columbus sailed on his famous voyage of discovery. The celebration which will be inaugurated in Spain will be described and illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

An old Boston paper has been unearthed giving the details of the original gerrymander. A reproduction of the map of Essex County will appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 86, which is equal to 66⅔ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE platform adopted by the Cook County convention of the "People's party" demands "the election of those only who are pledged to legislate equal and exact justice to all classes." Also, it "demands the employment of union men at union wages in our county institutions." Of course the latter sentence does not mean that union men shall have an equal chance and equal right with others to work. If it means only that it is mere verbiage, because no one has yet questioned such a right. What is intended is that *only* union men shall be employed, as stated, and that non-union men shall all be driven out of work. Then the reader is obliged to believe that the members of that convention do not look upon non-union men as a class having any rights that the law is bound to respect.

ENGAGEMENTS of a large amount of gold for export by today's steamers were one of the chief incidents in the financial world yesterday. The street railway stocks on the local exchange opened at a sharp advance, and then declined steadily through the session, losing about all they had gained. The New York market was fairly active, but fluctuations were small. Sterling rates continued firm in spite of the gold engagements. New York exchange sold at 10 cents discount.—The business on the Board of Trade was small and there were lower prices all around, for which the Hatch bill was largely responsible. There was little in the way of news. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye firm; barley steady, flax firm, September pork, lard, and ribs 5 cents lower.

WHEN the present form of public debt statement was adopted, about a year ago, the net cash balance was declared to be $53,800,000. Since then the amount has been reduced more than 50 per cent, but subsequently increased, and is now a little larger than at the beginning of the calendar year, the July gain having been an important one. The following were the declared balances at the beginning of each month since last December:

Jan. 1, 1892	$34,500,000
Feb. 1, 1892	31,300,000
March 1, 1892	32,100,000
April 1, 1892	32,800,000
May 1, 1892	31,500,000
June 1, 1892	26,000,000
July 1, 1892	26,600,000
July 25, 1892	35,400,000

It thus appears that the Treasury officials have reason for expressions of confidence in their ability to meet the requirements of the next few months without resort to any of the methods that have been suggested for meeting an emergency. It does not seem probable there will be any such pressure for funds as to necessitate the use of "expedients" which, however ingenious they may seem to be, generally do far more harm than good.

THE North Carolina Democrats are in a state of mind over their prospects. That State has 140,000 white and 110,000 negro voters, and the Democratic majority in the past has been about 12,000. What is puzzling the leaders now is how they will keep that majority, since there is danger the negroes may vote with the cheap money, flat Alliance party. They are badly divided and disgruntled, while the Alliance fellows are enthusiastic and are working like beavers. The Wilmington *Messenger* says that the game is up if Democrats do not wake up and get to work, and the Raleigh *Chronicle* is of opinion that "there "never was a time when it so plainly appeared "the very devil himself had got into the Dem- "ocratic camp, and succeeded in convincing "some of our Democratic friends that the "prudent course now is to sit down and "quote scripture." It warns the leaders that it is no time to be idle, and that if they do not bestir themselves at once all is lost. However, aside from the loss of local office it will have an effect on the Presidential election for North Carolina to go for flat Weaver, because if Cleveland or Harrison fails to get a majority of the electoral votes the contest will be thrown into the House, where the Democrats have a two-thirds majority of the State delegations, who, of course, will elect Dana's "stuffed prophet."

THERE will be no question on the part of any humane person that Private Iams of the Pennsylvania militia was cruelly and brutally punished for his offense in calling for cheers over the attempt of the Anarchist to assassinate Mr. Frick, and that reparation should be made to him for it. But beyond this Mr. Iams is not in a position to expect any great sympathy for his unsoldierly conduct. From interviews with him it is apparent the outspoken protests of the press have convinced him that he is a popular hero. He is nothing of the kind. While the public believes that hanging a man up by the thumbs is cruel and unnecessary torture, the same public has no sympathy with the offense committed by him while on duty as a soldier in the service of Pennsylvania to help enforce the laws of the State. By his cheers and applause of the deed of a foul anarchistic assassin he disgraced himself and richly deserved to be drummed out of camp and dishonorably discharged from the service of the State. He is not a hero—far from it. He has earned the contempt of all honorable, law-abiding men. The protests of the press are directed against the unnecessary cruelty practiced by officers in command. Meanwhile the offense committed by Iams remains as a perpetual disgrace to him. He has forfeited his place as a citizen soldier and earned universal contempt for his anarchistic cheering.

CLEVELAND'S EXPHATIC INDORSEMENT OF FREE TRADE.

Mr. Cleveland said in his late speech of acceptance at Madison Square Garden:

(1) We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. (2) We need not base our attacks upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. (3) We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair. (4) Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them; (5) but, invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few; (6) nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor, or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others, to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek through the aid of unequal tariff laws to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

This is the language which tariff straddlers like the St. Louis *Republic*, New York *Times*, Boston *Herald*, Milwaukee *Journal*, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Quincy *Herald*, New York *Sun*, and Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* are trying to torture into an advocacy of moderate protection and a promise that a free trade policy is not contemplated by the nominee and the party. That being the case, it is well to analyze the above extract carefully.

Mr. Cleveland says:

(1) We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the theory upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws.

"We" means the Democratic party; "our opponents" are the Republicans. The "theory" referred to is that protection keeps up the American wage scale, prevents the breaking-down of American industries by the free importation of foreign cheap-labor commodities; that it aids the agriculturist by supplying him with a home market, and ministers to the general welfare of the entire community. That theory Mr. Cleveland says he and his party "oppose earnestly and stubbornly"—all except the tariff straddling Democrats.

(2) We need not base our attacks upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power.

Mr. Cleveland agrees with the declaration of his party that the protection theory is unconstitutional and that Congress has no power, direct or implied, to pass protective tariff laws, but he says that it is not necessary to base the attack on such laws on their unconstitutionality, as there are still stronger reasons against them.

(3) We denounce this theory upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Here he proposes to fight the protection theory on moral as well as constitutional grounds. His Democratic platform declares that "protection is unconstitutional and a robbery." Mr. Cleveland thinks the robbery argument the stronger of the two, believing that laws should be repealed, though constitutional, if they are inequitable. If protection is wrong and subversive of the best interests of the country, as Mr. Cleveland says, that fact is the best argument for doing away with it.

(4) Ours is not a destructive party. We are not at enmity with the rights of any of our citizens. All are our countrymen. We are not recklessly heedless of any American interests, nor will we abandon our regard for them.

This is not in the platform, but it might as well have been. It is one of those glittering generalities in which Democratic office-seekers always indulge in seeking the votes of the laboring classes. Only the Anarchists admit frankly that theirs is a "destructive party." No organization could work more widespread disaster than the "People's party," with its fiat shinplaster and Subtreasury plan, were it in power, and yet its platform declares that the intention is to hurt no one and to help every one! No office-seeker will declare that he is "heedless of American interests." But politicians sometimes act as if they were. Thus the Democratic platform indorsed aid to the World's Fair, and most of the Democratic Congressmen bitterly fought it.

(5) But invoking the love of fairness and justice which belongs to true Americanism, and upon which our Constitution rests, we insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few.

Here Mr. Cleveland explains more in detail why he regards laws made in accordance with the protective theory as inequitable and unjust. He asserts that they rob the mass to swell the accumulations of a "favored few," by which he means employing establishments numbering about 200,000. But there are several millions of American workingmen who were benefited by protection.

(6) Nor will we permit a pretended solicitude for American labor or any other specious pretext of benevolent care for others to blind the eyes of the people to the selfish schemes of those who seek, through the aid of unequal tariff laws, to gain unearned and unreasonable advantages at the expense of their fellows.

Here Mr. Cleveland denies the truth of the assertion that protection made wages high, or keeps them so. Consequently, according to him, free trade would not lower them. On that assumption he and the other free traders base their assertion that "they would not be destructive or recklessly heedless of American interests" if they introduced the British free trade system. For they contend that the price of competitive goods would drop, but that wages would be unchanged, which latter is absurd. For if that were true all men would be free traders except those mill bosses who, according to Mr. Cleveland, are now gaining "unearned and unreasonable advantages."

It will be seen that Mr. Cleveland's remarks are but the platform "writ large." He says that protection is unconstitutional and a robbery, and also wicked, and that tariff duties must be levied for revenue only. He has expanded that text into a sermon, adding some details, but strengthening, instead of weakening, the free trade principle of the platform. So when these straddling Democratic papers assert that Mr. Cleveland is for moderate protection and not for absolute free trade, on all competitive goods, they misinterpret grossly the meaning of the very clear language in which he solemnly asserts that protection, being both immoral and unconstitutional, an injury to the many and a benefit to a very few, must be wiped out of existence. Of course his plan is to raise revenue for the support of the government by heavily taxing such non-competitive things as coffee, tea, sugar, and molasses.

LIMITED VERSUS UNLIMITED COMPETITION.

A Homestead telegraph dispatch in yesterday's TRIBUNE quotes one of the prominent members of the Advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association as saying:

We will not under any circumstances permit those mills to run if there is any agency which may be employed to prevent it. We have already selected men who will go into those mills as fast as they can secure employment, who are instructed and sworn to carry out our orders in consummating the policy which we have agreed upon. When we are sure there is no longer any hope for us our representatives in the mills will place explosives where they will do the most harm to machinery. We have definitely determined that these mills shall not be operated by non-union men, and one of the principal ways to prevent it is to either control or wreck the property.

These may be empty threats, but they show that the men are not ready yet to accept a small reduction in wages of a tenth of their number, necessitated by the fall in the selling price of steel. That reduction was due to American fair competition, unobstructed by any combination or trust or monopoly among the manufacturers. The result is that steel is selling considerably below the protection point, that is, for much less than the foreign price, with the duty added.

What would the consequences be, however, if the price of steel in all its forms and uses was governed, not by American competition but by that of the whole competing world, as would be the case under free trade? The most striking effect would be that the employés would be compelled to accept very much lower wages than those they refuse to accept now, or be out of a job for the rest of their lives. Instead of a small cut affecting less than 400 men out of 4,000 there would be a sweeping one which would hit every steelworker. Nor would there be any talk then about smuggling persons into the mills among the non-union men to destroy the machinery, for the mills would not be running and there would be no non-union men at work until the workmen offered to accept free trade low wages. The employers would shut down at once on the passage of the free trade bill. They would not look for non-union or any other men.

As the mills would be closed up there would be no need of troops, Deputy Sheriffs, or Pinkertons on the one side, or of pickets, Advisory committees, and explosives on the other. There would be the perfect peace of stagnation until starvation forced the workmen to accept about the English rates of wages. Capital would be eating its head off on one side and labor would be starving on the other. The capitalist would see before him ruin and the loss of what he had toiled with hand and brain to win if he went on paying protection wages. The workingman would see before him the life of the tramp or the pauper unless he accepted the free trade scale of meager pay for his toil.

Finally urgent need would drive both parties to work. The workingman would take the low wages of England, and the employer, anxious to make his plant earn something once more, would be satisfied with a minimum of profit. Each side would be worn and wasted by the conflict in getting down to basement prices. The ranks of the manufacturers would be thinned out by bankruptcy and only the ablest and strongest Captains of Industry would survive the struggle. But all the workingmen would be forced down to a lower wage scale and poorer conditions of life than they had ever dreamed of in this country. They would be impoverished and their unions wrecked. And all this would be done to oblige the Solid South and some political fanatics and college professors who think that because free trade is good for England, which does not raise half enough to eat and must undersell her competitors to pay for her food and raw materials or leave the island, therefore British free trade must also be necessary for this country of surplus food, cotton, and many other things, overlooking the fact that the conditions of the two countries are wholly unlike.

THE INDIAN EDUCATION PROBLEM.

Frank W. Blackmar, Professor of History and Sociology in the University of Kansas, recently submitted a paper on Indian education to the American Academy of Political and Social Science, which has now been printed by that society. The discussion of this important subject by Prof. Blackmar is an exhaustive one. He gives his hearty approval to Commissioner Morgan's policy and shows its admirable results by numerous citations illustrating its practical workings in various Indian schools. He is of opinion that the success of the Indian problem of today lies in the schools, because they tend to make the Indian self-supporting and keep him from the reservation, "where the overwhelming influences of the tribe, the tepee, and the camp cannot reach him." The schools lie at the foundation of all effort, and the government must see to it that this education is not lost, hence—

The government must deal with the Indian problem as a matter of business, and not as a matter of sentiment. It should see that the tribes are broken up as soon as possible; that lands are rapidly apportioned; that education is pushed as rapidly as possible; that justice is given to all; and that the system of begging and ration support is abolished at once in every case where unaided subsistence is possible to the Indian.

When the national system of education is completed and the lands have all been allotted in severalty then the problem will arise how to turn the educational work over to the States, but until that time comes the Indians will have to be taught how to build homes, to live in them, to support themselves, and provide for the extreme necessities at least of modern life. "These things can only be taught in schools established and carried on for that purpose, and by teaching the Indian the practice of agriculture and of local government."

No thoughtful person will deny the correctness of Prof. Blackmar's statement of the fundamental features of the Indian problem, and yet the Democratic House sought not only to cripple but to bring to an absolute standstill the government's efforts to educate the Indian by minimizing the appropriation for the schools. Had it not been for the resolute action of the Senate this branch of the government's service would have been paralyzed, and even as it is the Appropriation bill signed by the President fails to come up to the requirements of that service. Commissioner Morgan in a recent interview says:

I cannot make use of all the facilities now provided for teaching the Indian youth because of the lack of sufficient appropriations to carry on the schools. There will be about 10,000 Indian children without schooling. The most regrettable thing is the lack of an appropriation to educate the Arapahoe and Apache children. They are more in need of it than some of the other tribes.

There were millions of money for river and harbor appropriation where it would be of benefit to individuals and might influence votes, but the Democratic House was not willing to vote money for Indian education or any other necessity of national importance.

THE PROTECTED BRICKLAYER.

In an address before a Republican meeting recently Gen. Sheridan of N. J. vindicated the value of protection by the case of the American bricklayer as compared with the bricklayer in England. In England the bricklayer earns 17 cents an hour, while in this country he earns 40 cents an hour. On this Gen. Sheridan triumphantly exclaims: "That is what protection does for the workingman."

The American bricklayer's trade, like the greater part of our industries, is not one which a tariff can reach. [?] He is not protected from the competition created by an unrestrained influx of untaxed foreign pauper bricklayers. Why is it that in comparisons of wages here and abroad the defenders of the McKinley bill are so fond of selecting those industries which are not included in the tariff and of avoiding the protected countries of the Old World in their contrasts?—*New York World.*

If the *World* would look a little deeper into the subject it could easily see that when free trade is established according to the program of Cleveland and the Democratic platform the wages of all American workmen laboring in protective lines of industry would have to come down to the level where the prices of the foreign cheap goods could be met. Like in railroad freights and fares the "cuts" of the competing roads must be met or locomotives will have nothing to haul. Cleveland's scheme of free trade and open ports to the whole world with no retaliation against foreign tariffs which tax our exports must necessarily knock down the wages of several millions of American workmen in protected mills and shops to something like the British and European wage scales on the same kind of goods. When that takes place after a series of convulsive strikes over the whole Nation who is wakminded enough to believe that bricklayers will continue on getting 40 cents an hour for laying brick? The wages of all other trades and occupations will sink down to the common level. Equilibrium of relative compensation in all lines of employment must take place. Nothing could prevent. Those who had lost their jobs in the protected competitive trades or were dissatisfied with the low free trade Democratic scale of wages would immediately push into the building trades, offering their services as non-union men below the minimum wages. In a short time this competition would force the building trades to lower their scales of wages. But this outside non-union competition would continue to undercut them until they had all come down to the general level of the protection-stripped competitive trades. And all other favored trades would be underbid and forced down. Thus the members of the typographical unions, now receiving 40 to 50 cents per 1,000 ems, would soon be glad to get steady work at the English printers' scale of 24 to 30 cents per 1,000 ems. All workmen would have to come down about equal to the general tariff protection. Free trade is a wonderful equalizer of prices, not only of products but prices of labor. Let every man vote on this great question with both eyes open as to its effect upon himself, for it is a question of *business* with him. Let him figure out whether he will gain in cheaper imported goods enough to offset about one-third of his present wages, for that is the final outcome of the adoption of Cleveland's scheme as laid down in the Democratic platform.

PIG-IRON PRODUCTION.

At a recent meeting of the New York Institute of Mining Engineers President Birkinbine presented a number of facts bearing on the production of pig-iron. A question fiercely debated is at what point in the United States can all the materials necessary to the manufacture be brought together at the least cost? At no one point do we find all the requirements. Commissioner C. D. Wright's statistics give the following as the items of cost per ton of product, the first price in each pair being the average from twenty-six establishments in the Northern States and the second the average of twenty-four in the South:

Ore, cinder, scrap, etc., $7.53 and $8.48, limestone 50 cents and 47 cents, coke and coal $3.70 and $4.46. Total materials $11.73 and $8.41. Labor $1.47 and $1.52, officials and clerks 18 cents and 16 cents, supplies, repairs, and taxes 54 cents and 64 cents. Total cost $13.94 and $10.76. This allows nothing for capital or deterioration. The Southern furnaces have an apparent advantage of $4.05 per ton in the cost of ore, etc., which is lessened to $3.19 by the greater cost of fuel in the South. The cost of labor and superintendence is nearly the same in both sections, in spite of a popular impression that they are widely unequal. Mr. Birkinbine says that other things being equal the cost of fuel per ton of iron is lowest in Pittsburg and highest in Chicago; whereas, the cost of ore per ton of iron is lowest in Alabama and highest in Pittsburg. Labor per ton of product is highest in the Birmingham district and lowest in the Pittsburg and Chicago districts.

Although the maximum difference between the cost of similar grades of pig-iron in the four principal districts is about $3 per ton, the cheapening of transportation brings plants into close competition which are hundreds of miles apart. And the indications are that successful iron industries in the future will follow the tide of population. There is a continual tendency to the cheapening of the product by advanced mining methods and equipment and cheaper transportation, as railroads and their rolling-stock become more efficient per unit of labor. For the economical and successful production of steel it is necessary to manufacture it in large quantities. This permits the utilizing of labor-saving appliances and the reduction of fuel consumption to a minimum. It encourages the concentration of a number of blast furnaces aggregating large capacity in the vicinity of steel works, where the direct method of conveying the molten metal from the blast furnace to the converter assists economy in the plant. Hence an immense producing capacity has grown up around the steel plants of the country, and the steel works can control their own supply of pig metal, produced generally at less cost than if purchased. The question was asked if the same economies are not possible for plants producing pig-iron for foundries or mills in great quantities. It was followed by the hint that probably the construction of the future will be in the direction of securing large outputs from centers of manufacture where supplies of fuel and ore can be assembled and from which the product can be marketed most advantageously.

The working of the tendency here stated is forcibly shown by the following facts: From 1878 to 1892 the number of furnaces in blast or in condition in the United States decreased from 698 to 569, and the number of furnace companies in business from 488 to 356. But in the same time the annual producing capacity increased from 5,868,000 to 16,296,000 net tons of pig-iron, and the average capacity per furnace increased from 8,407 net tons in 1878 to 28,640 in 1892. The average furnace can now turn out nearly three and a half times as much pig-iron as fourteen years ago. The figures clearly show that concentration and large production form a large part of the secret of lower cost and lower prices. The consumption per capita was computed by Mr. A. S. Hewitt to be 117 pounds in 1855. For 1892 Mr. Birkinbine states it to be 375 pounds per head, or one ton to each six inhabitants. And he thinks the Western States must double their output and the Southern States increase their production by 50 per cent before they can supply the requirements of their present population, if that population represents average consumers. He adds that in the race for markets the existing important producing districts will not easily be left behind.

PEOPLE'S PARTY AND CHEAP WHISKY.

The representatives of the People's party of Cook County at their convention in Uhlich's Hall Thursday passed the following extraordinary resolution as one of the tail planks in their heterogeneous platform:

We recognize the evils of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, and while we oppose all sumptuary legislation we believe that the evils of intemperance would be minimized by restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the municipal authorities, liquors to be supplied to the public at cost and always of the best quality.

In other words these representatives of the People's party want municipal instead of private groggeries; and this is what these men think constitutes the chief duty of a city government—to furnish whisky and beer at cost, and to turn the city government into a colossal saloonkeeper, authorized to sell rotgut at three or four cents a glass! Apparently they have no higher idea of the duty of the municipal government than to provide cheap liquor to the sots and soaks. They have made no demand for bread or meat or clothing, schools or libraries, at cost. It is only whisky at cost they want, and the city must supply it! This monstrous proposition is gravely put forth as a remedy for the evils of intemperance and a method for restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors down to the minimum! Do not these persons know that the cheaper an article is the more of it is consumed and that to sell whisky at cost would simply increase drunkenness, demoralization, wretchedness, and crime?

And what kind of a party is this "People's," which starts off in its Omaha platform with a declaration in favor of issuing a flood of irredeemable fiat shinplasters to lend to a class of people and ends up with another in favor of the city furnishing intoxicating liquors at cost to make men cheaply drunk, thereby removing all restrictions and indefinitely increasing inebriation and poverty? Do the members of this so-called People's party suppose that reasonable human beings will be gulled into its support?

STULTIFIED SOUTHERNERS.

The Washington *Post* has sent a bombshell into the ranks of the filibusters who excuse their unpatriotic action against the World's Fair appropriation upon the ground that the amendment is unconstitutional. It reminds them that in the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress an amendment was added to the Sundry Civil bill giving $300,000 to the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, the money to be available for paying debts and premiums of the Exposition. And Congress had previously voted a loan of half a million to the same local fair. Among those who asked for thi amendment and were not troubled with any qualms as to its consutitoutionality were Blanchard of Louisiana, Cobb of Alabama, Dockery of Missouri, Forney of Alabama, McMillin of Tennessee, Mutchler of Pennsylvania, Oates of Alabama, and Wise of Virginia, every one of whom voted against the Chicago World's Fair appropriation upon the ground of its unconstitutionality! There is a sample of Southern consistency. Why do these members not come out and assign the real reason instead of hiding behind this sham and pretext of unconstitutionality? Why do they not say manfully that it is because they hate Chicago? If the Fair had been located at New York or New Orleans they would have found no constitutional objections in the way, but would have voted for whatever sum was asked on the simple grounds that it was a National Exposition established by Congress and controlled by Federal Commissioners.

MORE DEMOCRATIC BALLOT BOX STUFFERS CONVICTED.

A dispatch from New York in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE states that four ballot box stuffers were convicted in Judge Lippincott's court Thursday and will be sentenced Monday. The dispatch was somewhat vague. It should have stated that these men were Democrats, but perhaps it was assumed that the public would understand as a matter of course that they were active members of the Democratic party. It may be as well to complete the information contained in this dispatch by stating that Judge Lippincott holds court in Jersey City and prior to the advent of these four Democrats had sent thirty others of the same gang to the penitentiary for the same offense. Next Monday these four will start for State's prison, making thirty-four ballot box stuffers in all of the active Democratic workers of Hudson County, N. J., who have been put into stripes and had their heads shaved for corrupt and unlawful practices at the polls. The Jersey City Democratic gang in the past has been as reckless and law defying as the Tammany gang, but Jersey justice is a more effective article than New York justice, and they have got their deserts. As New Jersey is a close State it is a suggestive fact in this connection that Grover Cleveland has lost the services of thirty-four of his most active workers in the very county where for years past the Republican majority in the remainder of the State has been overcome by Democratic crooked work.

BANANA CULTURE.

The banana is generally regarded as a luxury in the United States, while in some countries it is a staple article of food and in others seems destined to become so. For several years experiments have been made with a view to extend its culture. Great Britain wishes to increase its growth in her tropical colonies, and Germany "sees in the banana a most nutritious sausage for feeding its soldiers" that will be cheaper than the American maize it has recently used in army rations. Samples of banana meal have recently been sent from the West Indies to the Agricultural Department at Washington, and samples from the consignment will be distributed to all large growers of the fruit in the United States, accompanied by circulars setting forth the great value of the material as food for human beings.

The banana is a curious as well as important article. It may be called a "fruit" as above, but it might with equal propriety be termed a "vegetable," and its original was a flower, being the lily. Its producing power is stated to be forty-four times that of the potato, and according to Humboldt a hundred and thirty-three men can be fed with bananas grown on an area that would only produce enough wheat for one. Supposing that this applies to an average yield of a little less than thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, the culture of bananas would maintain a population of not far from half a million people to the square mile. The bananas can be ground into a meal which will keep as long as flour, and which is claimed to be more nutritious than meat, and can also be used economically in the manufacture of beer. Then the skin contains a fiber from which can be manufactured a durable and fine cloth, while the juice of the skin forms an indelible ink and can be fermented into a good vinegar.

It is not impossible that spreading a knowledge of these facts will result in a large extension of banana culture in the United States. The business is a paying one in some portions of Florida and one or two other States. The peninsula is subtropical, and should offer an inviting field for an industry which promises so well for those who engage in it, while it would enable many to obtain an abundance of cheaper food than is now available to them. It would seem that this prospect is opening out before our people, as wide areas are reported to have been bought in the Gulf States with a view to banana culture, that to form the foundation of manufactures of the meal and the cloth. If these products come into competition with corn and cotton, so as to cause a further cheapening of both, the result may be some dissatisfaction among growers of those two staples, but it will benefit the people at large to a far greater extent than that of the injury that may temporarily ensue to the producing class.

THE New York *Sun* keeps singing the praises of "Axman Adlai," but has not a word for its "Stuffed Prophet," who heads its ticket. Its attitude is worrying the mugwump leaders, who are seeking to break the force of the *Sun's* pæns for Adlai by assuring their followers that the Vice-Presidency amounts to nothing. The Boston *Herald*, for instance, thus philosophizes over the situation: "Those who are concerned for fear that Adlai Stevenson may prove a strong power in the government, if elected Vice-President, may dismiss apprehension on that point if the history of the government in this connection is any guide for the future." In this connection it is of interest to note that the mugwumps are preparing still another dish of crow for his consumption by demanding the instant disorganization of the Snap Shot committee as unworthy of confidence. In the record of American politics no man has had to tackle such an infinite variety of crow in the same space of time as Dana.

A BLOOMINGTON dispatch says that "the Democrats of McLean County propose to register all the Democratic voters and see that they turn out to vote for Cleveland and Stevenson." Doubtless, before aiding a man to register they will administer to him a pledge to support the Democratic free trade platform and make him pledge that he has read Cleveland's speech of acceptance and believes it to be as ultra free trade as the Democratic platform. All who will take such a pledge can be relied on as true-blue Democrats. Those who call themselves Democrats but who will not comply with the above conditions will be tariff straddlers. After the sheep and the goats have been thus separated the candidate for Vice-President can go among the latter and preach the free trade doctrine to them till they are converted. Then the Democracy of McLean will be as solid for free trade as it was in the South for the free trader Jeff Davis during his war for the dismemberment of the Union.

THE New York yacht Alpha, known as the "Herreshoff wonder," which heretofore has had a clean record of victories, has been beaten, not only boat for boat but also on time allowance, by the yacht Freak of the Marblehead (Mass.) Eastern Yacht club in the 21-footer race. It was this club which brought out the Burgess fast boats—the Volunteer, Puritan, and Mayflower—but since Mr. Burgess' death Herreshoff has been regarded as the coming boat builder who would be relied upon to keep the America's cup. Now comes, however, still another surprise from the famous old yacht town of Marblehead, whose skippers are famous the world over. It is also of interest that while Gen. Paine was the cup-defender in the races with the English yachts his son, John Paine, sailed the Freak.

THE latest news from the House as to the World's Fair appropriation shows no special change in the situation. The Southern filibusters are at their disgraceful work with dilatory motions, and meanwhile are making all kinds of offers for compromise, which is an acknowledgment of their conviction of their own weakness. It goes without saying that the World's Fair leaders will accept no compromise and are biding their time. The ranks of the filibusters are gradually depleting. In the meantime the Senate will stand by the Fair until the appropriation is secured, and that ultimately the victory will be won admits of little doubt.

"ALL Missouri needs," vociferates the Kansas City *Times*, "is the overthrow of the tariff system which interferes with the industries of her people." All Missouri needs is the conversion of about 20,000 Democratic voters from the error of their ways. Everybody knows what ails Missouri.

A THREE-WHEELED phaeton from Los Angeles will be among the California exhibits at the World's Fair. An interesting companion exhibit for this vehicle would be that three-legged horse down in Tennessee that travels a mile in six minutes.

ALMOST any article of food, from a pancake to a sausage, it appears, can be made from bananas, and there is a glorious future, doubtless, for the humble but luscious pawpaw.

THERE is no scarcity of water in the ditches along the sidewalk on Kankakee avenue south of Washington Park. It is of a rich green color, and when the evening shades have begun to fall the whole landscape is vocal with the soulful melody of the contemplative bullfrog.

MR. CLEVELAND spends four or five hours every day writing letters to admiring friends and the remainder of the day dropping lines to fishes.

"ON very hot days," counsels an exchange, "wear a cabbage leaf in your hat." If unable to procure the cabbage leaf in its natural state try a soaked five-cent cigar.

THE official surveyor of the port of Peoria receives a salary of $350 a year. The official surveyor of the whisky of Peoria is a much higher-priced man.

THE packet line of steamers plying between Kansas City and St. Louis does not pay dividends, but it keeps down freights and may live to a green old age to worry the railway companies.

THE builders of the Democratic platform may have inserted that wildcat currency plank as a grudging concession to the Tammany tiger.

WHY make an artificial island near the four-mile crib? Is there no sewage about an artificial island?

CHAUTAUQUA and other talk-away summer resorts are now in the full tide of business.

AN impression seems to prevail in Congress that Christopher Columbus was in favor of the force bill.

WELL, I hope you fellows who have been howling about the hot weather are satisfied now.—*Rusk.*

THIRTY degrees in one night! What a fall was there, my countrymen!

BOIL the water—if you can get any water.

REMEMBER, kerosene is good for frost-bites.

NO SUNSTROKES yesterday.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Just Fairly Started.

"It's no use, mamma," protested the tired and sleepy little girl at church. "I can't hold my eyes open another minute longer. He's only got to 'finally, my brethren.'"

Who Has Not Seen His Face?

"I can't think where I have met you," said the puzzled tourist on the steamer, "but your face is very familiar."

"I am the man, sir," replied the other, with dignity, "who was cured of that tired feeling by using twelve bottles of Dr. Rybold's Sarsasaprilla, sir."

And He Took It Straight.

The sallow, long-whiskered man whom the candidate had invited to take a drink along with the other fellows in the room edged up toward the bar.

"What'll you take?" asked the candidate.

"I am a third party man," he said, softly wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, "but I was raised a Democrat."

Song of the Confidence Man.

O Susanna,
Don't you cry for me.
I'm going to Indiana
A granger for to see.

His Eloquent Silence.

"You've eaten all that is good for you, Willie," said his mother in a low tone. "You must not ask for anything more. Remember now that little boys should be seen, and not heard."

"I'll quit talking," replied Willie, in a hoarse whisper distinctly heard by the visitor, "but my silence means that I want some more of that pie."

PERSONALS.

Candidate Weaver has received a silver pen with which he will sign a free coinage bill when he becomes President. Thus so much silver is retired permanently from circulation.

Ex-President Hayes, who just now happens to be in Brattleboro, where he makes a visit every summer, is a believer in the negligee shirt, even at a city hotel, if the weather requires it.

William M. Rice went from Massachusetts to Texas in 1838. He has given the City of Houston $200,000 in cash, $40,000 in securities, and 9,000 acres of good Texas farm land to found a college.

Mr. Cleveland is fond of fishing, but the Cape Codders cannot persuade him to use scallops as bait. He likes them too well, fried in bread crumbs, to waste them upon the blue fish.

Gen. Weaver thinks he will carry as many Western States as Cleveland. If this is the limit of Weaver's expectations he cannot be accused of taking an extravagantly hopeful view of the future that lies before him.

Thomas A. Edison is the patentee of 600 inventions, yet he and the balance of mankind are still chasing collar buttons and breaking their thumb nails in vain attempts to fix their cuffs in place. Mr. Edison's mission is not yet finished.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has become so angered by the flippant allusions in the American newspapers to his late canvass that he declares he will never set foot in the United States again. Here's long life to Mr. Stanley's excellent temper.

Mr. Carnegie's four-in-hand coach is one of the best-known and most admired in Scotland, but if he brought it over here and ran it around Homestead it is questionable if it would attract as much approval as is given to the band wagon of a one-horse circus.

Mr. Cleveland is annoyed by the published reports that he contemplates visiting various places during the summer. Referring to the reports that he would visit Sorrento and the Adirondacks, he said there was no foundation whatever for either; he will not visit either place. "Buzzard's Bay is satisfactory to me," he said, "and here I intend to remain." He will be found there next summer, as usual.

O TEMPORA, DE MORES.

Boston *Globe:* If the Marquis de Mores means to fight all the American editors who have said bad things about him he had better begin to raise an army right away.

Peoria *Herald:* The Marquis de Mores thirsts for the life-blood of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and at a distance of 3,000 miles THE TRIBUNE is willing. Words at that distance may not injure the principals seriously, but think of the public!

St. Louis *Chronicle:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE having been challenged by the Marquis de Mores on account of contemptuous references to his duels with the Hebrews of France is entitled to select the weapons, but the deadly paragrapher's pencil should be barred.

Columb

FOR A BOLDER POLICY

A REDISTRIBUTION BILL TO BE URGED ON SALISBURY.

Conservatives Believe He Has Weakly Lost a Chance to Carry a Measure Favorable to the Party—The Speech from the Throne Likely to Be Limited to a Blank Intimation That Parliament Has Not Met for the Transaction of Business—Home Rulers Becoming Anxious.

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LONDON, July 29.—When the members of the Cabinet separated yesterday it was practically decided that the speech from the throne at the opening of the new Parliament would be limited to a blank intimation that Parliament had not met for the transaction of business. The militant section of the Conservative party who want to combat the opposition feel thoroughly exasperated at the abandonment of what they believe to be a strong position, both for offense and defense.

Lord Salisbury is to visit the Queen Monday previous to the final Cabinet council for the consideration of the exact form of the speech from the throne. Powerful influences will in the interval be brought to bear on the Queen and Cabinet Ministers alike to try to induce Lord Salisbury to adopt a bolder policy. The proposal which is finding large acceptance at the Carlton club is that the government open Parliament by annouching the introduction of a franchise-reform bill including such a redistribution of seats as will correct the present abnormal system of representation.

The Conservatives, having no reason to fear a "one man one vote" measure if accompanied by redistribution on the principle of equal electoral districts or taxation and representation going together, are now fiercely alive to the fact that the Salisbury Government has weakly lost a chance to carry a redistribution bill favorable to the party. The "one man one vote" measure when passed will affect 200,000 votes, throwing them chiefly on the Liberal side. A redistribution of seats based on recognized Liberal principles would increase the number of English members by about 140, mostly Conservatives, and the Scotch by twenty, and would reduce the Irish representation by twenty members.

To Defy the Opposition.

Many Unionist members are now pressing Lord Salisbury and other Cabinet members to defy the opposition and make franchise reform the single item of the Queen's speech and the while business of the session, appealing on defeat. But Lord Salisbury has not the pluck and stamina required for this course. Intimate friends of the Prime Minister confess that he is weary of office and wants a rest. His liver and kidneys are out of order, and any one seeing his pasty face, bent shoulders, and languorous walk would pronounce him deficient in energy—the sort of man certain to shirk a bold policy and unfit to grapple with a momentous crisis in the country's history.

The appeals now being made to his colleagues to challenge the Liberals on franchise reform have some ministerial support, but the majority of the members of the Cabinet appear to rely upon an early break up of the Gladstone government through a rupture of the internal forces on which it must rest. It is just barely possible that Lord Salisbury will yet be persuaded to throw down the glove before the opposition. If he does so it will inspire the Unionists with rampant courage and enthusiasm which they have never yet shown.

With only a formal speech and no program the Ministers will avoid the usual official dinners on the night before the House opens. Up to the present the only dinner invitations which have been issued from a Conservative quarter are those of the Duke of Devonshire to the Unionist leaders. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is to dine Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Rosebery, and others prominent in the Liberal party. Hitherto the practice has been at these dinners to have the speech from the throne communicated to the opposition as well as to government dinner guests. But with nothing to communicate the present occasion is divested of all importance.

Would Strengthen the Liberals.

The absence of any declaration of policy in the speech from the throne will not deter the Liberals from proposing a vote of "no confidence." They will be rather strengthened in denouncing the government for shirking the avowal of a program. Conservative whips who were consulted on the question of procedure yesterday declared it was perfectly competent for Parliament to proceed to the transaction of business without a speech from the throne.

It is a fact that the House of Commons can dispense with the speech if it so chooses. In order to assert the historic right to do without the speech from the throne some bill is always read the first time in each House before the speech is considered. Still, the unbroken tradition is that Parliament requires some form of a speech.

The Irish party is not entirely reassured, in spite of Liberal declarations, that home rule will be expedited, and until Mr. Gladstone adds the assurance of an immediate dissolution of Parliament if the House of Lords rejects the bill a suspicion will haunt them that they will be used to carry the Newcastle program and then thrown aside. The McCarthyites and Parnellites are possessed of an idea that if Mr. Gladstone, after passing the "one man one vote" and other measures of the Newcastle program, went to the country and got a British working majority, home rule would become smoke. Now, having him on the hip, they will throw him unless he makes home rule his first and final aim.

The McCarthyites Will Be Firm.

The McCarthyites at a plenary meeting Wednesday in the committee-room of the House of Commons will reaffirm this policy. Their finances are improving. Still twenty-six of their number will require monetary assistance to enable them to stick day by day to their duties in Parliament. The payment of members will be early proposed. A bill dealing with the matter can pass without the assent of the House of Lords by putting the vote of money on the estimates, which the Lords are powerless to touch.

The Rt.-Hon. Anthony Mundella, in speaking at a meeting of the British steamship trust, alluded to the present depression in the shipping trade. He said that the tonnage idle in San Francisco, in sailing ships alone, amounted to 160,000 tons, and that on the Tyne 260 steamships were laid up.

E. J. Warner and family of Chicago, who have been spending several years abroad, and who have been making a coaching tour through Devonshire during the last fortnight, will sail on the steamer Normannia for New York tomorrow.

The current issue of a society paper in this city contains the following mysterious yet suggestive note:

Some very curious stories circulate in Richmond concerning the state of health of a certain royal lady whose name is very familiar to the multitude. The royal lady in question is very rarely seen in public, but those who have had an opportunity of gazing upon her at close quarters say things which are passing strange and mysterious.

Dr. Sexton of New York, who is here enjoying a holiday, is much sought after by noted medical men. By request Dr. Sexton recently performed his operation of removing the drumhead of the ear, which has hitherto never been performed here. The eminent authorities who witnessed the operation were so delighted that there is likely to be a revolution in the methods of treatment here, and already orders have been sent to America for the instruments necessary for similar operations.

Spurious Bankers Sentenced.

The trial of Bluhm and his associates, the spurious bankers accused of swindling many people in various lands by offering to lend money without security and getting a year's advance interest from the applicants for which no service was ever rendered, ended today in the conviction of all the defendants. Bluhm, who was the leading spirit of the conspiracy, was sentenced to three years, Bagon to eight months, and Deman to six months penal servitude, and the others to periods ranging from six to twelve months imprisonment. The evidence in the case showed that when arrested the swindlers were just on the eve of starting another confidence operation. They were establishing a bogus agency for securing positions in connection with the Chicago Fair. It is not known that they had yet succeeded in entrapping any victims by this branch of their business.

The Last of the Election Returns.

The returns from the last of the constituencies, that of the Orkney and Shetland Islands, to elect a member of the new Parliament, have been received. They show, as was expected, the election of the Liberal candidate, Mr. L. Lyell, who received 2,617 votes against 1,614 cast for his dissident Liberal opponent, Mr. W. Younger, thus giving Mr. Lyell a majority of 1,003. In 1885 the Liberal candidate was returned by a majority of 1,412 and in 1886 a Liberal was elected by 971 majority. This year's returns show, therefore, a Liberal gain in the district of thirty-two votes.

Althorp Library Sold Entire.

The Althorp library, which Lord Spencer announced would be sold at public auction unless a purchaser for the whole could be found, has been sold entire to an Englishman. The library, which is the most splendid private collection in the world, comprises 50,000 volumes, almost every one of which has an uncommon value of its own. The purchaser of the library will, it is asserted, provide a suitable building for its reception to which the general public shall have free access.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans registered here today:

P. Ezan, L. Davidson, John Graham, S. Tolles, Mrs. Tierry, W. Tobon, S. Phillips, E. Hawkins, A. Chamberlaine, H. Childs, J. Cunningham, A. Roe, A. Rauntins, J. Rosenheimer, the Misses Screeney, R. Mearns, J. Bogert, G. Buckingham, J. Barker, New York; D. Bagnet, W. Barry, W. Schwarzweilder, F. Campbell, F. Buchthouser, Brooklyn; J. Kennedy, C. Chanell, N. McElwain, Miss Mitchell, L. Bourne, Boston; A. Grann, A. Runge, W. McWarner, F. Wright, T. Charlton, Miss Bond, Philadelphia; Dr. Lee, C. Pectsch, C. Pardridge, E. Clayton, M. Wood, E. Morse, W. Morse, W. McClure, O. Murray, L. Keana, Chicago; M. Burns, Henry Ach, San Francisco; E. Extone, Ironton; Mr. Eichelberger, Urbana; C. Duranton, Union; F. Jeanne, Jersey; A. Goelter, Montgomery; W. Throop, E. Codfield, A. Barbous, Pittsburg; Mrs. Bissell, Hartford; A. Booth, Pennsylvania; W. Blee, Springfield; F. Spence, Milwaukee; E. Powell, Georgia; A. Parker, Detroit; C. Hill, Georgia; Thomas O'Neil, Baltimore; V. Nash, Jersey; A. Carr, E. Carr, North Carolina; B. Clark, St. Louis; J. Crutchfield, Georgia; S. Venable, Georgia; Thomas Wood, Orange; M. McDowell, Portland; E. Ross, Portland.

AMERICANS OWN JOHNSTON ISLAND.

The Pacific Island England Wants to Annex Is Valuable in Several Ways.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—Considerable prominence has been given here to a statement from Honolulu that the British cruiser Champion had left that port with the intention, it was understood, of annexing Johnston Island to the British possessions. The records at Washington show that the island is under the protection of the American flag, it having been taken possession of by Capt. Parker of the brig Reindeer in 1852. Capt. Parker found there large guano deposits. During the year 1856 Congress passed an act authorizing the President to issue a proclamation and letters of protection to any person who might discover an island covered with guano deposits and further to extend the dominion of the United States over such places, and gave the discoverers full and valid title to such islands, provided that when the title was issued the work of obtaining guano should be diligently prosecuted.

In accordance with this act Parker in 1857 filed a declaration with the Secretary of State at Washington and took in several others with him, forming the Pacific Guano company. In January, 1858, the schooner Palestine, under command of Capt. Herrman, was sent to visit the islands and bring back specimens of guano. Parker accompanied the expedition and landings were effected on Johnston Island and three of its smaller ones known as Agnes Island. On each island a flagstaff and cross were erected, the latter being inscribed with the fact that Capt. Herrman had taken possession in behalf of the owners and charterers of the Palestine and in the name of the United States. When the schooner returned to San Francisco the Pacific Guano company was incorporated and the articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State at Sacramento, Cal.

Messrs. Roberts and Mayers, who now claim to be owners of Johnston Island, not only claim ownership through title from Parker but also own stock in the Pacific Guano company, though what has become of that incorporation they do not know and it seems to have passed out of existence. Capt. Roberts and his associate will now prosecute their claim to title of the island. Capt. Roberts was seen today. He said:

"The island would be very valuable to the United States and would be just as important to England. It is just south of the direct route to China and also on the proposed route of the English cable from New Zealand to Honolulu. In case of war the Hawaiian Islands and Samoan Islands would be neutral, but Johnston Island is an important position, and could be used as a station by the government in possession of it. There is excellent anchorage there. There can be no doubt about the island being the property of Americans. Mr. Mayers and myself have the original papers of Parker and his deed to us."

CHOLERA LEADS TO SERIOUS RIOTS.

It Is Also Said Nihilists Are Using the Scourge to Further Their Ends.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Riots against the authorities arising out of the cholera have occurred in Tashkend. The troops have rigorously suppressed the riots, killing and wounding seven persons. A ship has been anchored in the Volga, near Nijni-Novgorod, for the reception of cases of suspicious illness. The vessel is guarded by military, as they feared the excited populace may attack the ship. The crews of vessels lying near by refuse to serve, while hundreds of laborers have become panic-stricken and are fleeing from the district.

VIENNA, July 29.—Confidential reports from St. Petersburg say that the Russian Government is convinced that the recent so-called cholera riots were due to Nihilists. There are abundant proofs of increased activity on the part of the Nihilists, who have seized this outbreak of cholera as a pretext to excite the empire.

Count von Taafe enjoins the Governor of Salicia to take the strictest precautionary measures, but admits that an outbreak of cholera can hardly be averted, owing to the large masses of Russian troops near the frontier. If those troops become affected, he says, the disease will be quickly introduced into Hungary and Austria, and will thence spread throughout Central Europe.

CHOLERA REPORTED AT VERA CRUZ.

An American Says Three Deaths Occurred Thursday, but This Is Denied.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A City of Mexico dispatch says a report has reached there that Asiatic cholera has reached Vera Cruz despite the strict quarantine regulations that have been enforced by the authorities at all ports by the Mexican Government. The rumor was set afloat by an American tourist named Haskell, who arrived last evening from Vera Cruz. He said there were three deaths from the disease that day previous to his departure, and that the authorities of Vera Cruz were making an effort to keep the information from the public. An inquiry was made there today at the Board of Health headquarters and a denial of the report was authorized.

COMBINED TO SECURE REPORTS.

Manufacturers in Cuba Will Keep Tab on Imports—Transitory Duties.

HAVANA, July 29.—In order to secure accurate information as to the quantities of refined petroleum, cordage, ice, and beer imported into the island the various companies in Havana producing these articles have combined to place special agents at all Cuban ports to report to them all packages of the above-mentioned goods legally or illegally brought into Cuba.

The Minister of the Colonies at Madrid has instructed the Governor General of Cuba by cable to notify the directors and stockholders of the Western Railway Company that they will not be allowed to transfer the ownership of the railway to any foreign syndicate without special authority from the home government.

Under the new tariff law importers and exporters will be obliged to pay $1,300 a year at Havana, $800 at second class ports and $200 at all other ports.

According to the Budget law shortly to be enforced in the island a transitory duty will be imposed upon all imported goods except flour, lard, hams, bacon, corn, wheat, jerked beef, vegetables, vermicelli and other soup pastes, wines, vinegar, olive oil, crude petroleum, ice, cheese, salted fish, meat, and potatoes. To the above articles will be added those contained in Schedules A and B of the commercial treaty with the United States.

The Cheapest Drunk.

Besides the "dronk" grass—that is drunk grass—of the Dutch colonists in South Africa, there is in Mongolia another plant with a corresponding native name and similar properties. It is a new species of stipa, which was brought from the Alachian Mountains by a Roman Catholic missionary, whose horses were disabled by its inebriating qualities. In Kamtchatka an intoxicating plant is found of considerable strength. The most common method of using it is to roll it up like a bolus and swallow it whole.—*London Tit-Bits.*

WANTS TO SETTLE IT.

DAUGHTER OF THE TWEED CONTROLLER REACHES NEW YORK.

Mrs. Fanny Fithian's Purpose Said to Be to Lift a Judgment Against Connolly—Heavy Gold Shipments by Today's Steamers—To Cremate Sistare's Body—Most May Escape This Time—Strange Earthquake Phenomenon at Sea—General News of the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Fannie Fithian, eldest daughter of Richard D. Connolly, Controller of New York under the Tweed regime, has just returned from Europe, and is temporarily stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Andrews, of No. 263 West Seventy-third street, adjoining Mayor Grant's residence. Neither she nor her husband has been here since 1872, when Connolly fled. The city has ever since tried to execute the judgment for $8,000,000 obtained in the Supreme Court against him, the authorities never having been able to discover to this day the whereabouts of the vast property left by the ex-Controller.

Connolly transferred nearly all his wealth to his two daughters and the Fithians are said to have got the bulk of it, although Mary Isabella Connolly, the eldest daughter, was well provided for. It is said that Mrs. Fithian's stay in New York at this time is for the purpose of compromising or settling the judgment referred to. Lawyer Edward T. Bartlett, whose office is at No. 48 Wall street and home No. 20 East Union Square, has since 1872 been permanent counsel to protect the Fithians. Bartlett has long labored to effect a compromise, and it is said that he is in a fair way to accomplish it. Fithian, before his marriage, kept a small tobacco store in Canal street, and apparently eked out a bare living. Then he married Fannie Connolly, and when her father went to Europe the Fithians were suddenly found to be wealthy.

Fithian has lived in Europe nearly twenty years. He has a palatial mansion in Paris near the Park Monceaux, one of the most fashionable quarters. He has also a chateau on Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, including steam yachts. He is said to have with Drexel, Harges & Co. the largest bank account of any American in Paris, and is one of the most lavish entertainers in Europe. In 1880 Connolly, in poverty, and abandoned by his children, died in Marseilles, France.

WILL CREMATE SISTARE'S BODY.

The Suicide's Remains Will Be Taken to the Troy Crematory Today.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—The body of George K. Sistare, who committed suicide in one of the parlors of the Manhattan club Thursday, is to be taken on the 10:30 o'clock train tomorrow morning from the Grand Central Station to Troy, N. Y., where it will be cremated at the Troy crematory. Mr. Sistare was a prominent member of the society under the direction of which the Troy crematory is managed.

HEAVY GOLD CONSIGNMENTS.

$4,050,000 Ordered for Europe by Today's Steamer—Is About the End.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Wall street had looked for heavy engagements of gold today for shipment to Europe, and the expectation proved to be well founded. Altogether, $4,050,000 was taken at the Subtreasury, and all except $100,000 of this, which was destined for Canada, was bound for Europe. The exporting firms and the amounts they took on European account were Lazard Frères, $1,200,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000; Ladenburgh, Thalman & Co., $750,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000.

Only $750,000 of the gold was withdrawn on gold certificates. The rest was taken on greenbacks and treasury notes. Recently there had been an increase in the gold reserve of the treasury, and it stood yesterday morning at $113,607,000. That figure will of course be reduced by the amount of the shipments, less the sum secured on the certificates, and the result will be a total reserve slightly below that on hand when the banks began the policy of refusing gold certificates to intending exporters, and giving them greenbacks and treasury notes instead.

Said one shipper: "We have all avoided shipments during the last two weeks and held off to the last minute before shipping now, but the condition of the exchange market would not permit of any further delay. We hope this will end the shipments for the season, but it is impossible to tell yet. We expect a falling off in exchange next week."

MOST MAY ESCAPE THE LAW.

Senator Cantor Can Find No Clause to Fit the New Case.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—It looks as if Most and Masur might go unpunished for the fiery utterances published in the current number of their respective papers, the *Freiheit* and *Die Anarchist*. Henry B. Stapler, who is acting District-Attorney in the absence of Delancey Nicoll, gave orders today that the leading articles in the two papers should be translated so that he might determine what course of action, if any, should be taken. Mr. Stapler said today:

"We have that some law applicable to these cases may be found. If we are successful the matter will be laid before the grand jury."

Several lawyers declared that no section of the penal code would cover the anarchistic publications. Among them were Benjamin Steinhardt, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, and Patrick A. McManus. Senator Cantor went carefully through the code section by section, and then acknowledged that he found no clause that would fit the case.

STRANGE EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

A Fiery Serpent Flashes Across the Horizon After the Shock.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—One of the strangest phenomena ever witnessed at sea was described today by Capt. Thompson of the Anchor Line Trinacria, and by Pilot Sullivan, of the David Carli, No. 10, who brought the steamship into New York. It was an earthquake shock at sea July 25, followed by the appearance in the sky of a huge fiery serpent, which stretched from the zenith to the horizon.

Pilot Sullivan was on the David Carli at the time, as the Trinacria had not then been sighted. The earthquake shock from the northwest was felt at 7 o'clock in the evening. It lasted about six seconds, as near as the pilot could judge. The vibration caused the pilot boat to tremble, but the sea remained calm.

Hardly had the shock subsided when a streak of light was seen extending from the zenith to the northwest horizon in the form of a huge serpent. The reptile gradually tapered from the head, which appeared to be reared high in the air, to the tail near the horizon. It lasted for more than three-quarters of an hour and then gradually disappeared.

Capt. Thompson of the Trinacria says he saw the fiery serpent also, at the same hour, 7 p. m., June 25. Capt. Thompson says he saw what appeared to be a fiery cloud in the northwest. It resembled at first a forked streak of lightning. Gradually it assumed the form of an immense serpent, and, as if to further carry out the illusion, the serpent began to coil itself like an enormous spring.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

John E. Mulholland Meets with a Painful Accident.

NEW YORK, July 29.—John E. Mulholland, formerly Chief Inspector of Immigration and since the opening of the campaign in charge of all the labor questions for the Republican party, met with a painful accident at the Republican State headquarters today. He started to enter the outer room of the suite when his right foot slipped, and he struck his right leg a sharp blow against the marble door frame. Secretary Kenyon looked at the leg and was frightened to see a stream of blood. Kenyon's cry of fright brought Chairman Hackett and Whitelaw Reid, who was closeted with Mr. Hackett. Mr. Reid was much gratified to learn that only a small artery had been ruptured from the combined effects of the blow and severe strain.

A Policeman Sentenced for Bigamy.

Policeman Joseph Duckweiller of Brooklyn was sentenced by Judge Moore in the Court of Sessions this morning to two years and ten months imprisonment in the Kings County penitentiary. Monday next Dockweiller will receive through his lawyers a fortune of $40,000 left him by the death of an uncle in Germany, and it was his intention to leave for the West with his second wife. His first wife was Catherine E. Stokes, whom he married April 25, 1883, and they lived happily until three weeks ago. He then deserted his wife and under the name of Charles St. Clair married 19-year-old Delia Lee July 6.

Two Hundred Will Parade Today.

The annual baby parade, which takes place tomorrow afternoon at Asbury Park, N. J., promises to be a big success. More than 200 little ones have been entered to take part in the parade, and as "Founder" Bradley is to present a prize to the prettiest baby there is likely to be trouble. Among the entries for the parade are one set of colored triplets, one set of white ones, and the infant papoose of Star Fell Down and his squaw, whose former husband was Sitting Bull.

Howling Dervishes Arrived.

Thirty howling Dervishes, every one an Egyptian priest, reached here in the steerage of the Archer Line Trinacria today. Their costumes included turbans and a long robe reaching to the feet. Blue and yellow were the prevailing colors, though some wore green turbans as an indication of superior rank and blood. Effendi M. Malluck, who resides in Cairo, Egypt, who brought the Dervishes here, said they would illustrate the power of their faith for the benefit of visitors to the World's Fair next year. The party was under Aiabi Hassan, their sheik. The Dervishes will be landed at Ellis Island tomorrow.

NO RACE DISTINCTIONS THERE.

In Brazil Negroes May Waltz with Pink-Cheeked Beauties.

Had Othello lived in this country he would not have said, "Mislike me not for my complexion," for no Brabantio would have refused him a daughter on that account. In Brazil one's social status does not depend upon the color of the cuticle, for in high life and low the blood of the aboriginal Brazilian, mixed with Spanish and Portuguese, has been more frequently stained by that of the African than mottled with Anglo-Saxon, writes Fannie B. Ward. Here "the shadowed livery of the burnished sun" is no disgrace, however intensified, and one often sees in a single family as many shades of complexion as there are members in it. Among the crême de la crême of the aristocracy there are negro and mulatto families who have been free and rich from away back to the Senegambian bongo of their ancestors. You need not be surprised to meet on the fashionable Rua do Ouvidor, blonde beauties of Brazilian-German or Brazilian-English parentage, promenading with negroes whose conspicuously-displayed diamonds seem to light up the square; or overdressed señoras, with flattened noses and hair of natural crimp, riding in emblazoned carriages, flaunting their finery in opera boxes, and monopolizing the choicest viands at hotel tables. One of the finest houses in Rio is occupied by a viscount and fabulous wealth, the complexion of whose kinky-haired spouse it would be a stretch of politeness to call café-au-lait. The other day there was a fashionable wedding at the Imperial Capilla de Gloria, attended by the élite of the Capital, and the bride was the lovely daughter of a Spanish planter, the groom a burly negro black as the ace of spades.

Even in slavery days Brazilians were not particular about the amalgamation of colors, so that a man or woman possessed freedom and worldly goods, dinheiro (money) being the standard, rather than blood. The Brazilian Constitution never had anything to say about color as a basis of civil rights; hence a negro, though born in bondage, once free could rise to any social or political position by luck, pluck, and energy. And now, having abolished slavery, Brazil has no difficulties to overcome in settling the social questions growing out of it, such as have puzzled the United States, because here the general fusion was already far advanced and race prejudices do not exist. Some of the most intelligent men of the country, who were educated in Paris or at the Portuguese College of Coimbra, are the descendants of the African slaves. In the medical, law, and theological schools of the country no race distinctions are made, and some of the closest students are lately emancipated slaves. In the quiet rooms of the National Library one notices that the books and tables are almost exclusively occupied by woolly-headed aspirants after learning, and it must be confessed that so far as ambition and successful mental effort go it would seem that the greater the admixture of negro blood with the Latin the more satisfactory the result.

The story of the mulatto, Andre Rebouças, the best civil engineer Brazil has ever known, illustrates the entire absence of race prejudice in this part of the world. The profession of engineering ranks among the highest in Brazil, and while yet a young man Rebouças had filled numerous positions of trust abroad and responsibility at home, and was on terms of intimacy with all the dignitaries of the late empire, in whose houses he was an honored guest. It happened one time that he was present at a ball where among the guests were several members of the imperial family and a party of tourists from the United States. Among the latter was a young lady from Baltimore, and the mulatto was at once charmed by her blue eyes and golden hair. Seeking an introduction, he asked her to dance, and was painfully embarrassed by a conspicuously indignant refusal. This little exhibition of race prejudice, so common in North America, but hardly comprehended in other countries, was observed by Count Eu, husband of the Princess Imperial—a brave and noble gentleman, descended from a line of French Kings—and he at once whispered something in the ear of his wife. She smiled graciously, and immediately thereafter was seen waltzing with the dark-skinned engineer. The whisper went around and the proudest ladies of the court vied with one another in heaping honors on the blushing Othello, while the fair-haired Americana looked on with scorn and amazement.

In Brazil, which has never pretended much in the way of republicanism, Rebouças might promenade with royalty and be hand-in-glove with nabobs and statesmen; but when he went to the "Land of the Free," where the favorite boast is equal rights and other bosh, he was refused admittance to hotels, ejected from sleeping-cars, and offered other indignities which the sons of freedom are in the habit of inflicting upon a large proportion of their fellow citizens.

Our Only Day.

Were this our only day,
Did not our yesterdays and morrows give
To hope and memory their interplay,
How should we bear to live?

Not merely what we are,
But what we were and what we are to be,
Make up our lives—the fair days each a star,
The near days nebulæ.

At once would love forget
Its keen pursuits and coy delays of bliss,
And its delicious pangs of fond regret,
Were there no day but this.

And who to win a friend
Would to the secrets of his heart invite
A fellowship that should begin and end
Between a night and night?

Who, too, would pause to prate
Of insult, or remember slight or scorn,
Who would this night lie down to sleep with hate,
Were there to be no morn?

Who would take heed to wrong,
To misery's complaint or pity's call,
The long wail of the weak against the strong,
If this one day were all?

And what were wealth with shame,
The vanity of office, pride of caste,
The winy sparkle of the bubble fame,
If this day were the last?

Aye, what were all days worth,
Were there no looking backward or before—
If every human life that drops to earth
Were lost for evermore?

But each day is a link
Of days that pass and never pass away;
For memory and hope—to live, to think—
Each is our only day.

—*Coates Kinney in Harper's Magazine.*

High Railway in Switzerland.

The highest railway in Europe is the Brienz mountain railway in Switzerland, connecting the village of Brienz with the summit of the Rothhorn. It is open to visitors this summer. It is run on the toothed wheel system. It starts close by the shores of Lake Brienz and winds up the mountain past Geldried, Haustadt, and Oberst Staffel, and the incline is one meter in four. The carriages are partly closed and partly open, and each compartment has two benches, seating four persons a side. The ascent of the Rothhorn on horseback used to take five hours. The time of the round trip by railway is three hours.

Old Timers.

The water clock was known in Rome B. C. 158. Dial clocks were first put up in A. D. 913; striking clocks were Saracenic, about 801; pendulum clocks were invented in 1641; repeating clocks in 1676.

TARIFF REFORM TALK

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE SPEAKS TO CHESTER'S CHAUTAUQUA.

He Discusses Issues of the Present Campaign in Response to Mr. Horr of Michigan—Englishmen to Establish a Game Preserve on the Apostle Islands—First Dance of the Season at Bar Harbor—Belva Lockwood Speaks at Bloomington—Chicagoans at Saratoga.

CHESTER, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—Today W. C. P. Breckinridge spoke upon "Reform Tariff." Although the crowds were large yesterday twice as many are here today. The concert last night by the St. Louis Strausberg Band was a success and each number a work of art, particularly the one introducing all national airs with flags borne by girls in white, all ending in a tableau. The speech by Mr. Horr of Michigan yesterday was pronounced one of the clearest arguments for protective tariff ever uttered in this part of the country. The place for this Chautauqua has been changed to Carbondale, Ill.

DANCING AT BAR HARBOR.

The First Hop of the Season at the Malvern—Sailing Parties and Receptions.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 29.—[Special.]—There was another large excursion here today from Port Point, on the Penobscott, by the steamer Sedgwick. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Emmons of Washington, D. C., are visiting Mrs. R. W. Emmons at Crow Nest cottage.

Mrs. H. A. Pearce of Cleveland, O., is at St. Sauveur.

Among the recent society events are: Mrs. Edmund Russell's lecture lesson at Mrs. Bueton Harrison's (thirty women were present and enjoyed the talk and Delsartian posing), Mrs. A. Blecker Banks and Mrs. Greene's reception at Chetwald, the first hop of the season at the Malvern, and a large sailing party given by Col. William Bush.

The weather is decidedly cooler this evening, the maximum today being 70°. The average maximum for the last eight days was 83°. The new steamer Frank Jones is now in Portland receiving its furnishings, and will probably be on the route between Bar Harbor and Rockland next week.

HE TALKED ABOUT MONEY.

Prof. Dysenger Addresses the Dixon Chautauqua Assembly.

DIXON, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The refreshing rain of yesterday cooled the air at the assembly today and laid the dust of the road leading to it. A good audience greeted Prof. Dysenger of Carthage College when he commenced his lecture on "Money; Its History and Use," at the tabernacle. Prof. Dysenger has charge of a class of instruction at the assembly in the Hebrew language. Tonight the Rev. M. W. Hanna gave his illustrated lecture on "Southern Norway, the Wonderland of the North." The lecture comprises views of Christiania, the capital of the kingdom, the beautiful scenery along the famous Thele-market route, with its quaint homes, hamlets, and churches, closing with old-time wedding scenes. Tomorrow will be Young Men's Christian Association day and a special program has been prepared.

TO PREPARE A GAME PRESERVE.

English Capitalists Investigating Apostle Islands—To Import Game.

BAYFIELD, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—Several English capitalists were in Bayfield today and started on a trip among the Apostle Islands. They will go to Outre Islands first, and after carefully exploring it will touch at other of the islands. The scheme as set forth is to convert the holding into a great waterbound game preserve and sportsmen's and pleasure-seekers' resort. Game will be imported from Europe and other countries for breeding. The parties represent the English syndicate that owns 90,000 acres on Isle Royal. They stated today that they have thought of using that island for the same purpose, but have concluded before making definite arrangements to thoroughly explore the Apostle Islands.

LONG BRANCHERS ENJOY DANCING.

Dining on the Lawn by the Seashore—The Weather Intensely Hot.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—[Special.]—The weather here today has been intensely hot, but the fun of this resort goes on just the same. There was a big ball tonight at the Howland House, which was gayly decorated with lanterns and bunting. The supper tables were spread on the lawn by the sea and the crowd watched the finely-dressed guests dispatching their wine and salads.

That perennial old sport, John Chamberlain, gave a handsome dinner last night to George Alfred Townsend, Mr. Graham of the Chicago *Times*, Mr. Richardson of the Baltimore *Sun*, Chief Justice Werts of New Jersey, and Dr. Pancoast of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Townsend is ill tonight with an affection of the brain which may result seriously.

The largest crowd in the history of Long Branch is expected tomorrow, as the terrific heat in New York and Philadelphia is driving everybody to the seashore.

ADDRESSED BY BELVA LOCKWOOD.

She Tells Bloomington Chautauquans Marriage Is Not a Failure.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—There was a large assembly at the Bloomington Chautauqua tonight to listen to an interesting address by Belva Lockwood of Washington, D. C. Her subject was "Is Marriage a Failure?" She strongly affirmed the proposition that it is not. Mrs. Lockwood said today that she would sail Aug. 4 for Berne, Switzerland, where she goes to attend the International Peace Conference. She goes as a delegate from the Universal Peace Union.

Chicago Arrivals at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—[Special.]—Late Chicago arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. L. Laflin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clifford, W. C. Arnold, L. L. Brown, Mrs. M. M. Brown, C. H. Whitman, S. M. Sutherland, H. M. Gorman, Mrs. J. Campbell and family, A. J. Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. M. Snow, C. H. Bullings, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tuttle, Mrs. E. L. Jones, Mrs. H. Weinberg.

Labor Camp-Meeting at Lithia Today.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The grand encampment of the Labor and Prohibition people begins at Lithia Springs, near this place, Saturday, July 30, and continues ten days. Also the camp-meeting of the State Holiness Association begins Aug. 3 and continues and includes Aug. 11. People of national reputation will speak at both camps.

Taking It Coolly.

The ship of an Admiral, who was the Duke of Wellington's near connection, was wrecked. He was placed in command of a second ship, which was also lost and he himself was drowned. Lord Charles communicated the disaster to his father, who merely exclaimed, with Spartan coldness and brevity, "That's the second ship he has lost." The twin anecdote, so to call it, had reference to Lord Charles himself. Being ordered with his regiment abroad he felt much concern in bidding farewell to his aged father, whom he might never see again. On his making the announcement the Duke, who had been reading, damped his emotion by saying shortly, "Good-by, Charlie, good-by!" and, taking a last look before leaving the room, the son was mortified to see that the father appeared to be as intent on his reading as ever.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Beer in Germany.

In 1886 there were 900,000,000 gallons of beer drank in Germany to 1,144,000,000 gallons in 1891.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

Greatest in Strength, Purest in Quality.

As the result of my tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health, etc.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Annual Statement of the Soo Canal.

DULUTH, MINN., July 29.—The annual statement of the Sault Canal, the "keystone of the commerce of the lakes" has just been made out. It includes the business for the fiscal year ending June 30. The number of vessels passing through the canal into and out of Lake Superior was 11,587, an increase of 2,027 over 1891, the previously largest year. Tonnage was by freight 10,107,332 tons, an increase of 17.5 per cent over any year before recorded. Freight was carried an average distance of 820 miles and the total freight paid was $6,849,023, an average of $0.00136 per mile ton. The total number of separate vessels passing the canal was 652, of which 57 were Canadian, the rest United States vessels.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Grain freights have settled back to the old rate of 2 cents on wheat to Buffalo, with no prospect of immediate change. Charters—To Buffalo: Vail, Baltic, Hudson, wheat; Wilbur, corn. To Midland: Oak Leaf, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights quiet at former rates. Charters—Toltec, Mintec, Scranton, La Salle, Chicago, 60 cents; Samoa, Vance, Topeka, Milwaukee, 60 cents; Ralph, Duluth, 35 cents; Allegheny, Duluth (coal), 60 cents; Pinnola, Gladstone, contract; Cummings, Toledo, 25 cents. Canal freights unchanged.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore freights steady and unchanged at $1.15 from Ashland, $1 from Marquette, and 75 cents from Escanaba, with fair demand for tonnage. No change in coal freights. Charters: Ore—Western Reserve, Cuyahoga to Ohio ports; Alverson, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 75 cents; Egyptian, Winslow, Ashland to Ohio ports, $1.15. Coal—Kate Winslow, Buffalo, Columbian, Lorain to Green Bay, 55 cents; Grace, George Hurlbut to Milwaukee, 60; Cormorant, Wall, Toledo to Duluth, 45.

Around the Lakes.

PORT HURON, MICH., July 29.—The schooner Merrill, in tow of the tug Clark, bound up, is on Middle Ground, abreast of this

REPORTS ALL QUIET.

STRIKERS AT MERRILL DO NOT RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

Condition of Affairs Is Critical, as the Men Could Hold the Place Against Local Officers—Gen. Doe Making an Investigation—Homestead Trouble Has Already Cost $1,000,000—Will Push the Case Against Chief O'Mara—Granite Cutters' Strike Revived.

MERRILL, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—Another day of the strike has passed and the situation is unchanged. The mill men insist on ten hours per day and that they be paid every week. The mill owners have shut their mills down, nailed up the doors, and say that they will not turn a wheel until the men consent to go to work at the old figures. This statement does not apply to the Merrill Lumber company's mill which has been running ten hours and where the men have been paid every week.

This mill is running; so are the factories of the Central Manufacturing company and A. H. Stange. The strikers are peaceable. Besides parading the streets and holding meetings no one would think there was anything going on. The city has the look of a holiday. The mill-owners do not feel inclined to concede the demands of the strikers because they have paid 25 per cent higher wages all summer than have the mill-owners of Wausau and Stevens Point.

Today Robert Schilling, the Milwaukee labor orator, who had been sent for, delivered a speech to the strikers. He cautioned them to commit no violence and pleaded with them to hold out to the end. His speech was an every-day sort of an address.

Upon the advice of every mill-owner in the city the Chief of Police, Deputy Sheriff, and District Attorney, Mayor Wright telegraphed the Governor for protection yesterday, saying that the local authorities would be unable to cope with the crowd if any violence was resorted to.

Gov. Peck sent Adjt.-Gen. Doe and Quartermaster-General Faulk, who are looking the situation over, but have nothing to say. The Sheriff, however, would be unable to protect property if the strikers should choose to destroy any. It would be impossible to summon a posse, as nearly everybody here sympathizes with the strikers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—Adjt.-Gen. Doe, Quartermaster-General Falk of the Wisconsin National Guard, with Capt. J. B. Whiting of the Janesville Light Guard, left early this morning for Merrill, Wis., by order of Gov. Peck to investigate and report as to the necessity of sending the militia to Merrill to quelt the striking lumber mill hands. The Governor had received a dispatch from the Mayor of Merrill stating that the town was in the hands of a mob and that trouble was feared. The Mayor had asked for assistance and protection.

On the same train leaving here with the officers of the National Guard was Robert Schilling, the labor agitator, who had been summoned to Merrill by the strikers to counsel them in their movement. This afternoon Gov. Peck received the following dispatch from Gen. Doe at Merrill:

Just arrived. One hundred and fifty strikers at depot to meet Schilling. Everything perfectly quiet. Meeting will be held this afternoon. No indication of any trouble.

The dissatisfaction among the mill hands began last Monday, when the men who wheel out the lumber from the mill and the men who take it from the chains and load it into the cars at Gilkey & Anson's mill demanded an increase of wages from $1.60 to $1.75 a day. The demand was granted to the wheelers but refused to the chain men, and, according to previous agreement, both gangs struck, taking in all at this time twenty-four.

They at once visited the other mills endeavoring to institute a general strike. Gradually they have succeeded, until yesterday the last mill closed and the strikers peaceably paraded the streets, fully 1,500 strong, headed by the Merrill band and carrying banners inscribed: "We are striking for ten hours' work (same wages) and weekly pay." A row was barely averted when H. W. Wright, a mill owner, ordered the arrest of the leader, but the men took him away from the officer.

[Merrill, Wis., is a town of 7,500 inhabitants, eighteen miles north of Warsaw and 250 miles northwest of Milwaukee. It is in the heart of the lumber district of Northern Wisconsin and eight mills are scattered along the banks of the Wisconsin River, down which the logs are rafted.

Lumber is the principal, and in fact nearly the entire, industry of the place. The eight mills are owned by the Scott Lumber company, the Stange Lumber company, the H. W. Wright Lumber company, the Champagne Lumber company, the Gilkey & Anson Lumber company, the Merrill Lumber company, the Wisconsin-Illinois Lumber company, and the Wolf River Lumber company. There are three sash, door and blind and box factories, owned by the lumber companies. H. W. Wright, owner of one of the mills, is also Mayor of Merrill. Merrill is on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and General Superintendent Collins received a report by telegraph yesterday from the Superintendent of that division stating the men are peaceable but are determined upon a compliance with their demands. A monster mass meeting, attended by all the striking workmen, was held in Merrill at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The men are not organized but an effort is now being made to form unions. The workmen protested against the proposed introduction of State troops.]

HAS ALREADY COST $1,000,000.

Expense of One Month of Lockout at Homestead—Bauer's Admission Card.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—The great lockout at Homestead is just one month old and has already cost over $1,000,000 besides the sacrifice of a half score of human lives and serious injuries to many times that number. Of the loss in cash the military has cost in round figures $320,000, the workmen have lost in wages $180,000, and the Carnegie company has lost and spent as much more in getting new workmen.

The workmen at Beaver Falls, Duquesne, and the Union mills in Pittsburg have lost $100,000 in wages by their sympathy strike, and the firm is out $100,000 by the idleness of these plants. Added to this will be the county expenses for Deputy Sheriffs and murder trials, the expense to the city for hunting Anarchists and to the Nation for the Congressional investigations. Another item of no mean significance is the loss to workmen and manufacturers in plants indirectly affected which have been forced to close down for want of material.

The locked-out workmen have not as yet been deprived of any of the necessaries of life, and if the fight should last several weeks yet there is no danger of the workmen's families coming to actual want. Subscriptions have been coming in liberally, and the relief work has been carried on judiciously and well.

Every day people come to Amalgamated headquarters and receive orders for groceries and provisions. The funds already collected will hold out for some time, and none of the men are in fear of suffering from want of plenty to eat. The people who are receiving aid are principally those who received $1.40 per day—the cheap laborers who left their positions out of sympathy for the members of the Amalgamated Association.

The most significant thing found among the effects of Bauer, the Anarchist, was a red card in the shape of a book that apparently was the "open sesame" to Anarchist meetings, and was held by those in the inner circle. Over the top of the inner side was the legend "Alarm Club." The next line was, "Certificate of membership for Henry Bauer." It was signed by E. Koesters, Secretary. On the lower page were four rows of squares marked by dotted lines. There were thirteen in each line, which gave one for every week in a year.

Apparently whenever the card was presented it was stamped with a rubber stamp "Alarm Club" in one of the squares. The book also contained letters from August Spies, Nina Van Zandt, Herr Most, and other Anarchists. Among the pictures was one which was identified as that of the man seen with Berkmann Saturday. The police are looking for this man, but so far have been unable to find any trace of him.

Frederick Mollick, the man arrested at Long Branch, is still in the Central Station. He has secured Henry Meyer as counsel.

Mr. Frick continues on the road to recovery. He eats well, is in good spirits, and his general condition is satisfactory.

Eight skilled non-union workmen arrived from St. Louis this morning and during the temporary absence of the agent having them in charge two members of the Amalgamated Association induced them to leave the station under promise of better positions. When the agent returned the men had disappeared.

The Homestead strikers claim that they are still confident of victory, but the fact remains that the company now has about 725 men in the mills. So far the Strikers' Relief committee has been able to take care of the unemployed, but the merchants in the town are beginning to be embarrassed by the strike. Long credits are pressing them to the wall, and today a grocery store was closed by a Constable. Many threatening letters are being received by the non-union men in the mills. As a result of the stone-throwing from passing trains last night, the railroad company has placed detectives on the trestle and will arrest any person who repeats the offense.

The non-union men are beginning to receive an astonishing number of threatening letters. The following is a sample:

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 29.—Notice: All non-union men desiring to leave Carnegie works will be provided for by the union men of Homestead. But all who stay at work will seek their God. All are being spotted. Beware!

The firm has told the men that they can leave if they wish, according to the statement of H. M. Curry. He added: "None are afraid, though, and the story of the men being prisoners is untrue. None are desirous of leaving."

Hugh O'Donnell yet remains away, but members of the Advisory committee are in communication with him and seem to expect something favorable as a result of his mission.

The story of the riot among the non-union men on the Cincinnati train yesterday was the invention of a tramp printer and is without foundation. There was no trouble on the train whatever. The men who were on the train are all now at work in the Homestead plant.

WILL PUSH THE O'MARA CASE.

Monmouth County Lawyers After the Pittsburg Chief—The Questions Raised.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 29.—[Special.]—The bar of Monmouth County is discussing what it calls the illegal removal of the alleged Anarchist Mollick from the protection of the New Jersey law. Attorneys Fay and Wilson, who were refused audience with Mollick, will press the case against O'Mara, Chief of Police of Pittsburg, but it is probable that the Attorney-General of the State will take the case from their hands and lay it before the Governor for consideration. No one here cares anything about Mollick as an individual or a criminal.

But the question is whether a prisoner can be forcibly removed without requisition papers or a warrant; without being informed of the nature of his alleged crime; without having witnesses sworn against him, and without the privilege of counsel.

Moreover, a brother of Lawyer Wilson, active in the case here, is a practicing attorney in Pittsburg, and he has been telegraphed to look after Mollick's interests there. An effort will be made to take the case into the United States courts, in which instance O'Mara may find himself in a bad plight.

It now comes to light that the man who took Mollick across the State line was not an officer of the law at all, but a reporter for a New York paper, who went along with O'Mara from here to see what might turn up, and whom O'Mara used as a tool to hold his prisoner until he might rearrest him within the Pennsylvania limits.

The case of Chief of Police Layton, arrested for false arrest, has been set for Tuesday next. He claims to have acted in ignorance of the law and is somewhat startled at what he has done.

SUITS WILL BE ENTERED FOR IAMS.

His Attorneys Decide Upon the Course to Be Followed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—[Special.]—The attorneys interested in Private Iams' case met at the office of F. P. Iams this afternoon to consider the preliminary steps to be taken in the prosecution of those who were responsible for the stringing up by the thumbs of the young man. The attorneys were C. C. Dickey, F. P. Iams, J. D. Watson, and S. U. Trent. They had expected Col. Freer of the West Virginia State Guard, but he did not arrive in time. They decided to file informations against Col. Hawkins and Lieut.-Col. Streator for aggravated assault and battery. Other informations for simple assault and battery will be sworn out, the first for stringing him up by the thumbs and the latter for shaving his head and face. The civil actions cannot be filed at present since the law provides that no civil powers can be served on a member of the militia during service or until thirty days after his discharge. The civil suits will be suits for trespass and damages in the United States Courts. There will be two suits, one on behalf of the boy and the other for the father, as the boy is but 18 years of age. There is also a conspiracy charge under advisement. This will be for conspiracy to libel and defame the character of Iams against Gen. Snowden, Col. Hawkins, and Lieut.-Col. Streator. The charges are to be based upon the official report filed with Gen. Snowden. The guards who carried out the orders of the different officers are also liable to be prosecuted. The informations will be made tomorrow and arrests likely follow during the day.

SOME GOOD IN AMERICANS.

The London "Saturday Review" Half Apologizes—Denounces Carnegie.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 29.—The *Saturday Review* at last finds a good word to say for Americans, though it half apologizes to its readers for saying it. After referring almost deprecatingly to its former severe editorial on the Homestead affair as an evidence of the degradation of democracy, the *Review* adds:

We will not be likely to be accused of any foolish or sentimental fondness for the government or the people of the United States, but we cannot deny that there is at times not a little in their conduct deserving praise. When they do put their hand to the plow of law and order they go roundly to work. It is a disgrace to any country to allow such scenes as those which were enacted at Homestead; but as half a loaf is better than no bread a tardy vindication of the law is better than none at all or than a timid one. Nevertheless, by far the most acceptable result of the affair may be, and we hope will be, the silencing of that most self-asserting and underbred bore of our time, Citizen Carnegie. He has wisely enough decided to hold his tongue thus far, and we strongly advise him to continue this policy.

WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE.

Gen. Snowden Replies to the New York Herald's Iams Editorial.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—Gen. Snowden writes as follows to the *Herald:*

To the Editor of the *Herald:* In view of your leader of the 26th inst. in which Private Iams was suspended by the thumbs without my knowledge or concurrence, I have had no occasion officially to express approval or disapproval of it and I have not done so. A report of the circumstances after they occurred was made to me and I was asked what disposition should be made of the man, when I ordered: Discharge him from the service, drum him out of camp and send him home. You will observe that the manner of sending him off, outside of drumming him out, is not prescribed. I have authority summarily to discharge enlisted men, but no disqualification follows. Sober-minded people will remember that the punishment was in the face of revolution, treason, and anarchy. Very respectfully, GEORGE B. SNOWDEN.

Homestead, Pa., July 27, 1892.

GRANITE-CUTTERS' STRIKE RENEWED

Walking Delegates Call Off Stone-Handlers from Boycotted Buildings.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—The strike of the members of the Granite-Cutters' National Union of this city, which has been gradually dying out, received a fresh impetus this morning. Strikes were ordered on two buildings and one yard, all the union men going out. Until two weeks ago the bricklayers on the new Mutual Trust company's building on Liberty street, near Nassau, were able to work without the granite men.

At that time it became necessary to have some stone, and as it was impossible to get it delivered from the blacklisted quarries all work stopped. Yesterday afternoon two loads of granite were delivered, and Contractor Mulligan put the men to work.

The walking delegate investigated the matter and finding that the stone came from blacklisted quarries, ordered out all the derrick men employed on the building. The contractor, fearing that some trouble might ensue as the stone is hauled by non-union men, adopted the unique process of having a policeman ride on every truck, to the amusement of many passersby. Policemen are also stationed at Corlears slip where the barges are unloaded.

The strike has also been ordered on the Farmers' Loan and Trust Building on William street, and all the stone rubbers, cutters, and derrick men have been ordered out in the yard of William Gillis at the foot of West Fiftieth street, whence the stone for the building is shipped.

TOM BURNS RELEASED

THE PITTSBURG CLUB ATTEMPTS TO REPUDIATE ITS CONTRACT.

The Document Is Binding and Under Its Provisions the Player Cannot Be Dismissed—The Ex-Chicagoan Will Fight and Seems to Have a Clear Case—His Release from the Chicago Club Secured Only Under Conditions That This Position Be Made Secure.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—[Special.]—Manager-Capt. Tom Burns was today given the usual ten days' notice of release. His jurisdiction over the players, however, ceases at once, and he will be succeeded by A. C. Buckenberger.

TOM BURNS.

Burns has an iron-clad contract with the local club, which is supposed to run for three years, but the club people say this was broken by Burns himself, and that it is no longer binding on them. Burns, it is alleged, frequently played poker with the players after hours at night, that, instead of having the team practice in the morning, he would "shoot craps" with the players, and he was totally indifferent as to whether the team won or not. For these reasons, and, as the club people say, his judgment as to placing the players in the field was nearly always bad, it was decided to release him.

Burns says he will fight the matter in the courts, that his contract was drawn up by a lawyer who understood his business, and that it will hold in law.

A friend of the ex-Chicago player states that Tom has been backcapped since he has been with the Pittsburg club and that the stories of his wrong-doing have been greatly magnified. The directors of the Pittsburg club will call a meeting tomorrow, when W. C. Temple will resign both as President and Treasurer of the club and A. C. Buckenberger will be elected to both offices. Temple will, however, retain his money interest in the club. Pitcher William Thompson, the young man Anson was negotiating with, was today released. He was not fast enough for league company.

[The Pittsburg club has overreached itself in releasing Burns, as it will find before many days have passed. When the Chicago club was in the Smoky City on its first trip President Temple called on Anson and secured Burns' release. It was granted only on condition that a three years' contract that would be absolutely binding and indissoluble should be given Tom. This Temple agreed to and a contract was mailed to Burns here.

It was not satisfactory, and being torn up was consigned to the waste-basket. Burns and Jim Hart called on a local lawyer and a contract was drawn up that would hold in any court. It amounted almost to a promissory note, calling for $13,000 payable in monthly installments during a period of three years winter and summer. So exacting were the conditions of the contract that even the amount due Burns for the balance of the last month of the period covered by the contract was stipulated in dollars and cents. Burns was invested with full powers, even to the unloosing outright of players. The power to suspend and fine rested with him. The contract was signed by Temple as President of the club. The Chicago club officials declare that while the Pittsburg club remains solvent it must pay every dollar due Burns, unless, of course, the latter consents to compromise.]

BROOKLYN TIES PHILADELPHIA.

The Bridegrooms Win and Move Up Level with the Quakers.

Yesterday's games between Chicago and Cleveland, St. Louis and Cincinnati were postponed on account of rain. Two games will be played between the clubs today. Philadelphia's defeat by Boston and Brooklyn's victory over New York tie the Quakers and Bridegrooms again for first place. New York falls back to a tie with Cleveland for second place, while Baltimore and Boston are tied for third place. The Louisvilles are now in undisturbed possession of last place. The record to date is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	13	9	4	.692
Brooklyn	13	9	4	.692
New York	13	7	5	.583
Cleveland	12	7	5	.583
Baltimore	13	7	6	.538
Boston	13	7	6	.536
Chicago	12	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	13	6	6	.500
Washington	13	6	7	.462
Pittsburg	12	5	7	.417
St. Louis	12	3	9	.250
Louisville	13	3	10	.230

Today's games will be: Chicago at Cleveland, Brooklyn at New York, Philadelphia at Boston, Baltimore at Washington, St. Louis at Cincinnati, Louisville at Pittsburg.

Brooklyn, 8; New York, 7.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyns won today by a close shave, the home team making a bid in the ninth. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	A	P	E
Burke, 2b	1	0	3	3	0	Griffin, cf	0	2	1	1	0
H. Lyons, cf	0	2	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Bro'th'rs, 1b	2	2	5	1	0
D. Lyons, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	Daly, rf	2	0	2	0	0
O'Rourke, lf	1	3	2	0	0	Ward, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	5	2	0	Joyce, 3b	0	0	4	1	0
Crane, c	1	2	2	3	0	O'Brien, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Fuller, ss	1	1	5	2	0	Daly, c	0	0	8	2	2
						Haddock, p	0	0	1	1	0
						Stein, p	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	7	12	24	12	6	Totals	8	9	27	8	2

New York	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	—	7
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	—	8

Earned runs—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—H. Lyons, O'Rourke, Haddock. Three-base hit—D. Lyons. Home run—Brouthers. Stolen bases—Burke, D. Lyons, Crane, Fuller, Griffin, Daly (2). Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Crane, 3; off Haddock, 2; off Stein, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle, Joyce. Struck out—By Crane, 3; by Haddock, 6; by Stein, 2. Passed ball—Doyle. Wild pitch—Crane. Time—2:04. Umpire—Snyder.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Nichols was more effective than Weyhing at critical times today. Weather clear and warm. Attendance, 1,895. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
M'C'thy, rf	2	1	0	0	1	Hamil'n, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Duffy, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Connor, 1b	2	1	12	0	0
Long, ss	1	2	4	4	1	Hallman, 2b	1	2	1	4	1
Kelly, c	0	2	7	1	1	Thompson, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Delehy, cf	0	1	3	1	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	Clements, c	0	0	5	1	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	Allen, s. s	0	1	1	5	0
Nichols	1	1	1	6	0	Weyhing, p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	6	10	27	17	5	Totals	4	11	27	16	2

Boston	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	6
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	4

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Quinn, Connor. Three-base hit—Long. Home run—Nichols. Stolen bases—Connor, Thompson, Cross. Double plays—Nichols-Quinn-Tucker, Hallman-Allen-Connor, Long (unassisted). First base on balls—Clement, Thompson (2), Delehanty, Allen, McCarthy (2). Hit by pitched ball—Tucker, Duffy (2), Nash. Left on bases—Hamilton, Hallman, Delehanty (2), Allen, Weyhing, Clements, Lowe, Tucker, Nichols (2). Passed balls—Kelly (2), Clements.

Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 5.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29.—Pittsburg bunched four hits in the first inning, which won the game. Gumbert took Ehret's place in the second inning. Rain kept the attendance down to 768, the smallest of the year. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Miller, c	1	1	1	0	0	Brown, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Donovan, rf	2	3	3	1	0	Taylor, lf	0	0	5	0	0
Bierbauer, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	Weaver, c	0	0	3	0	0
Shugart, ss	1	2	2	4	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	0	2	2	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	15	1	0	Bassett, 3b	0	0	0	1	2
Smith, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Jennings, ss	0	0	1	2	1
Farrell, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	Stratton, p	0	0	1	4	0
Kelly, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Whistler, 1b	0	2	7	0	0
Ehret, p	0	0	0	0	0	Grimes, c	0	0	3	0	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	1	0	1						
Totals	7	9	27	13	2	Totals	1	6	27	8	5

Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—	7
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—	5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Farrell. Three-base hits—Donovan, Whistler. Stolen bases—Miller. Double plays—Donovan-Beckley, Stratton-Pfeffer-Whistler. First base on balls—Donovan, Taylor, Jennings. Struck out—Smith, Whistler. Time—1:43. Umpire—Hurst.

Baltimore, 7; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The Washingtons lost today's game in the seventh, when the Baltimores hit poorly. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	3	4	1	0
Dowd, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Vanhiltbeck	1	1	1	0	0
Hoy, lf	0	3	0	0	0	Sutcliffe, 1b	1	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c	1	1	0	0	0	Stovey, lf	2	1	0	0	0
Larkin, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Hallgan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Killen, p	1	1	0	0	0	O'Rourke, ss	1	2	0	0	0
Cooney, ss	1	0	5	1	0	Stricker, 2b	1	2	1	0	0
Duffee, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Gunson, c	0	1	3	2	0
Robinson, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	McMahon, p	0	1	3	0	0
Totals	5	9	8	4	0	Totals	7	12	11	4	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	—	5
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	—	7

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5. Two-base hits—Dowd, 2; Larkin, Stricker. Three-base hits—Shindle, Stovey. Home run—Stricker. Stolen bases—Hoy, 4. McGuire, Duffee, Stovey. Double plays—Carr and Larkin; Stricker (alone). First base on balls—Killen, 2; McMahon, 7. Struck out—Killen, 2; McMahon, 4. Time, 2:05. Umpire—Macullar.

OSHKOSH RUNS AGAINST A SNAG.

Menominee Shuts the Leaders Out Without a Run.

The standing of clubs to date in the Wisconsin-Michigan League is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Oshkosh	25	12	12	.476
Menominee	34	21	13	.618
Ish-Negaunee	31	15	16	.484
Marinette	37	17	20	.459
Green Bay	36	15	21	.417
Marquette	39	15	24	.385

Today's games will be: Oshkosh at Menominee, Marinette at Marquette.

Marinette, 8; Marquette, 4.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 29.—[Special.]—The Marinettes defeated the Marquettes in a brilliant game today. The features of the game were Porter's and Dixon's double plays with three on bases, retiring men at the plate and first base, Dixon's throwing, Porter's batting and base running and the playing of O'Brien. The score:

Marquette	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Marinette	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4

Batteries—Hagerman and Dixon; Mace and Donahue. Errors—Marquette, 4; Marinette, 2. Earned runs—Marquette, 2; Marinette, 2. Base hits—Marquette, 6; Marinette, 6. Two-base hits—Wilbur, Rielly, McClellan. Three-base hits—Porter, 2. Double plays—Marquette, 3; Marinette, 1. Passed balls—Dixon, 8. Wild pitches—Hagerman. Umpire—Seward. Time of game—1:40.

Menominee, 3; Oshkosh, 0.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—The Menominees defeated the Oshkosh team today. The features of the game were the pitching of McGill and the catching of Hogreiver. The score:

Oshkosh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Menominee	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	*	—3

Batteries—Fisher and Hogreiver. McGill and Sommers. Error—Menominee. 1. Earned runs—Menominee, 3. Base hits—Menominee, 4; Oshkosh, 2. Two-base hit—Betts. Three-base hit—Sommers. Wild pitches—McGill. Time—1:30.

RAIN STOPPED BOTH GAMES.

The Illinois-Iowa League Clubs Compelled to Remain Idle.

JOLIET, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—Rain prevented both games today.

The official standing of clubs in the Illinois-Iowa league, including today's games, is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Rock Island-Moline	31	16	15	.516
Joliet	33	17	16	.515
Rockford	35	18	17	.514
Jacksonville	33	15	18	.455

The games scheduled for tomorrow are Joliet at Rockford, Jacksonville at Rock Island-Moline.

W. S. MCCAULL, Secretary.

Baseball Notes.

Terry is down for release by Pittsburg.

Pitcher Esper has been signed by Pittsburg.

Hardy Richardson will be released by New York.

Gaffney has not umpired a game in Baltimore this season.

Jerry Denny has a batting average of .300 in the California League.

Mat Kilroy is now pitching for amateur clubs around Philadelphia.

Jerry Harrington is becoming shoulderbound, and is not the great catcher he once was.

Jimmy Galvin has brought suit for $10,000 damages for the death of his son, who fell in a salt pool June 17.

Jimmy Manning will not go to St. Louis, having signed to manage the Birmingham club of the Southern League.

The entire Columbus club have found jobs. Jantzen and Campau went to New Orleans, Stephens to Baltimore, McClelland to Marquette, and Abbey and Walsh to Ishpeming.

Among the Amateurs.

Class No. 7 of the Central Park Church defeated Class No. 3 by a score of 14 to 8.

The Vestibules will play the South-Side nine at Ogden avenue and Rockwell street this afternoon.

Billy Murphy and Joe Monahan wrestle tonight at Homzik's Hall, No. 416 South Halsted street.

The Socials want a game for tomorrow from any 18-year-old club. Address John Tracy, No. 4064 Dearborn-st.

Three games are scheduled for today in the amateur baseball day series at the South Side park—the Wells and Ætnas, Hartmans and Rookerys, and the Hartmans and Ogdens.

At a meeting of the Commercial League last night the Illinois Central club was expelled for nonpayment of dues. Today's games will be: Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, Walkers vs. Cranes; Paulina street and Clybourn place, New Homes vs. A. C. McClurgs.

The Fort Sheridan club has organized and wants games with first-class clubs. Address William B. Moore, Company D, Fort Sheridan, Ill. The club personnel is: Pitcher, C. J. Moore, jr.; catcher, Capt. Merwin, 1b.; Fisher, 2b.; Carey, ss.; Rock, 3b; Green, l. f.; Clark, c. f.; McCown, r. f.; Foulkrod, substitute.

PERILOUS RIDE ON A BICYCLE.

How Mrs. Candy Came Down from the Summit of Pike's Peak.

Denver *News:* Mrs. C. C. Candy is the first lady cyclist who has yet had the courage to attempt the descent of Pike's Peak on her wheel. She accomplished the feat last Saturday, but not without an exciting mishap, which might have cost her her life.

Considering the perilousness of the undertaking, there are few men among the many dare-devil wheelmen in Colorado who have attempted it, and the pluck of Mrs. Candy is, therefore, the more surprising. She has contemplated the trip for some time, but few of her friends thought that she would ever get nearer to its execution.

Without sounding from the housetops that she was ready to make the trip, she and her husband rode quietly to the depot Saturday morning, boarded the Rio Grande train for Colorado Springs, and there took the first train of the day to the top of the peak.

Once at the top, the most important preparation for the perilous plunge, for this it seemed, was in the change of costume. Dangerous enough in man's garments, she would not attempt to descend in an ordinary dress. She had prepared a suit resembling that ordinarily worn by the gentleman cyclist, and it was in this that she appeared on her wheel.

At 1:15 o'clock she started, her husband following closely and watching her, he admits, with something of anxiety. It was four hours and fifteen minutes later when they landed at the base of the monarch of the range. It was about four miles from the summit that Candy declares that his heart jumped from his mouth and there remained for several minutes as he saw his wife topple over the edge of the road, leaving her wheel and being hurled over and over down the steep and rough incline, each instant increasing her velocity. The wheel tumbled and slid over the bowlders after her, and her husband could but stand perfectly helpless and horror-stricken and see her hurled possibly to her death.

Suddenly she came up with considerable force against a large rock and her wheel on top of her body. Hurrying to her side as rapidly as the surface of the mountain would permit she was found to not be hurt, except by bruises and scratches, and she was not there for the purpose of complaining over a little thing like this. It was simply adding spice to the trip. She answered his anxious inquiry with a merry laugh and the assurance that she rather enjoyed it. Ashamed that he had appeared so frightened at "so small a mishap," he proceeded to get her wheel into the road, and soon she had mounted and was off.

Farther down in the descent, just after they had left the clouds, they endured a pelting storm of rain and hail. It was so heavy and the sand was thrown over them in such a shower that they were forced to stop at the half-way house and dry out. Here they remained an hour. The remainder of the trip was made through a storm almost as severe as the first, and they were glad to reach shelter in the hotel at the base of the mountain.

They came home yesterday morning, and were about in the afternoon as churrup as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Riotous Old-Time Elections.

Among the items of election expenses there figured the charges for "kicking up a bobbery," broken heads, and similar casualties, in the spirit of farce, were directed to be "set down in the bill." Professional bruisers looked forward to these events with ardor; they implied employment and profit.

When the tariff ran high a guinea a day per head secured retainers ready not only to very literally bespatter the opposition but cheerfully prepared to tear down the hustings, demolish the polling places, make away with the register books of return, to knock adversaries on the head, or to get their own thick craniums battered in the cause.

Figg and Broughton, the prize fighters, are shown engaged congenially in electoral struggles. Gully, Firby, and twenty other experienced prize fighters are described as having been carried to Yorkshire by Lord Milton's tactics to oppose by force of fisticuffs the "man of peace"—W. Wilberforce—and his orderly supporters. The "mob-directing" element was an important factor, and, for the time being, at least, "victory was on the side of the big battalions."

The Ways of the Man of the House.

The man of the house took to the sofa in the sitting-room with a newspaper directly after breakfast, while his wife went on with the housecleaning.

She was dismantling the front room, and while he perused the sporting column she carried past him in turn seven chairs, three tables, a desk, four footstools, all of the pictures, a piano-stool, a bookcase, and the rest of the furniture.

Then she lugged in a pair of steps and a big pail of water and began to clean.

"Maria, do you want my assistance?" said the man just then, rising and folding his newspaper.

"Not just yet, dear," said Maria.

"Well, then, I think I'll leave you," said he, and he started for the office.

On the way down he told three men that if there was anything that wore him to the skin and bone it was that confounded house-cleaning. Said he: "We are in the midst of it now, and I tell you I'm about used up."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Busiest Telephone in Town.

The Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone company reports that telephone No. 4831 in the office of the Hygeia Springs company, No. 287 Wabash avenue, has been the busiest telephone in the City of Chicago during the last two weeks. He says: "Our records show that the Hygeia company Wednesday last, during the nine hours of that day, received 637 connections with its telephone, and this number is the larg

RACING IN DEEP MUD.

BUT TWO FAVORITES WON RACES AT HAWTHORNE'S TRACK.

Helter Skelter Runs a Bad Race and Is Beaten Half a Block—Carroll Donder, Gov. Adams, Tenny Jr., Barbara, and Shoshone Were the Winners—Two Favorites Won at St. Paul—Washington Park 1893 Meeting—Saturday's Entries and Pooling—General Turf News.

Ed Corrigan's old mare Helter Skelter is of no account in these days and should be shelved. Her last appearance at Washington Park was full of shabbiness, and in the second race, seven furlongs, at Hawthorne yesterday, Jim Carlile's Gov. Adams, none too good himself, beat her half a block. The mare was a declining favorite, opening at 3 to 5 and going to the post at 6 to 5. Overton took her out at flagfall and she led to the stretch. Collared at the beginning of the straight run, Pell Mell's big daughter cut it, and Gov. Adams (Feeny), 5 to 1, galloped home six lengths before Rainier, he three more before Helter Skelter. There was a cheaper pair behind, St. Patrick being at the head of the stretch and Reputation half way down it as Gov. Adams won.

The track was a sea of mud, the crowd a 1,200 one, and the air cool and pleasant. The second race, in which Ethel, Patrick, and Illume were to have met, was scratched to pieces and declared off. Two favorites, Barbara and Shoshone, won.

The winners, their riders, and post prices were: Carroll Donder (Overton), 3 to 1; Gov. Adams (Feeny), 5 to 1; Tenny Jr. (Madison), 10 to 1; Barbara (Sanford), 2 to 1, and Shoshone (Overton), 4 to 5.

Overton marked his return, after a day's suspension and fine, by riding two winners out of three mounts. Carroll Donder for John Rodegap and Shoshone for his employer.

John Rodegap's Carroll Donder, 3 to 1 in the betting, and with Overton, four pounds too heavy, up, won the 2-year-old selling race by a neck, because H. Taylor on Jim Carlile's Mantell, 3 to 1, was in a trance at the finish. Pat Dunne's Anglo-Saxon, the even-money favorite, was a bad and pulled up last, and ran as if short of work.

The fourth race, one mile and one-sixteenth, selling, saw Pat Dunne's Sunny Broeck a backed-down favorite from 7 to 5 to 4 to 5. W. F. Schultz's 3-year-old Tenny Jr., by Idaho—Dolly Cad, with Madison up, and always at 10 to 1 in the betting, took the lead on the first turn and was never headed, winning in a drive by a short length from Sunny Broeck, he a head before Chapman.

Dr. Crowley's Barbara, the backed-down favorite at 2 to 1, won the fifth race, a six-furlong selling affair, by a head from Mount McGregor, 7 to 1, who should have won had Darnell ridden half well; Chestnut Belle third, a short nose away.

Jim Brown sent his filly Maggie Lebus and some money over from Garfield to win the last race, three-quarters, selling. The filly's price fell under play from 6 to 3 to 1. Corrigan's Shoshone was always favorite at evens or less, and off third, he raced over Rouser and Recherche in the stretch and won easily by two lengths, Rouser four before Recherche. Maggie Lebus acted badly at the post and away fifth was never prominent. The race summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

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Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights 10 pounds above scale, allowances —Gov. Adams, 119 pounds (Feeny), 5 to 1, won; Rainier, 117 (Perkinson), 2 to 1, second; Helter Skelter, 109 (Overton), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:39. Reputation, 117 (Steppe), 8 to 1, and St. Patrick, 115 (Meinery), 25 to 1, ran unplaced. Mirabeau, 117, and Carbon, 111, were drawn.

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Second race, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs—Maria Stoops, 91 pounds (Griffin), 7 to 5, won; Pat Malloy Jr., 94 (A Covington), 30 to 1, second; Rey Del Mar, 96 (Bunce), 30 to 1, third. Dr. Jordan, 103 (Regan), 6 to 1; Artemas, 93 (Madison), 6 to 1; Lulu May, 101 (J Steppe), 8 to 5; Bowlex, 109 (Anderson), 30 to 1; and Cyclone, 114 (Sayre), 20 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Chauntress, 96, and Lilly B., 87, were drawn.

Third race, mile and one-sixteenth, selling allowances, three quarters of a mile—Early Dawn, 97 pounds (Sanford), $600, 8 to 5, won; Margherita, 97 (H. Jones), 4 to 1, second; Ely, 109 (Madison), $500, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾. Anglo-Saxon, 103 (Perkinson), evens, ran unplaced.

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Second race, seven furlongs, for 3-year-olds, seven starters—Plankshire (Thorpe) and Jim White (Britton), 2 to 1 each; Santene (Chambers), 5 to 1; long odds the others. Plankshire had the race at her mercy all the way and won in a canter. Jim White beat Santene five lengths for the place. Time, 1:24½.

Third race, one mile, six starters—Harry Smith (Thorpe), 4 to 5; Sullross (G. Williams), 2 to 1; Tillie S. (A Clayton), 5 to 1. Tillie S. led until well in the stretch, where Harry Smith passed her and won cutting up. Tillie S. beating Lillian Lindsay two lengths. Time, 1:48.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, handicap, five starters—Forest (Thorpe), 3 to 5; Minnie Cee (Sargent), 2½ to 1; 10 to 1 each Lucille, Manette, Innocence, and Tenor. Forest went to the front just when he pleased and won in a walk. Minnie Cee five lengths before Innocence. Time, 1:54¾.

The last race, six furlongs, had eight starters—Carmen (Griffin), 4 to 5; Big Man (G. Williams), 4 to 1; Lena Frey (Fink), and Hamiline, 7 to 1 each; Safe Home (Knutze), 12 to 1. Safe Home led until half way down the homestretch, where Carmen came strong and won easily, Safe Home a neck before Lena Frey. Time, 1:19.

St. Paul's entries for Saturday are:

First race, one mile—Judge Hughes, 117 pounds; Bernardo, 117; Lord Willowbrook, 122; Goldstone, 103.

Second race, five furlongs—Wellington, 109 pounds; Ten Ward, 108; Snarley the Smuggler, 99; Calhoun, 118; Bridal Veil, 115; El Paso, 118.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Leon, 106 pounds; Pasco, 107; Powers, 107; Carroll Reid, 107; Newsham, 109; Gorman, 113; Cousin Jeems, 117; Sir Walter Raleigh, 117; Maud B., 117; Al Farrow, 124.

Fourth race, Twin City Merchants' handicap, one mile and seventy yards—Romair, 92 pounds; Chief Justice, 100; Ray S., 102; Ceverton, 104; Bonnie Byrd, 106; Semper Fidele, 107; Eli Kindig, 109.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Maid Marian, 81 pounds; Viola Guild, 104; Iron Rod, 107; Fred Knox, 107; Van, 109; Darnix, 109; Corinne Kinney, 110; Crab Cider, 111; Preakness Last, 112.

Auction Pooling on St. Paul.

Tonight's auction pooling on Saturday's races is:

First race—Goldstone, $25; Lord Willowbrook, $12; field $8.

Second race—Calhoun, $20; Bridal Veil, $12; field, $7.

Third race—Gorman, $10; Al Farrow, $5; Cousin Jeems, $4; field, $10.

Fourth race—Ceverton, $20; Chief Justice, $17; Bonnie Byrd, $15; Ray S. and Lillian Beatrice, $8 each.

Fifth race—Maid Marian, $25; field, $25.

SARATOGA FAVORITES FARE WELL.

Logan, Maria Stoops, Margherita, Rex, and Inferno the Winners.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—[Special.]—This was the second extra day of the race meeting here, and despite the torrid weather there was a large attendance. The track was dusty but fast. The talent had a good day of it, favorites winning three of the five races. Logan, a rank outsider at 10 to 1, captured the first event, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, the favorite, Paragon, never getting near the front, and Toano, second choice at 4 to 1, being out-footed in the stretch after leading to the last furlong post. Logan was handily by a length from Best Brand, who was but a half a length in front of Versatile.

Maria Stoops, who was made the subject of a tremendous plunge in the second race, a five furlong affair for 2-year-olds, won handsomely enough, although she was rather hard pushed by Green Morris's colt, Pat Malloy Jr., in the run through the stretch. Rey del Mar was a poor third.

Early Dawn, favorite at 8 to 5 in the third race, at a mile and one-sixteenth, gave the talent the worst dump of the day, never showing near the front. Margherita, a 4 to 1 shot, won, driven out by old St. John, who might have won but for the fact that he ran away in one of the breaks at the start. Ely was a close third.

Rico, the outsider in the betting, led in the mile handicap to the last furlong, where Rex, favorite at 4 to 5, got in front and won by a neck from that tough old campaigner, King Crab, who beat Badge half a length for the place. Rico died away to nothing in the last sixteenth.

Inferno, favorite at even money, won the six and a half furlong selling race after a close call with Blanche, a 15 to 1 shot, who led until near the finish and was beaten out by only a neck. Leveler was third. The summary:

First race, for all ages, welter weights, three-quarters of a mile—Logan, 122 pounds (Shields) 10 to 1, won; Best Brand, 107½ (Ray), 20 to 1, second; Versatile, 122 (Shauer), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾. Anglo-Saxon, 103 (Perkinson), evens, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, weights 10 pounds above scale, allowances —Gov. Adams, 119 pounds (Feeny), 5 to 1, won; Rainier, 117 (Perkinson), 2 to 1, second; Helter Skelter, 109 (Overton), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:39. Reputation, 117 (Steppe), 8 to 1, and St. Patrick, 115 (Meinery), 25 to 1, ran unplaced. Mirabeau, 117, and Carbon, 111, were drawn.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth—Tenny Jr., 103 (Madison), 10 to 1, $800, won; Sunny Broeck, 106 (Perkinson), 4 to 5, $400, second; Chapman, 103 (Hazlett), 2 to 1, $800, third. Time, 1:50¾. Vision, 102 (Durnell), 20 to 1, and Well Used, 91 (Steppe), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Barbara, 96 pounds (Sanford), $500, 2 to 1, won; Mt. McGregor, 101 (Darnell), $70, 7 to 1, second; Chestnut Belle, 104 (Perkinson), $500, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Hector, 98 (Hazlett), 10 to 1; Dr. Jordan, 103 (Regan), 6 to 1; Artemas, 93 (Madison), 6 to 1; Lulu May, 101 (J Steppe), 8 to 5; Bowlex, 109 (Anderson), 30 to 1; and Cyclone, 114 (Sayre), 20 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Chauntress, 96, and Lilly B., 87, were drawn.

Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Shoshone, 119 pounds (Overton), 4 to 5, $1,300, won; Rouser, 100 (Regan), 12 to 1, $500, second; Recherche, 100 (Hazlett), 15 to 1, $400, third. Time, 1:23. Ambrose, 115 (Howe), 20 to 1; Maggie Lebus, 96 (Sanford), 3 to 1; Tom Stevens, 112 (Moree), 12 to 1; Emma Louise, 102 (Perkinson), 15 to 1; and Renounce, 90 (H. Taylor), 15 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Bankrupt, 115, and Lizzie B., 107, were drawn.

Saturday's Hawthorne Program.

Today's card for Hawthorne is a good one of six races. Their entries are:

First race, five furlongs, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, allowances—Gorella, 100 pounds; Scotland, 103; Patience, 100; Miss Spot, 110; The Governness, 107; Dungannon, 110; Destroy, 100; Fiorella, 105; Barnes, 100; Poor Jonathan, 110; Clip, 100; Maj. Pond, 103; John O'Meara, 103; Queen of Blondes, 107;

VETO BY THE MAYOR.

ALD. POWERS' RACING ORDINANCE IS NOT APPROVED.

Mr. Washburne Says It Does Not Give the Authorities Sufficient Control Over Places of Amusement—An Attempt Will Be Made to Pass It Again When the Council Meets—Argument in the Mandamus Proceedings—Arbitrators of the Onderdonk Claims Selected.

Mayor Washburne yesterday vetoed the Powers race-track ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Council. The Mayor takes the position that the issue of licenses to every applicant who shall pay the necessary fee makes it impossible to close objectionable amusements without proving them nuisances by court proceedings.

He came to this decision after repeated conferences with the Corporation Counsel. He was advised that the city would be powerless to close any kind of amusement through its executive branch in case the new measure became a law. Mr. Miller also advised that no question of the validity of the veto power could be raised if it was exercised promptly. He considers also that the veto would probably be valid if recorded at any time before the next meeting of the Council, but to be on the safe side Mr. Washburne was advised to act as if the Council would meet Monday night.

Ald. Powers, who introduced the measure, says nothing can be done until September. Then, he says, he will oppose any attempt to discriminate in favor of other tracks and against the Garfield.

Following is the Mayor's message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 28, 1892.—To the Honorable, the City Council—Gentlemen: I herewith return with my veto and without my approval an ordinance passed at your last meeting concerning the licensing of race-tracks and other amusements.

My reasons for returning this ordinance with a veto are that it seeks to license an amusement or occupation which unless restricted and unless the license be revocable at any instant might become a serious menace to the good order of the city. All such amusements or occupations should be licensed only in such manner as to keep them at all times under the strictest police surveillance, and so that in the event of disorder and lawlessness a revocation of said license can instantly be secured.

The ordinance in question provides that from the first day in May until the first day of November any person or association applying for a racing license upon conditions contained in said ordinance shall obtain the same. No discretion is vested in the Mayor, in the Superintendent of Police, in the Council, or in any official to withhold said license from any applicant, although said applicant might be a person whose character would not justify the granting of such license. Upon the issuance of such license the police authorities have no power whatsoever to interfere with the conduct and management of the race course, excepting for a breach of the peace, and in the event of a race course being opened under such a license and the same being conducted in a manner detrimental to good morals and the public peace the city authorities cannot close such an entertainment by any summary process, but must permit its continuance and depend upon uncertain testimony and neverceasing vigilance and daily litigation to suppress evil-disposed persons whose offenses at best are finable only under the city ordinances.

For these reasons I cannot approve this ordinance, and, therefore, return the same without my approval. Respectfully submitted,

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE, Mayor.

Not Disposed of Yet.

The Mayor's veto does not finally dispose of the ordinance by any means. It will be heard from again when the Council meets in September. It will be presented by the City Clerk, with whom it was filed yesterday, at the first regular meeting. Then an attempt may be made to pass it over the veto. It received 33 votes last Monday evening. It will require 18 more votes to pass it over the veto. But only twenty-three Aldermen voted against the order. If all the absentees vote for the ordinance and if two or three of the twenty-three change sides it can be passed over the veto. That some of the Aldermen are determined on passing a modified form of the ordinance again is certain.

Ald. Powers, the author of the measure, said yesterday: "There will be time enough to consider the Mayor's objections. We can modify the ordinance to meet some of them. But we need to pass some ordinance of the kind as a measure to increase the city revenue. At $100 per day, the Garfield Park license would add each year to our resources $10,000. An equal amount could be charged the Washington Park club. We must have races in Chicago. It is a sporting center and the great majority of the people favor racing. Everybody wants the Washington Park races. The Garfield Park races, under proper regulations, can be made as respectable as the Washington Park races, if they are not so now."

But while Mr. Powers and his friends thus favor the Garfield Park races, other Aldermen are violently opposed to them and will fight the passage of the ordinance bitterly. Ald. Martin, in whose ward the race track is located, says it is a nuisance, a detriment to the whole neighborhood, and a drag on the progress of the district.

Argument on the Mandamus.

Judge Baker has taken the Garfield Park club's mandamus proceedings against Mayor Washburne under advisement. The arguments of counsel in the case were completed shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The court instructed the attorneys to carefully prepare and hand to him the pleadings in the case and stated that he would decide the matter in a few days.

Corporation Counsel Miller resumed his argument at the opening of court yesterday morning. He insisted that the publication of the Kenny ordinance in the pamphlet minutes of the Council was a sufficient legal publication, and that the pamphlet in itself was an authoritative sheet because it bore the words "official record."

Mr. Miller then recapitulated and summed up his position as follows: "In order for the petitioner to succeed in this litigation the court must be satisfied that pool selling is lawful; the court must hold that the act of the Legislature passed in 1887 supersedes the Kenny ordinance; the Legislative act does not forbid pool selling, though it is not in contravention that the act of 1887 is unconstitutional because it forbids to one what it grants to another, viz.: the selling of pools within an inclosure."

At the conclusion of the corporation counsel's remarks the attorneys for the other side placed a newspaper man on the witness stand to prove that pool selling had been carried on at Washington Park. They did this to show, they said, that the Mayor was unjustly discriminating against them." The court did not receive the testimony and held that no favor had been shown either club, because both had been granted thirty days' license.

Attorney Alexander Sullivan, for the petitioner, next addressed the court. He contended that the City Council obtained its right from the State Legislature, and, therefore, could not pass an ordinance as valid which was contrary to a Legislative act touching upon the same subject. The Kenny ordinance and the Legislature's act of 1887 affecting pool selling within an inclosure were opposite in effect, consequently the Kenny ordinance was invalid.

"We insist," said the attorney, "that the Mayor should under the city ordinances give us a license to conduct an amusement. But should we, after securing the license, do things which are unlawful, we should be made responsible for the wrong doing. That is our position exactly."

Meaning of the Act.

"Neither side has ever been very anxious to try that side of the case," interrupted the court.

"It has not been our fault. We could not arrest ourselves."

Mr. Sullivan then went on to explain the meaning of the act of 1887. He claimed that the legislation was secured to satisfy the farmer members of the Legislature of that year who were interested in horses which they could place upon the various tracks throughout the State while country fairs were in session. "The law provides that pool-selling may be allowed within inclosures and at contests of speed under the management of an association."

"Then you mean to say," inquired Judge Baker, "that you and I could go out on the prairie and bet on a race horse, but that we could be punished for so doing?"

"That's exactly the point. If we were organized into a reputable association and built up a fence around us it would not be disobeying the law, however."

Mr. Sullivan's associate took up the argument afterward, and accused Mayor Washburne of having acted arbitrarily in the matter of issuing a license. The court again referred him to the thirty days' license accorded to each.

"Because the Washington Park club only chooses to race thirty days during a year is no reason why our time should be limited," replied the lawyer.

It was also claimed by the petitioners that the law enacted in 1887 by implication repealed all former statutes upon the subject of pool-selling. The counsel for petitioners both attempted to impress upon the court the fact that pool-selling, when conducted under the restriction of the act of 1887, was not gambling.

ARBITRATORS ARE SELECTED.

The Council Finance Committee to Pass on the Onderdonk Claims.

Contractor Onderdonk and the Council Finance committee decided yesterday that the amount for the four-mile tunnel "extras" should be settled by arbitration. Mayor Washburne signed the order of Ald. McGillen for such arbitration yesterday, also the resolution of Ald. Swift favoring adjudication under the Judge Tuley act, in the event of the Council not agreeing. Immediately thereafter Mr. Robbins, the attorney for Mr. Onderdonk, submitted an agreement which he had previously submitted to the Corporation Counsel, who had approved it, and which was subsequently adopted by the Finance committee and signed by the Chairman. The agreement is in the following terms:

This indenture, made this 29th day of July, 1892, between the City of Chicago and Andrew Onderdonk, witnesseth that:

WHEREAS, There is existing and pending, but not in suit, a controversy between said city and said Onderdonk as to the amount—if any—justly and equitably due from the city to said Onderdonk by reason of the construction of the four-mile water tunnel; and

WHEREAS, The City Council of said city, on the 25th day of July, 1892, passed an ordinance or resolution in words as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Finance committee of the City Council be and is hereby authorized and directed to arbitrate with the contractor (A. Onderdonk) of the four-mile water tunnel, such arbitration to be pursuant to the statute governing arbitrations and the award in writing of said Finance committee or a majority thereof to be binding on the city and said contractor as to the amount, if any, justly and equitably due from the city to such contractor by the reason of the construction of said water tunnel," and such resolution or ordinance was approved by the Mayor of said city upon the 29th day of July, 1892; and

WHEREAS, The said Onderdonk is willing to accept arbitration as proposed in said resolution or ordinance and is willing to accept the persons constituting the present Finance committee of the City Council as such Board of Arbitrators upon the understanding that such members in said arbitration shall act as fair and impartial arbitrators as between said City of Chicago and said Onderdonk.

Now, therefore, the said City of Chicago and the said Onderdonk do hereby agree that the persons now constituting the Finance committee of the City of Chicago shall constitute a Board of Arbitrators, who shall, pursuant to the statute governing arbitrations, determine what sum, if any, is justly and equitably due from the city to such contractor by reason of the construction of said water tunnel, and that the award in writing of said arbitrators, or a majority of them, shall be conclusive between said parties as to the amount, if any, justly and equitably due from the city to such contractor by reason of the construction of said water tunnel, and that at the instance of either said city or said Onderdonk a judgment shall be rendered in the Superior Court of Cook County upon such award as provided in the statute governing arbitrations.

In witness whereof the signature and corporate seal of said City of Chicago is by the Mayor of said city and the Chairman of said Finance committee hereto affixed, and the same is duly signed and sealed by said Onderdonk on the day and year above written.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Onderdonk, Mr. Robbins, Mayor Washburne, Corporation Counsel Miller, and eleven members of the Finance committee—Biegler, Stuckart, Brookman, Madden, Knowles, Powers, McGillen, Bidwill, Mahoney, Gosselin, and Kent. When the proceedings began the Mayor had signed neither the order nor the agreement. McGillen constituted the Finance committee arbitrators nor Ald. Swift's subsequent order providing that unless a decision ratified by a three-quarters vote was reached within thirty days the Corporation Counsel should begin proceedings under the Speedy Justice act.

Mr. Onderdonk had agreed to accept the McGillen measure, but vetoed the Swift provision. Mayor Washburne feared one would not stand without the other. He hesitated to sign because Mr. Onderdonk's refusal to accept would work serious delay in the Council. Finally he signed both. Corporation Counsel Miller then pointed out that it was optional with Mr. Onderdonk to proceed under the Swift resolution or under the McGillen resolution as modified by the Swift one. Mr. Onderdonk would not agree to act under the Swift resolution. He agreed to act under the McGillen resolution. His lawyer, Mr. Robbins, said:

"Mr. Onderdonk is willing to abide by the arbitration of a majority of the Finance committee. That is fair, surely. He trusts himself in an arbitration where the city's interests are concerned to a committee of the City Council."

Then the agreement signed by Mr. Onderdonk was submitted, and on motion of Ald. Madden Chairman McGillen was directed to sign it for the Finance committee. The vote on this proposition stood:

Yeas—Stuckart, Knowles, Biegler, Powers, Madden, Bidwill, Mahoney, McGillen—9.
Nays—Brookman, Kent—2.

The papers were then signed and the proceedings were made a matter of record, and the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel withdrew. The members of the committee acting as arbitrators will be sworn.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. In a few days Mr. Onderdonk promises to submit the amount of his claims. The sessions will be in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

COUNTY POLLING-PLACES FIXED.

Approval of the List as Published Wednesday—County Board Proceedings.

The County Board met yesterday in special session to fix the judges and polling-places for the November elections in the county towns, the statute requiring the list to be approved before the close of July. The list as printed Wednesday was approved.

The "boodle" trial was revived in memory by a motion to take from the file a requisition for $15.75 spent in hack hire for the purpose of bringing ex-Ald. Roth into court. The requisition was passed. The investigation of John Thompson, Chief Engineer at Dunning, was accepted. Chairman Ballard reported that it would be necessary either to repair the old boilers in the county building at a cost of from $4,000 to $6,000 or put in a battery of six new boilers at a cost of from $9,000 to $10,000. The Superintendent of Public Service was instructed to advertise for bids for both repairs and new boilers.

At a meeting of the Public Service committee, just before the board meeting, it was agreed that the recommendation of Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Chairman of the Hospital committee of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, that special nurses be employed at the hospital for the next month during the emergency season, be concurred in. Students at the Illinois Training School for Nurses will be employed at $20 per month.

Testimony in the Mrs. Bradford Case.

Testimony in the case against Mrs. Braddie B. Bradford, principal of the Arnold School, was concluded before the School Management committee of the Board of Education yesterday. Mrs. Bradford continued her general denial of charges of cruelty. She said she had never struck her pupils and had had a very quiet school. She denied too that she had confined children in the so-called dungeon. Regarding the sale of toothache drops she said she had kept the medicine in the school to give the children. M. B. Hensley, who wrote the letter to Mrs. Bradford containing the first intimation of trouble, said he had for years supported Mrs. Bradford and had tried to have her promoted. He had heard, however, that many complaints had been lodged against her, and he was forced to believe that something was wrong. The letter, he said, was written of his own volition and was not prompted by Harry Donovan.

Will Repair the Streets.

The street-car companies have agreed to comply with Street Superintendent Burke's order to repair and keep in good condition streets along which their tracks run. In response to his declaration that unless the companies did the work the city would order it done and charge the bill to them General Manager Parsons of the West Division company replied that he would put 200 men to work at once. The Chicago City railway company also agreed to have a force of men at work at once.

Money from the County Treasury.

County Treasurer Kern yesterday furnished the following statement of funds turned over to the city up to Aug. 1 for the last four years by his successor and by himself:

1889, Treasurer Davis	$2,314,706
1890, Treasurer Davis	3,062,930
1891, Treasurer Kern	5,163,296
1892, Treasurer Kern	6,038,507

SMOKE IS NEEDLESS.

THIS IS SHOWN BY BUILDINGS USING IMPROVED FURNACES.

With Few Exceptions the Structures Employing Good Devices Are Not Violators of the City Ordinances—What Types of Consumers Are Now to Be Found in the Down-Town District—The Necessity of Good Firing—Some Complimentary Letters by Leading Business Firms.

With a few exceptions the sky-scrapers of Chicago have not proved obnoxious violators of the smoke ordinance. The Masonic Temple, to be sure, must be excepted. The Manhattan Building as well has fallen into evil ways, and the Ashland Block and the Title and Trust Building for new structures do not make a creditable showing. Yesterday afternoon the stacks of these last two buildings were throwing off clouds of smoke. The Chamber of Commerce and the Tacoma Building have been satisfactory in their operation. In the Chamber of Commerce Murphy furnaces are used, while in the Tacoma plant are McGinnis furnaces. The Home Insurance Building is using Ritter-Burke furnaces with a fair degree of success. In the Rookery, which is exceptionally free from smoke, the Gillespie furnaces are used. These four buildings offer proof conclusive that a high office building can be run in a satisfactory manner without producing any degree of smoke. In the Rand-McNally buildings Chicago Smoke Preventers are used with rather indifferent success on account of careless firing.

The Unity Building has McGinnis furnaces, the Ashland Block has Ritter furnaces, and the Title and Trust Building has the Black Diamond. There is room for improvement in all three of these buildings and there is no possible excuse for their producing smoke, if the Tacoma, Chamber of Commerce, and Rookery, which are all filled with tenants, can be operated without violating the ordinance. The Monadnock Block, in which McGinnis furnaces are used, has been operating in a satisfactory manner for some time. The same equipment was furnished for the Montauk Block, with good success. In the Phenix Building the Hutchinson device is in operation, but on account of the carelessness of firemen suit has been commenced against the owners of the building by the Society for the Prevention of Smoke. The Manhattan Block and the Northern Hotel have been violators at times of the smoke laws. In the Northern Hotel Black Diamond furnaces are in use. In the Manhattan Building an arrangement is used for burning hard coal screenings mixed with soft coal, but it seems that the device is not exactly up to grade, and the owners of the buildings show a tendency to use more soft than hard coal, with the result of their being sued repeatedly by the authorities. In the Fair Building the Ritter furnaces are used. The plant was smoking badly some time ago and suit was brought against the owners. Since that time the engineers have been able to get along without producing any smoke.

Much Depends on Firemen.

More depends on the firemen and the method of firing than is generally supposed. During the last two days the Illinois National Bank Building has illustrated this. This was an exceptional plant for months. There was a change made in firemen a few days ago, and immediately complaints were lodged against

A CASE OF CARELESS FIRING.

the building. It seems that the fireman employed was not accustomed to the furnace in use and was not able to work to advantage in an engine room where the temperature was up between 110 and 120. The stack of the Illinois National Bank Building is at the northeast corner of the structure, and when it throws out smoke is troublesome to the State street dry goods houses.

A rather singular excuse is made for the operation of the Chicago Opera-House Building. This plant on ordinary occasions is as smokeless as that of the Chamber of Commerce or Tacoma Buildings. It is an offender only during evenings and afternoon matinées. The electric lighting of the Chicago Opera-House is what makes trouble for the owners of this plant. When the electrician in charge of the theater throws on the full force of electric lights the steam in the boilers runs down no matter what efforts are made to keep it up. The firemen are forced to throw on a supply of coal beyond the capacity of the furnaces to handle, and so make smoke.

Owners of buildings are beginning to realize that the down-draft system is the only system which is based on the right principle of combustion. Good results may be secured under certain circumstances of peculiar nature by minor devices of the steam jet variety. The introduction of down-draft furnaces might be considered the ounce of prevention, which is more than equal to a pound of cure in the form of steam-jet devices.

The construction of a number of new buildings is all that prevents the owners from at once putting in down-draft devices. When the building covers the entire ground space, the basement is so low as to practically preclude the use of a down-draft furnace. In such cases some other device might be used with good results. Where the steam plant can be located in an area or court there is no reason why a plant designed on the proper plans and the true principles of complete combustion should not be adopted when the building is first constructed.

Company Is Well Satisfied.

The Fairbanks company is so well satisfied with the working of the down-draft furnaces that it has ordered the entire plant to be equipped with Hawley devices, and a contract for the requisite number was sent to St. Louis for acceptance two days ago. The following letter to the Hawley Furnace company is self-explanatory.

We hand you herewith our check for $2,080 in payment of the Hawley down-draft furnaces furnished us six months ago. We are pleased to acknowledge that we find them smokeless under all conditions regardless of the grade of soft coal we burn. Our tests show an economy of more than 20 per cent in fuel over other boilers equipped with ordinary furnaces and rocking grates.

Your furnaces are in use under two of our Babcock & Wilcox boilers, with rated capacity of 416 horse-power. These boilers now develop 560 horse-power with Illinois nut coal, costing us $1.90 per ton, and show an evaporation of 7.35 pounds of water per pound of coal.

Please let us know how soon you can equip the balance of our battery and oblige, yours truly,

McAVOY BREWING CO.
By AUSTIN J. DOYLE, President.

The following Hawley devices have been completed and put in:

N. K. Fairbank & Co., two furnaces; McAvoy Brewing company, two; Wacker & Birk Brewing company, four; Mecca Hotel, four; Groveland Hotel, three; J. V. Farwell & Co., four; Equitable Gas company, two; Chicago Packing and Provision company, one; Bordeaux flats, one; Joseph Lister, four; Rock Island Brewery, two; Lake View pumping station, three; Central Electric company, two; American Express company, two; Libby, McNeill & Libby, six; Pullman Palace Car company, four; C. P. Kimball company, four; Wrisley Building, two; Security Building, three; Edison Electric company, one; Athletic Club Building, two; Dexter Building, three; Bee-Hive Building, three; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, two; Grand Pacific Hotel, two; Cole Building, three.

More Are Being Constructed.

Furnaces under construction are as follows: N. K. Fairbank & Co., eighteen; J. V. Farwell & Co., four; Libby, McNeill & Libby, three; Hartman & Co., three; Criminal Court building, five; Chicago and Northwestern railroad, four; Star Brewery, two; W. H. Purcell Malting company, one; Hotel Pfister, four; Pfister & Vogel Leather company, two; McAvoy Brewing company, two.

From three of the interested firms the Hawley company has received letters commending the down-draft system in the strongest terms. The letters are as follows:

Dear Sirs: The two Hawley down-draft furnaces put in by you last October under two tubular boilers have been in constant use night and day since, and are giving perfect satisfaction. We are burning under these two boilers sixteen tons of Indiana block coal every twenty-four hours, and carry 120 pounds of steam. These boilers show an evaporation of from 8½ to 9 pounds of water for each pound of coal burned on basis of 212°, and are smokeless. Yours truly,

N. K. FAIRBANK & Co.,
Guy F. Gosman, Treasurer.

Gentlemen: The furnaces you put in have given us entire satisfaction, which the order just given for a fourth furnace conclusively proves. We are burning screenings, costing us $1.25 per ton delivered, have no smoke, save fuel, and have undoubtedly increased the capacity of our boiler plant by the use of your furnace. Respectfully,

WACKER & BIRK BREWING AND MALTING CO.
Charles W. Wacker, President.

Gentlemen: Having made a five days' test of your furnace, against two of the best and most economical air and steam furnaces in the country, I am pleased to say the test made showed rather more than 30 per cent saving in fuel in doing the same work as the other boilers. The Hawley furnace did the work with 1,105 pounds less coal for ten hours' work with smokeless chimney. It affords me great pleasure to recommend it. Yours very truly,

JOSEPH LISTER.

BALLET DANCE OF THE BABES.

Two Hours' Rehearsal of the Fairies at Burlington Park.

Sixty girls, between the ages of 6 and 19, danced for two hours in a pavilion at Burlington Park yesterday, under the direction of a small, nervous man who wore no coat. A strong north wind whistled through the woods and made the dozen male spectators present turn up their coat collars and pull fiercely at their cigars. But the girls didn't mind the chilly air and objected strongly when the leader stopped them.

The occasion was a rehearsal of "The Babes in the Wood," which is to be performed at the park at the Elks' picnic next Tuesday. It was to be a dress rehearsal, but the costumes failed to arrive and the girls danced in improvised ballet skirts attached to their every-day waists. Most of them went out on an early train from the Union Depot. Brother Len Campbell of the Chicago Lodge of Elks took the rest out on a later train, together with a number of invited guests. Brothers D. B. Hodges and George Schlesinger had a bountiful lunch of lobster salad, ham sandwiches, pie, and coffee ready for the dancers and the guests. Afterwards the brethren who constituted the Committee of General Arrangements for the picnic piloted everybody over the park, winding up at the auditorium. This consists of a semicircle of seats that look like old-time circus benches. That's what they are in fact, and Brother Hodges, under whose direction they were erected, says proudly that every brace pin rests on a solid foundation and that the whole structure is the best he ever saw. Brother Hodges has seen a good many such seats. He has pitched circus tents these many years in every land.

The stage is a platform level with the ground and a pretty fancy of the architect has caused it to be built so as to encircle two great trees. There won't be any curtain, but there will be a background of shrubbery through which the actors and actresses will dodge to reach their dressing tents. The platform is 32x60 feet—bigger than the stage is in most theaters. The seats will accommodate 5,000 or 6,000 persons, and only a small fraction of the number will be in the sun.

The Elks expect to have a great time next Tuesday if the weather behaves itself. They look for anywhere from 6,000 to 15,000 visitors. Mayor Washburne will be there with many of the city officials. Leading men from many of the railroads will be on hand, together with a large representation from the important lines of business interest. The theatrical companies in town will go out en masse, for the male members of these mostly belong to the Elks and are keenly interested in the doings of the order. Brother George W. Peck, Governor of Wisconsin, will make an address, and there will be other speeches as well as vocal and instrumental music. Dancing will begin early and last until 9 o'clock, when everybody is expected to go home.

Of course the chief attraction will be the dramatic performance. In addition to "The Babes in the Wood," Haverly's minstrels will appear and there will be an act of "A Trip to the Circus." The "plot" of "the Babes" has already been described. It contains a number of choruses, several grand ballets, and solo dances, the last arranged by Prof. Jacobson from the Imperial Opera-House at Vienna. A hundred people take part in the production. The principals didn't go to the park yesterday. They rehearsed in a hall down-town. Judged by the work of the ballet the "Babes in the Wood" will be well worth seeing. The ballet, especially the children in it, dance with a vim and at times a grace which is refreshing. A little girl of 10 or 12 named Florence Townsend danced in a way that would be creditable to an old professional.

FOR EVANSTON'S FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Concert Given by Miss Katharine Lynn and Ludwig Marum.

The following program was rendered last night at the concert given for the benefit of the Evanston Free Kindergarten at the First Congregational Church by Miss Katharine Linn, pianist, and Ludwig Marum, violinist:

Aria for violin (with organ).....Bach
Mr. Marum.
Waldesrauchen.....Liszt
Etude Paganini.....Schumann
Miss Linn.
Du Bist wie Eine Blume.....Liszt
Es War Ein Traum.....Lassen
Slumber Song.....Mozart
Miss Willard.
Etude, "Nocturne".....Chopin
Spinnerlied.....Mendelssohn
Miss Linn.
Frühlingsblumen.....Reineke
(With violin obligato.)
Miss Willard and Mr. Marum.
Romanza.....Svendsen
Mr. Marum.
"Across the Deep".....Coombs
"Good-by".....Fosti
Miss Willard.
Minuet
Barcarole
En Automne } .....Maurice Messkowski
Miss Linn.

Over $200 was raised, which will be expended in enlarging the utility of the Kindergarten.

The first of a series of summer hops given by the guests of the Avenue House at Evanston was held last night in the ladies' ordinary of the hotel. Among those present were Misses Gaedner, Merriman, Comstock, Dvorak and Poston; Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Kidder, Mrs. Comstock, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Rand, and Mrs. Fay; Dr. Swan, Mr. Fay, Mr. Rand, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Berry, J. E. and T. A. Quan, Mr. Farwell, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. Dalglush, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Dvorak, and Mr. Davis.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Property at North Avenue and Lincoln Street Sold for $45,000—Other Sales.

Andrew J. Cooper has just sold the northeast corner of North avenue and Lincoln street to C. C. Housel for $45,000. The lot is 45x125 feet, improved with a three-story store and flat building.

B. F. Cronkrite & Co. report the following sales: for Isaac W. Garvin to Dibble & Manniere, lots 20 and 21 of school section addition to Chicago, for $35,000 cash; for Howard Butcher et al. to Alton Parkhurst, lots 14 to 17 in Shaw's subdivision of lots 2 and 3 of Forrestville, improved, $70,000; for B. F. Cronkrite to John Dupee, lots 9 and 10 and part of lot 8, in B. F. Cronkrite & Co.'s subdivision, $24,000; for Hanson L. Withers to Frank M. Smith, lots 22 and 23 of Miller & Chamberlain's subdivision, for $10,000; and five lots on Bell avenue at Longwood, $6,750.

William A. Merigold & Co. report sales of the premises No. 3821 State street for $20,500, and twenty-three feet on West Madison street, opposite Garfield Park race track, with frame improvements, No. 1973, for $5,500.

The Louisiana Rice Crop.

The rice crop of this State last year was something like 1,000,000 bags, and New Orleans has marketed to date fully 950,000 bags, practically the entire crop. So well has the large yield been handled that there now remain unsold less than 30,000 bags, which speaks well for the handling facilities of this market. The sale of the last rice crop netted good prices to the producers, and so much has the industry been encouraged thereby that it is expected that the next crop, which will begin to come to market in August, will reach fully 2,000,000 bags.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Nerve Tonic for the Cool Spell.

A good many persons require more than a relief from the heated term to strengthen their nerves, and to such the delicious nerve-nourishing tonic—Hygeia Wild Cherry Phosphate—is specially recommended. All first-class druggists in Chicago keep these famous beverages, among whom are the following: H. B. Jack & Co., Throop and Van Buren; O. Lowenthal, No. 902 West Twelfth street; J. W. May, No. 682 West Van Buren; F. F. Seville, No. 149 Ogden avenue; Frank & Shields, No. 514 West Twelfth street; W. H. Dickinson, No. 636 West Lake.

LOOKING FOR VOTERS.

COMMITTEEMEN TO REPORT ON WORK OF NATURALIZATION.

The Republican County Central Body Calls a Meeting for Thursday for the Purpose of Securing Detailed Information and Weeding Out Sluggards—Probabilities for the Various Districts—To Nominate an Objectionable for Senator—Forcing Methods on the Convention.

At a meeting of the Organizing committee of the Republican County Central committee held yesterday it was resolved to call a meeting of the latter body for next Thursday to hear reports from the ward representatives as to the progress of the work of organization and of the preparations for naturalization. The ward committeemen announced some time ago that they would make a canvass of the wards by precincts in order to ascertain the condition of the party, the number of persons of Republican affiliations and tendencies not yet naturalized, but entitled to citizen's papers. The committeemen have not yet reported, but are expected to do so at Thursday's meeting.

The general instruction heretofore given by the Central Organizing committee was that the precinct work should be performed by three Republican residents in each precinct. While it is true that this has been generally done throughout the city and county, there is yet reason to believe that some of the committeemen have not attended closely to their work. Those persons at every meeting get up in their places and make glowing accounts as to the condition of affairs in their wards, but all in general terms. They disdain entering into particulars. They say: "Everything is in a satisfactory condition. We will increase the Republican vote. We are in a better condition than we ever were in before," and so on. As a matter of fact they know nothing. It is the intention at the meeting of Thursday to hold them down to details, to make them specify the work, and to name their agents and assistants in each precinct. Where a committeeman fails to do this he will be relieved of the duty, which will probably be entrusted to a more loyal, capable, and energetic man. It may be that the committee at its meeting Thursday will also name the date for the county convention, which, it is generally understood, will be Saturday, Sept. 3. But it is more likely that this action will be deferred until a later date, say, until about Aug. 15 or 20.

The action of the Democratic State Central committee in relation to the legislative nominations for Cook County and their reasons publicly given for urging the nomination of two men for the House in nine of the eleven districts and three men for the House in two others, has not escaped the attention of the Republican leaders. Heretofore, largely through the selfishness of the candidates, only one man has been nominated by the Republicans in some of the Cook County districts. It is probable that except in the Eleventh District, which is hopelessly and irretrievably Democratic, double nominations will be made by the Republicans in the Cook County districts this year.

Double Nomipations in the Fifth.

It is certain that two men will be nominated in the Fifth District, where the Democrats propose to name three candidates. The western end of this district is Republican, and with proper work the two Republican nominees can be elected if the Democrats divide their vote among three men. In the Thirteenth District also there will be double nominations, and if care and discretion are manifested in the selection of the candidates there is a good chance of electing the two.

A popular Polish Republican from the Sixteenth Ward, with a popular Scandinavian in the Twenty-third Ward, might win out. The Republicans are not unmindful of the fact that the Democrats will make the most desperate efforts this time to capture both branches of the General Assembly with a view to the gerrymandering of the State next spring. They are particularly solicitous to capture the Senate, because that would give them some control of the Guberatorial patronage. They could, in case they had a majority in the Senate, refuse to confirm any of the Republican Governor's appointees until he came to terms. They recall the squeezing process, which, with the aid of Gen. Sylvester Artly, they employed on Gov. Oglesby some years ago, and they hope for a similar opportunity next spring. They count confidently on capturing the Peoria district this fall, and they may succeed. They also entertain high hopes of the capture of the Mattoon district, the Rock Island district, and the Freeport district, and they are in high glee over the prospect that they may capture two of the Chicago districts through the greed of certain Republican politicians.

They have about given up hope of electing their Senator in the Sixth District, where the Republicans are practically united in favor of the nomination of Joseph H. Muhlke, a popular German-American, who will poll something more than the full Republican vote of the district, but they make no concealment of their intention to capture the Ninth District, if Senator Phil Knopf, in his great desire to make profits out of the Coroner's office, and out of Coroner's jurors' certificates, should resign his Senatorship to make the race for the place to be vacated by Henry L. Hertz this fall.

Have Picked Out Their Man.

The Democrats have already picked out their man to take Knopf's place. They hope that the office-holders' and office-seekers' combination of the Northwest district will force the nomination of Kopf for Coroner. Then their chance comes. They also count on a weak nomination by the Republicans in the Second Senatorial District. One set of Republican politicians in that district pledged everything to a certain candidate for Senator on condition that their man should be selected as a delegate to the Minneapolis convention to vote against the candidate for President whom nine-tenths of the Republicans of the district desired.

This little coterie has now to acquiesce in the nomination of the objectionable candidate in question for Senator, because of his treachery to the mass of the voters of the party in behalf of their little man. Another set hailing from the silk stocking, high toned, and aristocratic districts of the wardhas bargained with this same objectionable candidate to deliver him the delegation from the Oakwood, Kenwood, Cottage Grove, Groveland Park, Hyde Park, and Pullman Districts in recognition of his supposed services in securing the nomination of Commissioner Aldrich for Congress. Mr. Aldrich himself is charged with being a party to the combination, but it is believed that the use of his name by certain busybodies is wholly unauthorized.

If the objectionable candidate in question is nominated for Senator Mr. Aldrich will in some portions of his district be held responsible for the same and may suffer. If the candidate is nominated the Democrats intend to name their strongest man and to put forth their best energies to capture the district. The friends of the Democratic prospective candidate control large contracts around the World's Fair grounds and for the construction of sewers in the southern end of the district. By November, it is claimed, they will have nearly 2,000 voters employed within the District, and the Democratic managers propose to have most of these registered there. The district went Democratic two years ago, and with an objectionable Republican candidate for Senator now and a popular Democratic candidate for the same office, the Democrat is bound to win. The supporters of the objectionable Republican candidate will not admit that, but it is a fact all the same. The supporters of this objectionable candidate have by their selfishness led to many a defeat for the Republicans heretofore and apparently persist in pursuing similar tactics now.

To Force Methods on the Convention.

There is a tendency, too, on the part of their friends in other portions of the city and county to force similar policies and methods on the County convention. It is said there is a prearranged slate which has been made up by persons, mostly officeholders, and that the County convention is to be called merely to ratify and indorse the slate. Such tactics cannot fail to bring about the defeat of the county ticket this fall, and already there is open revolt against the officeholders' combination which will probably make itself manifest in the convention. If the servants of the people insist on being the masters of the people in the conventions the people can reverse the convention decisions at the polls. It is thought to be none too soon to give warning to those gentry.

The Democratic primaries in the Second Congressional District passed off peaceably yesterday. There were scarcely any oppositions to the McGann-Cullerton delegates in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards. In the Sixth Ward delegates were elected who will give a complimentary vote in favor of A. T. Powers for the State Board of Equalization, if he is a candidate this morning. In the Nineteenth Ward delegates were selected who say that they may vote for a statesman named Buckley for the same office, but there is little doubt that the convention this morning will result in the nomination of Lawrence McGann for Congress as his own successor and of Edward F. Cullerton as member of the State Board of Equalization to succeed A. T. Powers.

CANADIANS WOULD PAY NO MORE.

Contractor Ryan Says They Could Build a Road at the "Soo."

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—[Special.]—"Some people have an erroneous conception of the effect of the retaliatory bill," remarked Hugh Ryan, contractor for the Canadian "Soo" canal, speaking of Congress giving the President power to levy a toll of $2 a ton on freight and $5 a passenger going through the American "Soo" canal in Canadian vessels. "Senator Davis did not comprehend the question when he said that the people of Manitoba would find their coal increased $2 a ton and the price obtained for their wheat decreased five cents a bushel by reason of this toll. The coal is carried up in American vessels, and therefore would not be subject to the toll. The wheat problem could be solved by the construction of a little railway alongside the Canadian canal and the erection of small elevators at each end of it. This railway could be used also for the transportation of passengers and light freight. If the government preferred paying the five cents per bushel on the wheat to compelling shippers to use the railway, the expense would only be a quarter of a million dollars, as less than 5,000,000 bushels would leave the Northwest this year. Our contract expires Dec. 31, 1894, and one part of the work is well under way, and will be finished then, but there will remain a good deal to be done in the way of erecting gates and providing the machinery."

The Toronto *Mail* (Independent), in a leading editorial on "The Canal Toll War," says:

It will be very deplorable if the canal toll war is precipitated. There can be little doubt if a tax is placed upon Canadian vessels at Sault, a corresponding or higher tax will be placed upon American vessels at Welland. One will be temporarily injurious to Canadians, and the other will be permanently injurious to Americans.

The *Mail* deals with arguments addressed to the Executive of the United States by D. M. Irwin, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; Steven E. Payne, ex-member of Congress; Judge Churchill of Oswego, and others, complaining of Canada's alleged discrimination and advocating restrictive action, and continues:

These documents illustrate the influences that have been brought to bear upon President Harrison and Congress with a view to producing retaliation. Our government, according to the report of Dominion Secretary Foster, has done its best to avoid trouble. It offered June 4 to withdraw the discrimination if the United States would allow Canadians to use New York canals as contemplated by the treaty of Washington. In other words, it said to our neighbors: "Fulfill your long neglected pledge and we will fulfill ours." But J. W. Foster reports that the Secretary of State declined to entertain this proposition as a satisfactory settlement of the question. If, as a result of this peremptory refusal to do justice and to come to terms, Mr. Harrison taxes Canada at Sault and Canada taxes American vessels at Welland, Oswego, and Ogdensburg, interests that are consequently injured will have nobody but the President and J. W. Foster to thank for the injury they thus sustain.

The *Empire*, the

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NOT UNTIL DECEMBER.

ANTI-OPTION LEGISLATION TO BE POSTPONED.

Senator Washburn at Last Consents and Will Ask Unanimous Consent to Make the Bill the Unfinished Business for the First Monday in the Short Session—Senator Carlisle and the House Agricultural Committee on the Tariff—McGarrahan's Claim Vetoed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—Senator Washburn has got to the point where he is ready to let the Anti-Option bill go over till the short session. The only question is to insure it the right of way then. Washburn will ask unanimous consent probably tomorrow to make the bill the unfinished business for the first Monday in December after the Senate reassembles. If unanimous consent cannot be had a motion will be in order, and the supporters of the bill have enough votes to carry the motion. But the chances are that there will be no occasion.

If the bill becomes unfinished business for December it will still be without any special privilege for bringing it to a vote. Under the rules of the Senate there is no possible way by which a time can be set for voting on the bill, except by unanimous consent. But at the short session talking against time is unpopular, and the Senators who have been so strenuous this season in opposing the bill will not adopt such tactics. Instead, they will seek to have it modified so as to be less objectionable, and then to beat it on a square vote when modified. Some of the supporters of the bill will probably be less urgent in December, though that is a contingency which depends on the fall crops. If the crops are good and the farmers are getting good prices the pressure for the bill would probably not be great. But if the crops are bad and the farmers are discontented the Senators who will be up for reelection in January will probably be more than ready to yield to the demand for the passage of the bill.

Nothing was done on the bill in the Senate today because time was taken up in tariff talk. The trouble had in securing a bare quorum was, however, enough to show the supporters of the measure the difficulty there would be in passing it this session. They reluctantly admitted as much, and then showed their willingness to have it go over to December on their own terms.

Mr. Washburn did intend to ask today to have the bill made the unfinished business for December, but at Senator Allison's suggestion postponed his request till tomorrow.

SENATOR CARLISLE ON THE TARIFF.

He Compares Wages Under the McKinley Act—Answered by Mr. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—After some difficulty in obtaining a quorum and a brief silver speech by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Carlisle addressed the Senate on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the relative merits of protection and a tariff for revenue only; and in response to the speeches of Messrs. Hale and Aldrich.

If, said Mr. Carlisle, higher prices were injurious to the community at large, and if low prices were beneficial, then every thing which interfered with and arrested the natural tendency towards a decline in the prices of commodities and a rise in the wages of labor, anything that tended to make it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people to live, whether it were war, pestilence, famine, or a McKinley act, was a public calamity to be deplored by every man who loved his country. His purpose was, he said, to show that the tariff act of 1890 had interfered with a natural tendency to a decline in the prices of commodities and to a rise in the rates of wages, and that it had made it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people of the United States to live.

He said that the fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries were: Bakers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, common laborers, farm laborers, machinists, masons, iron molders, painters, plumbers, stonecutters, tailors, and tinsmiths. The average of increase of wages in these occupations during the period covered by the investigation of the Finance committee had been 75-100ths of 1 per cent. The fifteen highly protected occupations were bar iron, boots and shoes, cotton goods, cotton and woolen goods, crucible steel, flint glass, green glass, lumber, machinery, pig-iron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, window glass, and woolen goods. In these occupations the rates of wages had fallen, since the McKinley act, an average of 89-100 of 1 per cent, as against a rise of 75-100 per cent in the fifteen unprotected industries.

Mr. Carlisle then went into a detailed statement as to the cost of imported goods and as to tinplate. On the latter point he said that the McKinley act had paid, not to the importer, not to the government, not to the dealers, but directly to the Welsh tinplate manufacturers, $4,629,750, or more than half the value of the plant of the 508 tinplate-works of Wales. The McKinley act as to tinplate had proved to be not for the benefit of the American consumers of the Welsh manufacturers.

Mr. Carlisle was followed by Mr. Proctor, and he by Mr. Sherman in a brief speech. Mr. Sherman argued that the policy of the Democratic party of the present day had departed far from that of the old Democratic party in the days of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, which favored the encouragement of American industry. He commended the results obtained through the action of the McKinley act in relation to sugar, tinplate, and other industries, and spoke of the benefits which the farmers of the country had derived from it. He believed that when the question of protection was discussed before the people, and when the Democratic party had taken its bold position in favor of free trade, the judgment of the people would be in favor of the policy of protection, as approved by Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, as favored by Jackson, and only lost sight of in the lights of modern Democracy. The people would stand by the old doctrine of the fathers.

After a short speech by Mr. Allison in defense of the McKinley bill Mr. Hawley obtained the floor.

The Hale resolution went over till tomorrow, and the Anti-Option bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. It was laid aside informally, and the President's message vetoing McGarrahan claim bill was read and postponed until the second Tuesday in December next, and the Senate adjourned.

CLAIM THAT FARMERS SUFFER.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture on the McKinley Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Representative Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, today submitted to the House a report prepared by the committee on the effect of the present tariff law upon agriculture. The report says that careful comparison shows there has been a steady decline in the prices of farm property and products under the several tariffs in force since the war, while for a corresponding period and under the same laws, other interests have been more prosperous and remunerative. The report insists that under the low tariff of 1846 agriculture enjoyed its greatest prosperity, and holds that the more restrictive and prohibitive the trade with other countries the worse agriculture has fared. The result of the prohibitive tariff has been to prejudice European nations (our best buyers) against the United States, and in the retaliation which followed agriculture was dealt an irreparable injury. The American farmer is now compelled to sell his products in direct competition with the pauper and slave labor of Asia and Africa, labor which manages to subsist on wages averaging less than $3 per month.

The scheme of reciprocity is denounced as a flimsy and bold attempt to deceive the farmers.

Representative White of Iowa, a member of the committee, prepared a paper to accompany the views of the majority. In this report Mr. White says there is probably no class of our citizens who are so thoroughly handicaped by the protective system in the prosecution of their business as the farmers of the Mississippi Valley who are engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle.

Representative Funston of Kansas presented a report containing the views of the minority of the committee. This report says the fact that Democrats in the House, having a majority over the Republicans of 153, are about to adjourn without having made any effort to repeal the McKinley tariff law, should settle the question as to whether or not, in the opinion of the majority of the House, the law is wrong and oppressive. The minority report recites the benefits of reciprocity and asserts that the statement that farms have shrunk in value is a matter of mere assertion, for which there are no data. The minority says it has carefully considered the condition of the farmer under the tariff laws of 1883 and 1890, and finds that in no other age, in no other country, and in no other time in this country has there been a law passed of an economic character in which the interests of any class of persons were more carefully guarded than were those of the farmer in the tariff law of 1890.

M'GARRAHAN'S CLAIM VETOED.

Failure of His Measure After Laboring Thirty Years to Secure Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—A kindly old man sat at one of the doors of the Senate Chamber this afternoon. It was William McGarrahan, who for thirty years has been trying to get a hearing for his claim before the courts. Last week Congress passed the bill permitting him to take his case before the Court of Private Land Claims. Today the President vetoed it. McGarrahan was just as confident, as patient, and as cheerful as he has been for thirty years. He explained that while the veto was a privileged matter he would not ask to have it called up until the short session, because now there was barely a quorum of either branch of Congress in town. McGarrahan showed no bitterness toward the President. It is quite probable that Congress will yet give the old man his dues. The President, in vetoing the bill, does not question the equity of McGarrahan's claim. He does question, however, the propriety of making the United States responsible to McGarrahan without giving it any remedy against the New Idria Mining company in case he wins his suit. As the bill passed Congress it left the mining company entirely free from action, either by McGarrahan or by the United States.

COALING STATION IN HAWAII.

Important Provision of the Civil Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—A little item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill appropriating $250,000 for the procurement of naval coaling stations, which has been agreed to by a Conference committee, becomes an important matter when its full purport is understood. Briefly, it means the acquisition of a valuable foothold in the Hawaiian Islands, which this country and naval officials particularly have long been striving for. The amount is placed at the disposal of the President without any other conditions imposed than that it shall be used in the procurement of naval stations. To secure control of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, as a coaling station and a base of supplies for American vessels in the Pacific, a point of the greatest strategic value in war times, requires only the dredging of an entrance to the harbor, which will cost just about the amount placed at the disposal of the President. It is needless to add that the amount will be utilized for this purpose. Hawaii is willing to deed all the land necessary for a coaling station to us just as soon as the entrance to the harbor is guaranteed. The Hawaiian Minister, J. Mott Smith, has filed a treaty to this effect with the State Department.

REPORT ON THE FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Babcock's Visit to One Branch of the Illinois National Guard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—The first report of the season on militia encampments received by the Inspector-General of the army is from Capt. J. S. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, the officer of the regular army detailed to inspect the Illinois National Guard encampment at Camp Lincoln, Springfield. His report covers the operations of the First Regiment, commanded by Col. Koch, which is the only regiment that had appeared in camp at the time the report was made. Concerning this regiment, Capt. Babcock says:

I noticed that the duties of the interior guards were fairly well understood, that the drill of assembly in close order and ceremonies were creditably performed, but that no intelligent idea of the necessity for practice in fighting formation seemed to exist, while at the same time on every side was observable a desire for progress in military instruction and a wish to conform to the regular army standard. It was apparent, therefore, that the problem of advancing troops over the extensive zones of modern fire had never been considered by the officers of the regiment.

Capt. Babcock says he began an earnest attempt to arouse interest in the subject by conversation with officers of all grades, and later, by invitation of the Colonel, read a paper to the assembled officers on the problem of modern infantry attack, pointing out the necessity for hard study and practice in the school of extended order drill regulations. The regiment took up the matter with zeal and industry, so that the last day of their stay in camp Capt. Babcock felt justified in calling upon them for a drill of the regiment in infantry attack to carry out an exercise prepared carefully to present a picture of the conditions to be expected. The result of the experiment Capt. Babcock reports satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL MATTERS.

Trespassers Ordered Off the Colville Indian Reservation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Secretary Noble today issued a public notice warning all persons now on the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington without express authority to leave the same without delay. It is said that, anticipating an early opening of the surplus lands of the Colville Reservation, large numbers of trespassers have already entered the reservation, and others are preparing to do so, hence this notice. It is believed that if found necessary these trespassers will be removed by the military.

Blames Depew for the Strike.

Grand Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor appeared before the House Judiciary committee this afternoon and made a broad denial of the statements of the Pinkertons relative to the character of their employés. Referring to the New York Central strike he accused Mr. Depew with deliberately causing the strike and then going to Europe. The Pinkertons prevented the settlement of strikes, he said.

Ship to Be Named the Springfield.

It is understood that the President desires to name the sister ship of the Columbia the Springfield, in honor of the birthplace of President Lincoln. He had selected that name for the vessel just launched, but deferred to the wishes of Secretary Tracy and Vice-President Morton. The Columbia's sister ship, which it seems certain now will be named the Springfield, is building at Cramp's. It will not be launched until early next year.

Senator Colquitt Prostrated by Heat.

It was rumored today that Senator Colquitt of Georgia had suffered a paralytic stroke. It turned out that the Senator was one of the numerous victims of the heat and had been overcome yesterday. He is better today, but too weak to arise from his bed.

Skull Crushed by a Mail Catcher.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—Hewitt Bone, one of the oldest engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, who runs on the fast train No. 6 between here and Chicago, this morning while leaning from his cab window at Watago to inspect the overflow pipe was struck in the head by the mail catcher. His skull was crushed and he died soon after. He leaves a family here.

Threatened to Lynch a Policeman.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—[Special.]—A mob of 300 Scandinavian laborers at Crookston last night threatened to lynch Policeman Robinson, who had wounded Knute Rusten, one of their number, while arresting him for drunkenness. Rusten is reported to be in a critical condition and a warrant has been issued for Robinson's arrest.

PLENTY AND CHEAP.

AN ABUNDANCE OF MONEY AND COLLECTIONS GOOD.

There May Be Some Pressure When Capital is Needed to Move Crops if Gold Does Not Return from Abroad in Large Amounts—Business is Generally Good—Uncertainty Concerning the Hatch Bill Affects Markets—Review of Wall Street—Bank Clearings Last Week.

NEW YORK, July 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade follows:

The weather has been extremely favorable for the growing crops, excepting in limited districts where damage has been done by violent storms, and the crop outlook is on the whole decidedly improved. Money has been abundant and cheap and collections generally good for the season, and there are no signs of threatened disturbance. Finished products of iron and steel are stronger and $3 to $5 per ton higher, but greater demoralization is expected in pig-iron unless more of the consuming works start speedily. Bar and sheet iron are very active and manufacturers of plate and structural iron have more orders than they can well handle, but no improvement is seen in rails. In woolens there is a better demand and more activity is seen in purchases of wool, while the cotton mills continue to do well. Boot and shoe shops are running, full of business, and shipments exceed last year's every week.

Business at Boston is active. The demand for leather is steady, manufacturers buying freely. Wool is firm and active and there is a prospect of better prices. At Philadelphia manufactured iron improves. Reading coal business is very active, wool is firm with increasing demand, and dry goods are more active. At Baltimore hot weather retards much trade. At Pittsburg products of iron and steel grow stronger and window-glass is fairly active but coal dull. Dry goods have improved at Cincinnati. The crops look better than a year ago. At Cleveland trade is active and the whole production of manufactured iron is quickly absorbed. Trade is quiet at Detroit.

Trade and collections are better than a year ago at Chicago, even retail trade increasing in spite of the weather. Receipts of wheat, corn, and cheese fall a third, and of rye and dressed beef one-half below last year's, but some increase is seen in wool, butter, and hogs, a gain of a quarter in flour, a third in cured meats, while receipts of oats and lard are double and of barley eight times last year's. Business is more prosperous at Milwaukee and up to the average at St. Paul, with excellent crop prospects, but Minneapolis reports injury by storms. In Omaha trade is active and fairly active at Kansas City. Little improvement appears at Memphis or Little Rock, and trade is dull at New Orleans, though prospects are brighter there and at Savannah.

Speculation has been curiously affected by the prospect that the Hatch Anti-Option bill will fail, and while cotton has advanced a quarter, with enormous sales of 770,000 bales, and lard and coffee are higher, and corn three-quarters of a cent higher for early delivery, the supply being scarce, wheat has fallen three and three-quarters cents with sales of only 15,000,000 bushels, and oats half a cent. Western receipts of wheat are heavy. Receipts of cotton are light and exports slightly more than last year, but sales of phantom stock exceed sales of tangible and visible cotton about fifty to one. The syndicate is said to have sold out all its old copper and the price is strong at 11½ to 12 cents, but lead is weak with some sales at four cents, and tin with quotations at 20.45 cents. Sales of coal are not discoverable.

Money has been extremely easy at 1½ per cent, and from nearly all points come reports that the markets are well supplied. The Treasury is gradually strengthening itself, as is needful and comparatively easy at this season, but when the fall demand for money to move the crops begins in earnest pressure in the money markets may speedily appear, unless gold comes back from abroad in large amounts. American buyers of stock are encouraged by improved crop prospects.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 93, as compared with 187 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 247.

BANK CLEARANCES LAST WEEK.

An Increase of 13.1 Per Cent for the United States.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings for the week ending July 28, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week in 1891:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$ 547,452,825	12.7	....
Boston	87,739,950	8.3	....
Chicago	94,262,210	23.4	....
Philadelphia	65,142,344	25.7	....
St. Louis	21,807,988	8.5	....
San Francisco	14,947,330	....	16.9
Baltimore	13,467,605	....	....
Cincinnati	12,261,000	13.8	....
Pittsburg	16,251,496	30.3	....
New Orleans	5,461,060	....	....
Kansas City	8,700,393	1.2	....
Buffalo	7,612,489	....	11.4
Louisville	6,920,190	24.9	....
Minneapolis	6,855,707	36.5	....
Detroit	6,474,640	14.2	....
Milwaukee	6,088,961	5.8	....
Omaha	4,666,909	30.2	....
Providence	4,968,300	16.9	....
Denver	4,739,919	17.5	....
Cleveland	5,842,868	1.8	....
St. Paul	5,107,259	1.1	....
Houston	2,507,595	9.2	....
Indianapolis	3,065,889	....	26.1
Memphis	1,667,980	6.5	....
Columbus, O.	2,995,600	7.1	....
Richmond	2,411,135	45.9	....
Dallas	1,396,233	6.8	....
Hartford	1,916,542	23.2	....
Duluth	1,413,693	....	23.4
Nashville	1,365,722	....	39.2
Washington	1,667,005	16.4	....
St. Joseph	1,425,183	4.0	....
Peoria	1,838,200	37.1	....
Portland, Ore	1,620,481	11.6	....
Rochester	1,668,295	21.1	....
Salt Lake City	1,386,500	....	17.8
New Haven	1,366,296	9.0	....
Portland, Me	1,125,814	....	....
Worcester	1,114,813	....	1.8
Springfield	1,230,725	23.2	....
Waco	745,686	12.7	....
Sioux City	844,158	47.5	....
Fort Worth	874,244	4.0	....
Norfolk	866,804	....	4.3
Wilmington, Del.	915,777	7.0	....
Lowell	753,086	9.7	....
Grand Rapids	962,792	33.3	....
Seattle	907,473	23.6	....
Syracuse	768,979	7.4	....
Des Moines	888,013	49.2	....
Tacoma	928,448	55.8	....
Los Angeles	777,557	17.5	....
Lincoln	494,538	12.3	....
Wichita	533,951	11.0	....
Lexington, Ky.	407,937	....	5.1
Birmingham	442,580	....	....
New Bedford	415,449	7.9	....
Topeka	355,559	11.1	....
*Galveston	3,083,311	13.8	....
*Savannah	995,635	....	....
*Atlanta	885,156	....	....
*Binghamton	268,500	....	....
*Helena	1,995,461	....	....
*Great Falls	495,692	....	....
*Spokane	795,641	....	....
Total United Sta's.	$991,715,149	13.1	....
Excluding New York.	444,262,324	13.8	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 12,053,778	38.3	....
Halifax	1,171,884	....	14.9
Toronto	5,686,238	7.8	....
Hamilton	625,576	....	....
Total	$ 19,537,476	....	....

*Not included in totals.

SPECULATION IN INDUSTRIALS.

Conditions Point to a Bullish Movement When Railway Stocks Become Active.

NEW YORK, July 29.—*Bradstreet* thus reviews the stock market:

Although the excessively high temperature would have justified complete speculative stagnation the market this week has shown considerable interest, with a fair degree of activity. The feature of the movement has, it is true, been the industrial stocks, and the manipulation on which the leading members of this group have generally attained higher quotations has been of an unmistakable character. The speculative community has, however, welcomed the movement in question as a decided change from the unprofitable stagnation that had hitherto prevailed in Wall street.

At the same time it is noticeable that sentiment in regard to railroad securities has swung over to the bull side, and that so far as the railroad share list participated in the increased activity its tendency also has been mainly in the direction of a higher level of values. European interests have continued indifferent to the condition of affairs here, and while no pressure to sell our securities has appeared from that point there was a marked absence of buying for London account. Some slight improvement in public participation has been noticed, although so far as this had any effect upon the market it was mainly confined to the industrial list.

Leading operators, it would seem, still hesitate to take active part in the market, cause for the hesitation being found in the uncertainty regarding the fate of the Hatch Anti-Option bill in Congress, and the somewhat conflicting advices from the West regarding the weather and the crops. The condition of corn was to some extent the chief factor of interest. The receipt of accounts indicating that hot weather and drought had lowered the average throughout the corn belt was not witnout effect, although later advices indicating that abundant rains had restored the favorable condition modified the earlier impressions.

The strength of exchange and the fear of gold shipments furnished another cause for speculative hesitation. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the general market has exhibited an exceedingly strong undertone, and while such advances as were recorded may be ascribed in part to the sympathy with the rise in the industrials, the impression remains that any movement in railroad shares would assume a bullish character.

BRISK BUYING OF IRON ORE.

Movements of the Stock Piles at Non-Bessemer Mines to Begin Soon.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—The *Iron Trade Review* says in its weekly comments on the iron and ore trade:

Iron ore shippers seem to be getting in shape to be measurably independent of the grain movement by fall. Yet vessel men point to the large stock piles at certain non-Bessemer mines and argue that sooner or later if the 7,000,000 ton movement of last year is to be paralleled this ore will come down, and that while the ore men who have already sold well up are having a present advantage, the sales to late furnace buyers will bring the vessel-owners' opportunity.

There is no week without its quota of sales both of Bessemers and non-Bessemers, and the transactions of the last week are a fair average volume. Buying has gone on briskly enough to make one thing clear—namely: that the season's output of low phosphorus soft Bessemers is today quite well sold up. Furnacemen are discovering that prices on this grade are not as flexible as in some other departments of the ore market.

The rush of shipments keeps up, and Escanaba, Ashland, and Two Harbors have had a fortnight of activity almost without parallel. Foundry irons furnish the bulk of transactions going, and these only in small lots to replenish iron melted for the heavy run of mill repair work that has been on hand with the foundrymen the last month.

TWELVE-STORY BUILDING ON THE LEVEE

Campbell Estate to Erect It at State and Van Buren Streets.

Chicago *Evening Journal:* When Levi Z. Leiter invaded the levee district and proceeded to erect a building out of all keeping with the surroundings many a wiseacre shook his head sadly and said it was a waste of money to build on such a magnificent plan in that neighborhood. To be sure the Auditorium had established a precedent, but that was on Wabash avenue and a good block to the south and east of Mr. Leiter's big structure. For years the levee had been given up to squalor, and with but few exceptions to small buildings, and though the business district was overcrowded and the necessity of spreading out apparent to all, it was generally deemed folly to think of erecting great edifices in such a region.

But as history has many a time before shown these wiseacres were sadly amiss in their predictions, and Leiter has once again demonstrated that he knew his business when he built the great block which Siegel, Cooper & Co. now occupy. He was practically the pioneer, and is now followed by the Campbell estate, which controls the property at the northeast corner of State and Van Buren streets. This property has a frontage of 150 feet on Van Buren street by 80 feet on State street, and is now occupied by a building four stories in height, which in many cities would be considered of fine architecture. This building was erected immediately after the fire, and its first occupants were the firm of Field, Leiter & Co. In 1877 that firm moved to the north, and since the building has been occupied by a number of substantial business houses.

Now the old landmark is to be removed, for plans and specifications for a twelve-story iron, steel, and terra cotta building have been prepared and adopted. The work has progressed secretly and only comes to the attention of the *Journal* through the notice to tenants to vacate the premises within sixty days. In many cases there is no redress for the unfortunate denizens, as the new leases contain a sixty-day clause. All is not clear sailing for the trustees, though, as several tenants have long-time leases, and it has been a difficult matter to placate them. It has been hard work to do this, but the trustees have so far succeded that there is but one man between them and the consummation of their plan. That one man is Philip Winter, who for the last ten years has operated the café at the corner, and the success of the whole matter depends on the course he will pursue. His lease extends to May, 1894, and unless he can be induced to surrender his lease the plans may end in failure.

The Meriden-Britannia company is the firm for which the new structure is to be erected, and when completed they will occupy the entire first floor. This firm's lease to its present quarters at No. 147 State street expires in May and it is under the necessity of finding new quarters. It is possible that it may place a factory for its goods in the building, occupying the entire space, but this has not as yet been decided on. As has been stated, the plans are ready and work can begin as soon as the present building is vacated. The contractors will be put under bonds to complete the building by May next, and the cost will exceed $500,000. The Meriden-Britannia company will hold a ninety-nine years lease of the premises.

LAKE BLUFF ALMOST DESERTED.

Damp Weather Keeps Intending Visitors at Home.

Lake Bluff was almost deserted yesterday, the damp weather keeping all intending visitors at home, while even the cottagers at the grounds kept in most of the day. The usual devotional exercises and the youths' and scripture study classes of the Sunday School Assembly did not take place in the morning, the only service being that of the Normal class. The scarcely more than a dozen present heard an interesting lecture on "The Brooks, Rivers, and Mountains of Palestine," by Dr. H. G. Jackson. In the evening Mrs. Anna P. Atkins lectured to about 150 persons on "A Voyage Up the Nile," illustrating her remarks with over fifty stereoptican views.

The officers in charge of the Sunday-school Assembly confidently expected a better support from the Chicago Methodists than has been given so far. Today is Grand Army day at Lake Bluff, and a special program has been provided. It is expected that all the G. A. R. posts in Cook County will attend. Col. Crofton has promised to have the Fort Sheridan Battery in attendance to give an exhibition drill.

The usual classes will take place in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. E. H. Richards will lecture on "Eleven Years in Africa."

Forced a Confession from Booker.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—Wednesday night a pair of scales belonging to a man named Springer was partially torn up and damaged. Suspicion pointed to John Booker as the guilty party. At 1 o'clock this morning thirty men went to his home and took him out and were in the act of stringing him up when he confessed that he did the work, but said he was hired to do so by one John Childers, a wealthy and reputable citizen. This caused the wildest excitement and the matter will be settled in the courts.

NO DAMAGE BY HEAT.

PRIME'S REPORTS SHOW CROPS WITHSTAND BAD WEATHER.

Spring Wheat the Only Grain Affected—Last Week Especially Good for Corn, Which Grew Rapidly—Winter Wheat Movement Fairly Good, but Farmers Are in No Hurry to Sell—Haying and Oat Harvest Progressing—Were No Hot Winds in Kansas—Laborers Wanted.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The week ending July 31, 1891, was almost a perfect week for the harvesting and finishing up and gathering the grass crop. The temperature was low, and the northern areas had so far escaped the damaging effects to the growing crops of an early frost. Those areas where rain was needed for corn had been relieved. The movement of grain was free, there being a great demand for it for home consumption. In Central Minnesota a little wheat had been cut. Oats were all cut and thrashing had commenced. The week now closing has been all over the country a most extraordinary one so far as its effect has been upon man, beast, and the crops. It has been fatal to man and beast, and at the same time it is extraordinary that so few reports have been received from the surplus grain-growing areas of the country of any actual destruction to the crops. The worst which has been said is that "the condition is critical. A continuance will lower present conditions." Wednesday and Thursday night rains began to fall and Friday morning the country once more was rejoicing in the return to a normal and seasonable temperature.

This has been a big week for the corn in Illinois. It is now nearly all in tassel and beginning to ear out. It has not suffered at all from the effects of the intense heat of the present week. As compared with an average season, corn today in Illinois is twenty days late and the reports now would indicate a crop of 60 to 70 per cent with an average year. Little old corn has been moving lately, and there is no probability of receipts in Illinois increasing until the situation of the growing crop is more fully ascertained than it is today.

In Southern Iowa corn has been doing well the present week under the influence of this forcing weather. About three-fourths of the corn is showing tassel, and as compared with an average season is fifteen days late. The hot weather has injured oats some and the samples show that the grain is shrunken. The hay crop is big and has been saved in good condition.

In Southern Nebraska over 30 per cent of the corn is in tassel. The general prospects of the crop will be greatly improved by the rains which have just fallen. As compared with last year the crop is three weeks late. Oats are mostly cut. The quality is generally good, but the quantity much below that of last year. In Central Nebraska corn is just tasseling out. The general conditions are favorable to the crop. Oats are now being cut; fair yield, though small acreage.

Corn Crops Not Yet "Fired."

While the last ten days the corn crop of Kansas has gone through a severe ordeal no one can say that with the exception of the extreme western portion of the State, which ought never to be taken into consideration so far as the corn crop is concerned, any appreciable area has yet been "fired." The rains which were reported Thursday were just what the crop needed and are going to help things out greatly. Ohio reports that for the present week has been good for corn, the crop has made rapid growth, and, with a late fall, ought to make a fair crop, but by no means as large as the crop of last season.

In Central Indiana the general condition of the corn crop does not compare favorably with that of last year. On the bottom lands it is fair, but on clay lands the crop is indifferent. The crop is fully two weeks late and will require considerable rain in August to make itself.

The condition of wheat in Northern Minnesota is, to say the least, critical at the present time, and these surroundings are likely to continue for the next three or four weeks. The superabundance of moisture early in the season was bad. Its effects are being shown in the wheat looking sickly on low ground. Sixty per cent of the wheat is headed out and 25 per cent of that amount filled. In some areas of the territory just referred to the crop has made up some lost time, but still it is from ten to fourteen days later than last year. There are indications of rust, and the present weather is not as favorable for the filling of the crop as it might be. With the most favorable weather from now on, 60 per cent seems to be the outlook now for the spring wheat crop of Northern Minnesota.

Some Rust and Blight.

Southern Minnesota reports that they hear of a good deal of rust and also of blight, and that the winds and rains have knocked down a good deal of wheat which will not come up again. The spring wheat is in the milk, and some of it in the dough. In North Dakota the early sown wheat has headed out, and is now on the point of filling. Not much lodged, but as the straw is heavy and long it is an easy matter for it to lodge. The wheat will not average as well as last year, and is fully two weeks later, which will endanger it so much more to frost before ripening. No more rain is needed for this season.

In South Dakota the spring wheat is well headed out and beginning to fill. Up to ten days ago the prospects were the most flattering that this State has had for many years. The hot, dry weather of the present week will cause quite a shrinkage in the quantity of the wheat to the acreage, still the prospects are for a fair crop. Some wheat has been cut, and by the 1st of August early harvest will be in full blast.

Farmers are nearly through with their wheat harvest in Michigan. The weather this week has been favorable, so far as dryness is concerned, for securing the crop. Farmers are generally putting their wheat into barns or stacks, to be thrashed later on. No great rush of wheat is expected during the next thirty days. The yield seems to be irregular and more or less disappointing. Some fields are fine and some are, on low timber land, much shrunken, and the yield now does not promise to equal last year in quality or quantity. Corn is doing fairly well, but will not be two-thirds of an average crop.

Northern Ohio reports that farmers have been thrashing now for a week and that the yields do not promise over 60 per cent of an average crop. Receipts have been light and a large movement at present is not looked for. The quality of the crop is not equal to that of last year. Southern Ohio reports that fully 50 per cent of the wheat has gone into stack. The movement has not been large, owing to the low prices. Only famers who are obliged to sell are doing so. There seems to be a good deal of old wheat still in farmers' hands.

Expect a Fairly Free Movement.

Central Indiana reports that they are looking for a moderately free movement of wheat. So far few have thrashed but the quality varies much. The crop as a whole will in no way compare with that of last year. In Northern Indiana heavy rains early in the week put the wheat out of condition for thrashing. The yield does not promise to be over 60 per cent of what it was last year. Although the wheat is bright there are many small and shrunken grains in the crop.

Missouri reports that as long as present prices are maintained the movement of wheat will be relatively good, although a much larger proportion of the crop has gone into stack than usual. Southern Kansas reports that three-fourths of the wheat crop has gone into stack. A good fair movement even at present prices is looked for. In Northern Kansas about 60 par cent of the crop has gone into stack. The movement will be free, but not up to early expectations. The quality is good, and while both yield and quality are satisfactory, the yields are not coming up to early expectations.

Southern Illinois seems to think that a much larger proportion of the winter wheat crop has gone into stack than usual. Thrashing has not been free and the quality not satisfactory. The weather has been too damp, but the berry is all right, but perhaps not as good as last year. Farmers are generally getting about 65 cents for their No. 2, but should prices go below that they will be slow to sell.

Central Pennsylvania reports that little thrashing has been done, but so far it is turning out good in quantity and quality and the movement promises to be free and early. Kentucky reports that thrashing is in full blast, farmers free sellers at from 68 to 71 cents a bushel, much freer than last year. The quality is good, except for more or less smut.

A LARGE CROP IS ASSURED.

Reports from the Northwest Generally Favorable to Crops—Some Rust Found.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—[Special.]—Harvest is near at hand, and from reliable sources of information it may be said that a large crop is assured, though not so great a yield as last year. The only trouble during the last week was the storms, which damaged fields in the southern and central part of Minnesota and in South Dakota, but their baleful influence was felt in a far less degree in the other sections of the Northwest. There is also some complaint of rust in the wheat, occasioned by the intense heat which preceded the storms. Several fields of winter wheat and rye have been harvested. Corn is, as a rule, in good shape and the hay and barley harvest is in progress.

The week has been quite favorable to the crops in the northwestern part of the State, where just enough rain fell to be beneficial after the days of excessive heat. Haying is about finished there and the reaper will be at work in ten days. The acreage will not be as large as last year, but a larger yield is expected. There are no reports of rust.

In North Dakota the situation is less encouraging. A careful examination of the condition of the growing grain in Central North Dakota reveals that the crop will be short. Rust has made its appearance so generally and in such quantities as to cause alarm. Already the grain is materially affected by the rust. It retards the growth of the late sown and arrests the heading out process. Much of the grain already headed out will fail to properly mature, and will only make poor quality of shrunken grain. The hard rains almost daily aid rather than retard the growth of rust. It is estimated that the yield this year will not exceed 40 per cent of last year's crop. The rye and barley harvest was finished in most sections of South Dakota this week, and wheat and oats will be cut next week. The continued drought has injured late sown wheat to some extent, but the crops are considered good. The early sown grain will more than offset the damage done to grain put in later.

LABORERS WANTED BADLY.

Forty Thousand Farm Hands Needed to Care for the Crops of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.—There is a panic among Dakota farmers lest they be unable to harvest their great wheat crop now being cut in the southern part of South Dakota. Central South Dakota begins its wheat harvest in a week or ten days, and near Huron farmers are especially anxious. It is estimated that from 200 to 400 laborers are needed in each county in South Dakota east of the Missouri River. This means 10,000 laborers. Southern Minnesota needs help in the harvest field also, and North Dakota will begin harvesting in two or three weeks. Altogether conservative estimates are that 40,000 laborers are needed within the next month in order to harvest the immense grain crop of the Northwest. The acreage is a little less than last year but the yield promises to be equally great, if only the crop can be secured. In order to induce laborers to come to the relief of the wheat farmers of the Northwest, all the railroads in this section have announced a special rate of $5 from this city to the Dakotas for farm laborers. The farmers also promise good wages and abundant work, thrashing following close on cutting and giving many weeks' employment at an average of $2 a day. The fact that a large part of last year's crop was lost through lack of sufficient farm help emphasizes the need of the present, and Dakota and Minnesota send out a cry for help in the harvest fields. Steady employment can be had until late in the fall at good wages.

WERE NO KANSAS SIMOOMS.

Reports Show That No Corn Fields Have Been Injured—The Crop Almost Certain.

NEWTON, Kas., July 29.—[Special.]—Much has been said during the last week concerning the hot winds and the failure of the corn crop in Kansas. Within the last week a trip over almost the entire Santa Fé system in Kansas, and also half way across the State on the Rock Island, has failed to show a field of corn that has been affected by the heat. In fact there have been no hot winds thus far, and the "specials" sent out from Wichita stating there have been fields devastated by the winds are without foundation. It has been hot, but a kind of heat that makes corn in place of destroying it. Santa Fé Division Superintendents from the Nebraska line to Indian Territory and as far west as Garden City, report no hot winds and corn in good condition. Of course no one can tell what is in store but up to the present time the corn is all right and the wheat will go nearer 85,000,000 bushels than 70,000,000.

ONTARIO CROPS DOING WELL.

Grain of All Kind Withstands the Trying Weather—Big Hay Yield.

TORONTO, Ont., July 29.—Crop reports from all parts of Ontario show that the crops have all come through the trying weather they have had well

pretends to dispute its numerical claim. A feature of the organization is its perfection in commandery tactics, and its drill corps now holds the championship banner. In recent conclaves prize drillings were not made special attractions, but at Denver this feature will be restored, and St. Bernard will try and hold its position and bring back home with it the championship banner of the United States. Saturday night, before its departure, the commandery will give a complimentary exhibition drill at Battery D. Sunday morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, it will leave by special train on the Chicago and Alton, and the road promises to give it the most magnificent train that ever left Chicago. It will consist of seven Pullmans, brand new from the factory, two dining cars, two baggage cars,

S. O. SPRING.
[Grand Commander.]

and one observation car. In the party will be 150 or more Sir Knights and about fifty ladies. A band of forty pieces, an orchestra, and a double quartet will be on board to give rhythm to their marchings, and to while away with music and song any dull hours that may be encountered on the trip. The St. Bernard special will leave the Union depot at the same time the special of the Chicago Commandery does, and it is safe to assume that there will be no lagging by the way on the part of either train.

After the close of the conclave the St. Bernard Commandery will make a pilgrimage through the mountains, up Pike's Peak, to Colorado, Manitou, and Glenwood Springs, taking in all intermediate points of interest, and will return to Chicago Aug. 17. Tuesday night, Aug. 7, the commandery will give a dress reception at the St. James Hotel in Denver and Saturday night, Aug. 13, it will give a ball in the opera-house at Glenwood Springs, assisted by the Sir Knights of that place. The St. Bernard is the third oldest Commandery in the State, dating its dispensation from 1869. This is the commandery that offered 150 of its members to the surgeon to have portions of their cuticles cut for grafting on the body of Sir Knight Dickinson. The officers of the commandery are: Frank C. Roundy, Eminent Commander; George D. Eddy, Generalissimo; William Johnston, Captain-General.

Forty Swords in Line.

Siloam Commandery No. 54, located at Oak Park, will make the pilgrimage to Denver and is expected to have about forty swords in line. Many of the wives of members will accompany the commandery. According to present arrangements the members will leave the Wells street depot on the Northwestern road at 10 p. m. Aug. 6. The commandery has rented a thirty-room building, near Brown's hotel, in Denver, and will make it its headquarters. Many of the Knights will visit

R. C. GRIFFITH.
[Generalissimo Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52.]

Salt Lake City and other localities before returning home. The officers of the commandery are: J. T. Rockefellow, Eminent Commander; R. S. Trimmingham, Generalissimo; C. E. Bliss, Captain-General.

Englewood Commandery No. 59 has a membership of 325 and will send about seventy-five Sir Knights to the conclave. A number of ladies will also go. The party has not yet perfected its arrangements, but will probably go by special train on the Rock Island road. This commandery was organized about five years ago, and has already won a reputation as being one of the most sociable bodies of Sir Knights in the United States. Its officers are: W. B. Mather, Eminent Commander; James S. Wheeler, Generalissimo; Dr. E. E. Holman, Captain-General; Christian H. Behmeyer, Treasurer.

The Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, will leave here Aug. 7 by a Chicago and Alton special. Of the 180 members about sixty knights will go to Denver, and several ladies will accompany them. They will make their headquarters at the Windsor Hotel, where apartments with parlors have been secured. The train will consist of vestibule sleepers and dining-car. Gen. John A. Logan was a member of this Commandery. Its officers are: H. H. Blake, Eminent Commander; Robert C. Griffith, Generalissimo; John Figel, Captain-General.

The Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, will send a strong delegation to Denver, and will

B. F. M'FATRICK.
[Montjoie No. 53.]

start Sunday morning. Evanston Commandery, No. 58, will send some Knights, but has concluded not to attend the conclave as an organization.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is making great preparations to accommodate the Knights, not only from this city and neighborhood, but elsewhere. It is leaving nothing undone in the way of carefulness, comfort, elegance, and dispatch. Mr. Eustis is calling on all the resources of his road to make the event a memorable and enjoyable one for those who will be in his charge. It is understood that for the entire length of the line from here to Denver the tracks will be cleared for the specials of the Knights. They will have the right of way, and everything in advance will be sidetracked when necessary. The number of specials it will have to handle for the conclave is extraordinary. From Chicago and neighboring points it will send out fifty or more trains, and west of the Missouri River it expects to run special trains for Denver every few minutes for one or two days. The Chicago and Alton is also pushing every facility to meet the demands and wishes of the Knights, and it will also, it is understood, give the commandery specials the right of way all along its tracks. Cut rates by the Santa Fé have also helped to swell the crowd on that line.

Has Chartered Thirty Trains.

As an indication of the crowds of Sir Knights that will assemble at Denver from all portions of the Union it may be noted that the Michigan Central road has already contracted for thirty trains of Templars to come from the East. Most of them will arrive here between Aug. 5 and 7, though several of them earlier. A partial list of the Commanderies to arrive and when is given: St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia, in a special train of six sleepers, will arrive Aug. 2 at 7:45 a. m. There will be about 150 people in the party.

The Worcester County Commandery of Worcester, Mass., Aug. 6 at 6:20 a. m. on board a special train of sleepers with 125 people.

The Grand Commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with 350 people, will arrive in two special trains Aug. 6 at 6:40 and 7:40 a. m.

The St. John's Commandery of Providence, R. I., Aug. 6 at 8:15 a. m., in a special of Worcester excursion cars with a hotel car attached. There will be 175 people in the party.

The Washington Commandery of Hartford—200 in number—will come in Aug. 6 at 3:30 p. m.

The Grand Commandery of New Hamshire—150 in the party—will arrive Aug. 7 at 6:30 a. m.

All of the above delegations will travel from Chicago to Denver over the Burlington route. The Buffalo Commandery will arrive by special Aug. 5 at 7:30 a. m. and will take the Rock Island route to Denver. There will be 200 passengers on this train.

The Monroe Commandery, Rochester, N. Y., will come in Aug. 5 at 12:30 p. m. and take the Wabash for the West. The Lehigh Valley Commandery, in a special of seven sleepers, will take the Wabash at Toledo Aug. 2 and return by way of Chicago.

Apollo Commandery, Troy, N. Y., will arrive Aug. 6 at 5 p. m., with 200 in party, and goes out via the Burlington.

Manhattan Commandery of New York City arrives Aug. 5 at 11:15 a. m., with party of 225 in a special train of eight sleepers and a hotel car.

From the State of Michigan.

De Molay Commandery of Grand Rapids will arrive Aug. 6 at 7:55 a. m., and go out over the Rock Island.

Flint Commandery of Flint, Mich., will arrive Aug. 5 at 5:20 p. m., and take Rock Island for Denver.

The commanderies of Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Kalamazoo will reach Chicago Aug. 6 at 9:25 p. m., with a party of 200 people, in a special of eight sleepers, and will take the Alton westward.

The Grand Commandery of Michigan will arrive Aug. 5 at 2:55 p. m. and go out via the Alton.

Saginaw Valley Commanderies will arrive Aug. 5 at 5:40 p. m. and will be turned over to the Alton.

Michigan City Commandery will arrive Aug. 6 at 10:55 a. m. and take the Alton for Denver.

The intention is that all commanderies arriving here by the Michigan Central in the forenoon shall visit the World's Fair grounds

E. T. WHITEHEAD.

and take dinner before leaving. The road has issued tickets for the trip in book form, which include carriage fare at points where stops are made, and all meals while en route.

PREPARATIONS MAKING IN DENVER.

Citizens Are at Work to Give the Knights a Royal Welcome.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—[Special.]—In the elaborate preparations for the triennial conclave of Knights Templar to be held here the beginning of August it is apparent that Denver is alive to the fact that it will be the greatest encampment ever known. Over $75,000 has already been subscribed to the fund by which the visiting Knights will be right royally entertained, and there are the brightest prospects of swelling the fund with $50,000 more. The banks and the merchants, wholesale and retail, are active in the preparatory work.

The sidewalks in the business portions of the city and the route mapped out for the parade now look smooth and clean. Those upon whom the burden of the work of preparation rests do not lose a moment, and the location of the visitors has reached a point where the Hotel committee can halt for breath. Acting-Chairman McFarden of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association announces the following:

Resolutions adopted at a meeting this week, making dates of sale for triennial conclave, Knights Templar, at Denver, and for Knights Templar excursion to Utah and Montana July 25 to Aug. 10, both inclusive, have received affirmative votes of all absent members.

The rates adopted for the round trip are as follows: From Chicago, $28.15; from St. Louis, $24.65; from the Missouri River, $18.15. Maps showing the location in the yards of chartered conclave trains have been issued by the railroad officials. Those of the Santa Fé and Burlington, with the list of the different commanderies, are not yet quite ready.

On Rio Grande Tracks.

On the Rio Grande about seventy coaches are not included in the list. The locations are as follows, being between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets, near the warehouse:

Iowa Grand Commandery—Nine cars on the warehouse track.

Kansas Grand Commandery—Twelve cars adjoining those of the Iowans.

Baltimore Commandery and Kadosh of Philadelphia—Eleven cars, between Eighth and Eleventh streets.

Texas Knights—Four cars, on the same track, next to which are those from Kansas City, eight in number; the Moberly Commandery, three cars: Hannibal, one, and Oswego, two.

Marquette Commandery—Three cars on the next track, adjoining which are Houghton, one; Menominee, three; Mineral Point and Findlay, O., two; Hutchinson, four; Mount Verona, one.

Buffalo Commandery—Seven cars on the next track; Pomeroy of Pittsburg, two; Gallipolis, two; Wheeling, four.

Columbus, Ind., Commandery—Next to Buffalo, one car; Marion, one; Jamestown, two; Meadville and Oil City, four; Ocean, one; Harrisonville, two; Independence, four; St. Joe, three; Ottawa, Ia., five; Covington, Ky., two.

Bellville, Ind., commandery on next track, one car; adjoining which are Fairmount, W. Va., one car. Iowa Grand Commandery also has four cars on this track; Reading, Pa., four; Baldwin of St. Louis, one; Huntington, one; Kioshaqua, one; B. O. S. O. of W., ten; Jersey, five.

On the Union Pacific.

The Union Pacific tracks are divided into six locations, No. 1 being directly in front of the depot on Wynkoop street, extending from Sixteenth to Nineteenth and east of the depot from Eighteenth to Nineteenth, between Wewatta and Wynkoop. The commanderies that have the favored location in front of the depot are Haverhill, Massachusetts, with five cars; Holyrood of Cleveland, five cars, and Norwalk, Ohio, three cars. Haverhill also has two cars on the block east of the depot.

The others there are Adrian, Mich., five cars; Toledo, O., three cars; Massillon, O., two cars; Knoxville, Tenn., two cars; Memphis, Tenn., two cars, and Elkhart, Ind., one car.

Location No. 2 is north of the depot from the viaduct east to Eighteenth street along the line of Delgany street, extended. There are: Madison, Wis., seven cars; Alleghaney of Pittsburg, four cars; Ascalon of Alleghany, two cars; Monroe of Rochester, twenty cars; Mississippi Grand Commandery, six cars; De Molay of Grand Rapids, ten cars; Rawlins, Wyo., one car; Milwaukee, five cars; Worcester, Mass., one car; Richmond, Norfolk, Roanoke, and Lynchburg, combined, five cars; Pennsylvania No. 70 of Philadelphia, six cars.

Location No. 3 is on the block bounded by Fourteenth, Chestnut, Delgany, and Fifteenth. Here are: Hugh de Payen of East Jersey, five cars; Manhattan 31 of New York, five cars; New Jersey Grand Commandery, two cars;

JOHN FIGAL.
[Captain General Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52.]

Muncie, Indiana, four cars; Mount Hebron of Kearney, Neb., one car.

Location No. 4 runs under the viaduct from Fifteenth street across Sixteenth street, along Chestnut. Commanderies there are: New Haven, four cars; Fairmount, West Virginia, one car; Ivanhoe of Kansas City, two cars; St. John's of Olean and the Harnellsville, six cars; Michigan Knights, with W. H. Guerin, one car; Topeka, three cars; Georgia Grand Commandery, six cars; Hiawatha, ——, one car; Mount Olivet of Erie, seven cars; Madison, Wisconsin, five cars.

Location No. 5 runs along Wazee street, from Nineteenth to Twenty-first. The commanderies are: Marietta, O., two cars; Tiffin, O., two cars; Oriental of Cleveland, six cars; Cambridge, O., one car; Parkersburg, W. Va., two cars; Northern of Towanda, O., six cars; Fort Wayne, four cars; Plymouth, Ind., one car; Warsaw, Ind., one car; Valparaiso, Ind., one car; Evanston, Wyo., one car; Dubuque, Ia., six cars; Terre Haute,

H. H. BLAKE.
[Eminent Commander Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52.]

three cars; Howe and Rochester, Minnesota, one car, and seven more cars of which the officials are not yet apprised.

Why Some Gave Up the Cars.

Location No. 6 is one of the best in the city, being along Fortieth avenue, near the hospital track. These located there are the Evanston, Ill., with seven cars, and the Montana Grand Commandery, five cars.

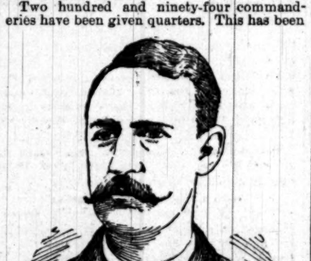
The Burlington has nearly 325 cars placed, Mr. Vallery stated, and the cost of preparing the yards, bringing water in, and looking after sanitary matters will be fully $6,000.

Mr. Beatty of the Santa Fé explained that the road will have plenty of room for from seventy-five to 100 cars more than the present facilities by building a half-mile side track on the Circle line.

The railroad Superintendents met with the Board of Health and discussed the sanitary precautions to be used for the chartered cars as follows: The tracks are to be made even and the holes filled up and a thick coating of sawdust sprinkled under the cars; barrels filled with lime are to be placed under each car, and each of the different car stations is to be in charge of a foreman, who will be responsible to Chief Waterbury. The alleys and places under the cars are to be cleaned between midnight and 6 a. m., the railroads to furnish the men and material.

The books of the hotel committee show that 60,000 Knights and their wives and friends have been located; contracts are being made with none others. It is estimated that with tourists who will take advantage of the cheap rates and the floating population who will come to see the crowd the number of visitors will be at least twenty times larger than ever before in the metropolitan town of the Rockies.

Two hundred and ninety-four commanderies have been given quarters. This has been



Y. S. WHEELER.
[Generalissimo Englewood Commandery.]

accomplished by the most systematic methods. In a great many instances representatives of the commanderies have been sent here to solicit their own quarters, and the duty of the hotel committee was diminished to giving a list of eligible places and the number of rooms.

The Knights Templar, it is expected, will visit Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, and other cities. These towns are making extensive preparations for a hearty welcome.

DENVER IS NOW BEING DECORATED.

Plans Providing for a Beautiful Display Are Being Carried Out.

DENVER, Colo., July 29.—[Special.]—There was a bombshell in the camp when it was announced that the Santa Fé road had cut its rate for the Knights Templar conclave to $12 for the round trip from Chicago to Denver, tickets being good till Oct. 15. This action, no doubt, will be the cause of a great influx of tourists, health seekers, and the worn-out wage-earners into Denver.

The formal opening of the conclave will be marked with the arrival at the Masonic Temple of Grand Master Gobin with his escort, which will be the St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia. The line of march has been de-

W. B. MATHER.
[Ex-Commander Englewood Commandery.]

cided upon but will be changed to meet any obstacle that may loom up in the future. It will be as follows:

From Fourteenth street at the City Hall to Cleveland place; to Broadway; thence to Sixteenth avenue; to Race street, near the City Park; through Race street to Eighteenth avenue; to Broadway, past the H. C. Brown and Metropole Hotels; turning to Seventeenth street at Curtis, eastward to Eighteenth; Nineteenth to Larimer; thence to Sixteenth, to the Masonic Temple at Welton street.

The officers of the grand encampment will review the military pageant from a stand to be erected on Sixteenth street and Broadway. The Grand Master will be escorted from headquarters at the H. C. Brown Palace Hotel to the reviewing stand. After the review he will be escorted to the Masonic Temple and the several commanderies will be dismissed and the members of the general grand encampment will repair to the fourth floor of the tempie, the headquarters of Colorado Commandery No. 1, where the first session will convene.

The exhibition of the symbols of the order, the Greek, passion, and Maltese crosses, hollow squares, diamonds, triangles, and the combinations that can be made from the figure three, which is emblamatic of the order, will be introduced in maneuvers of the march.

The State commanderies which have arranged to do escort duty will conduct each visiting commandery to its headquarters from its place of reception.

Sir J. Y. Bissell has been appointed chief of staff of the parade by the following order:

Under my appointment by the Triennial committee as marshal of the parade and escort of the twenty-eighth triennial conclave, I hereby designate Sir Knight Julius V. Bissell as chief of staff. He will be obeyed accordingly. All organizations which are to participate will notify the headquarters on or about July 25, that they may be duly assigned positions.

FRANK B. HILL, Chief Marshal.

The plans for decorations under the management of Official Decorator Samuel May are gradually being merged into magnificent designs that will be entwined into symbolical figures of the order, and their artistic arrangement will far excel, it is claimed, any street decoration that has ever been seen in the land. The designs to be displayed by many of the large buildings have given their smaller neighbors an impetus. The plans for the city hall are not yet complete, but judging from the large expenditure of the money which has been set aside for the purpose it will rank among the sightliest buildings. The court house will blaze forth in glory, festooned with two sets of stringers and with colored lamps. It will also be illuminated with a maltese cross and a cross and crown, making a total of 1,408 incandescent lamps. Arc lamps are to be hung on the four corners of the dome, and eight arc lamps on poles in the Court-House grounds.

Much care has been lavished on the arch in front of the depot, which is of the triumphal order and is in imitation of stone. A mailed knight is painted on the side facing the depot; on the other a pilgrim. On the reverse sides will be modern knights bidding each other farewell, with a Latin inscription. These will show to magnificent advantage when illuminated. The roof will be padded with rosettes. A life-size figure of a mailed knight on horseback will be a prominent feature of the arch, and antique carved scrolls will be interlaced wherever there is an available space. Flags and bunting in softening folds will drape the sides, and insignia of the order will emblazen the corners.

There are four approaches to the arch erected in front of the Masonic Temple, which will be gay with colored bunting and dotted with electric lights. There are four ten-foot shields with garnitures of flags with emblems of the order, crowned by a silken banner. The roof will be a wilderness of banners, pennants, and streamers. The sides of the four bases will be rich with drapery, adorning inlaid

DR. E. E. HOLMAN.
[Captain-General Englewood Commandery No. 59.]

Knights Templar symbols. The arch will be draped in green, and in the center of each curve there will be an elaborately trimmed banner.

The designs for the Eighteenth street arch are not yet finished.

Conclave matters are absorbing the interest of every good citizen of Denver. The hotels at the adjacent summer resorts are not being overwhelmed by crowds from their metropolitan sister city as is usual.

Detailed for Knights Templar Service.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry yesterday issued Special Order No. 443, as follows:

J. F. Garley, Chief of Police of Denver, Colo., having requested the services of four officers from the department to assist him during the coming triennial conclave of Knights Templar to be held in that city August, the following officers are detailed for that service—viz.: Capt. W. M. Jenkins, Lieut. Anson Backus, Sergt. W. B. Thorpe, Sergt. Andrew Rowan.

R. W. MCCLAUGHRY, Gen'l. Supt.

J. PETER'S PRAISE FOR CHICAGO.

The First for Business and Residence in America—Political Tendencies in England.

J. Peter and Watzer Windsor of Liverpool, Eng., arrived yesterday at the Grand Pacific. Both are members of the provision firm of William Windsor of the city from which they register. The firm does a large business with the packing houses of this city.

"One good result of the World's Fair will be that it will help to do away with the senseless prejudice which now exists among the people of this country and those of Great Britain," said Mr. Peter, "and what is more, we Englishmen are learning more of your country since the World's Fair project was started than we learned for ten years before. Ask any Britisher when he starts for America, be he a pleasure seeker, a banker, a financier, a member of Parliament, or a magazine writer, if he intends visiting Chicago and he will regard the question somewhat as an American starting for England would if he were asked if he would visit London. The impartial Englishman who has traveled through the States will tell you that Chicago is the first city in America, both for residence and for business. I have passed through New York and confess I never felt so refreshed after leaving the sultry, suffocating city with its cobble-stones, narrow streets, underground saloons, and stifling atmosphere as I did when I beheld your great lake, broad avenues, and wide thoroughfares. New York cannot hold its own with your city, especially after the Fair.

"By the way, speaking of matters English and American, I believe England is gradually veering towards republicanism. A democratic wave seems to be sweeping over Europe and I fancy if it were not for the strong personal attachment and loyalty to the royal family we might have a declaration against our monarchic methods of government before many years have passed. The recent elections have shown the drift of the political current. I am of the opinion, though I should be sorry to see it, that, if an appeal were made to the country tomorrow on the question of abolishing the House of Lords the gilded chamber would stand in grave danger of destruction. Unquestionably before long we will have the one man one vote system of election. Yes; and the women may be getting the vote, too. At present money rules to some extent, though, strange to say, we do not hear as much of our money kings as you do of yours. For instance, on the other side Carnegie's name rarely comes before the public except when he gains unpleasant notoriety, such as he has been receiving of late. But a rich man possesses an immense amount of power in this way. He may have six places of business and a residence besides. That gives him seven votes to the poor man's one. Though I am a Unionist, I should like that system ended."

Grand Pacific—B. Adler, New York; S. E. Holt, Cedar Rapids; John Sinclair, New York; Hudson Fitch, Toledo; G. S. Eldridge, Ottawa; L. S. Cushing, Boston; Howard Perry, Washington, D. C.; Henry C. Milligan, New York; H. M. Jones, Denver; John Peter and Waller R. Windsor, Liverpool; J. Ireland, St. Paul.

Palmer—Francis Neppert Jr., New York; Thomas H. Stark, Louisville; H. Kripe, Philadelphia; E. Meyers, Albuquerque; W. R. Steele, Deadwood; J. B. Randolph, Washington, D. C.; O. C. French, Denver.

Auditorium—M. C. Parsons, New York; M. R. Bryan, Philadelphia; W. B. Peck, Denver; Craig L. Wright, Sioux City; E. A. Carr, United States Army; John Robb, Philadelphia; Thomas Cochran, St. Paul.

Sherman—Luther Smith, Washington, D. C.; Horace H. Wilson, Red Wing, Minn.; A. W. Marble, Kingston, N. M.; Charles M. Smith, Buffalo; W. H. Barnes, Cleveland; J. M. Hubbard, Reynolds, N. D.

Victoria—C. K. Lord and Charles O. Scull, Baltimore; F. B. Johnson, Omaha; A. L. Childs, Lexington; George J. Gibson, Peoria; J. C. Lincoln, St. Louis; S. C. Bartlett, Peoria; E. L. Mann, Detroit.

Tremont—C. H. Peters, Denver; G. L. Johnson, Maquoketa; H. C. Richie, Louisville; Thomas Rowland Jordan, London, Eng.; George H. Craig, Benton, S. D.; P. C. Frick, Cedar Rapids.

Great Northern—A. C. Chiles, and A. Patterson, Lexington; R. I. Scott, Davenport; A. D. Crain, Des Moines; Hugh White, Washington; M. B. Davis, Buffalo; J. H. Gregory, St. Paul.

Wellington—Allen W. Williams, Columbia, O.; B. Folsom, Cincinnati; William Baker, New York; H. S. Codman, Boston; Sylvester Baxter, Baltimore; Louis M. Howland, N. Y.

Richelieu—Dr. William J. Younger, San Francisco; Frank Orff and wife, St. Louis; Charles Guelf, Rochester; Elden R. Selmes, St. Paul; George Buckham, New York.

Leland—George S. Benson, Detroit; W. S. Hopkins, Philadelphia; E. P. Sharp, Boston; Ralph E. Cresswell, Pueblo; Samuel C. Adams, Denver.

Metropole—Dr. R. W. Brower, Newark, N. J.; R. T. Cole, Passaic, N. J.; C. Hirsch and family, St. Louis; J. F. McClain, New York.

Thousand-Mile Tickets in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., July 30.—The case of John A. Brooks vs. the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railway company, which was recently instituted in the Supreme Court to compel the company to sell 1,000-mile tickets good for any member of the purchaser's family, as required by the statute of 1887, was today discontinued by stipulation. This is interpreted to mean that all Michigan roads will hereafter sell such tickets to all who apply for them.

IT IS A CONSPIRACY.

THAT IS WHAT THE SANTA FE CALLS CALDWELL'S ACTION.

Notice of Appeal from the Chairman's Ruling in the Denver Passenger Rate Matter Is Filed by the Atchison Company—General Passenger Agent E. A. Ford Is Named as Arbitrator—The Chairman Said to Have Exceeded His Authority in Granting Reduced One-Way Rates.

After keeping unusually quiet for the last two or three days, allowing Chairman Caldwell, the Chicago and Alton, and the various roads in the Western Passenger Association to have it all their own way in the Denver rate war, the Santa Fé came to the front yesterday afternoon and gave its adversaries a piece of its mind which they will scarcely relish. The Santa Fé thinks it has discovered a conspiracy between the Western Passenger Association and the Chicago and Alton which has for its object the subjugation and humiliation of the Santa Fé. In giving Chairman Caldwell official notice of appeal from his decision by the Santa Fé and naming an arbitrator, Passenger Traffic Manager White takes occasion to tell Chairman Caldwell and the association lines that his company is still in the ring and does not propose to lay down as long as it has any vitality left. In his letter Mr. White says:

It appearing to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, from the contents of circular letters 1,497, 1,498, and 1,503, issued by the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, all bearing date of July 28, 1892, and from circular letter 3,326, under same date, issued by the Chicago and Alton railroad company, and from other evidence, that an arrangement was entered into by and between the Chairman of said association, the Chicago and Alton, and the various roads in the Western Passenger Association that, in order to effect the reduction hereinafter named, without the interposition of a rate committee in conformity to the requirements of the Western Passenger Association agreement, and consequently to deprive the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé of its right to a voice as to the advisability of effecting such reductions and to evade and avoid the requirements of said agreement, it was arranged between said parties (the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé not being present, nor permitted to be) that the Chicago and Alton railroad company should reduce rates as hereinafter set forth, and thereupon the Chairman was to use such action as a pretext for granting to the members of the Western Passenger Association (but excluding the Atchison company as to a portion of said rates), and thereby to deprive the Atchison company from its right under the agreement to be heard as to the advisability or propriety of meeting such proposed reductions, and depriving it of all its rights under the agreement in respect thereto, while at the same time attempting to hold it to its obligations thereunder.

In pursuance of this infamous conspiracy the Chicago and Alton railroad gave notice of a reduction as follows:

6 single trip,	Chicago	to Kansas City.
12 single trip,	Chicago	to Denver.
8 round trip,	Chicago	to Kansas City.
12 round trip,	Chicago	to Denver.
5 single trip,	St. Louis	to Kansas City.
12 single trip,	St. Louis	to Denver.
8 round trip,	St. Louis	to Kansas City.
12 round trip,	St. Louis	to Denver.

The return portion of round trip tickets was to be good to Oct. 11, 1892. Promptly and concurrently therewith both the Chairman authorized the members of the Western Passenger Association to meet such rates, but did not accord the same right to the Atchison company as to a portion of such rates.

The Atchison, Mr. White says, feels itself unjustly treated for the following reasons:

1. Because neither the association nor its Chairman has power to authorize a reduced rate in favor of some of the members of the association to the exclusion of others competing for the same business.

2. Because the one-way rate is not an excursion rate, and, being a reduction, the existing rate cannot be restored under the International Commerce act, except on giving the ten days' notice required thereby, and therefore such a rate must necessarily extend from Aug. 3 to 8, and is not legally capable of being confined from Aug. 3 to 7.

3. Because a conspiracy, such as the parties above named entered into for the purpose of injuring another member of the association, is contrary to the manifest spirit and purpose of the agreement as well as violative of all rules of law and morals.

Mr. White then notifies the Chairman and the members of the association that the Santa Fé appeals from the entire action above referred to and especially as to that part in which the Chairman "aided and assisted the parties to the conspiracy in making the said arrangements, and names E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania company, as one of the arbitrators.

ARGUING FOR A RECEIVER.

Question of How the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Shall Be Run.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 29.—[Special.]—Attorneys for the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West railroad company appeared in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and made answer to Judge Swayne's order to appear and show why a receiver should not be appointed as petitioned for by the American Construction company of Chicago and other minority stockholders. C. C. Denning, T. M. Day, and Cooper & Cooper represent the railroad, Fletcher & Wurtz the receiver, and Horatio Bisbee the complainant. Most of the day was consumed in the filing and reading of papers, which are voluminous, and the railway officials reply to the Judge's citation that there is no necessity for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Pardee, having already appointed General-Manager Cable upon the petition of the majority stockholders, the present officials of the road and the complainants in the original suit moved that the receiver be set aside and that Judge Swayne appoint one.

Arguments on this motion and against it have been in progress all day. Mr. Wurtz presented the bond of the receiver, but Col. Bisbee objected to its approval. He also suggested that the action of the J., T. and K. W. officials was a contempt of court. Mr. Cooper said he was ready at the proper time to meet the charge of contempt. He said the officers had not intended contempt and had pursued none other than a legal course. Col. Bisbee characterized the action of the majority stockholders in securing the appointment of a receiver as a collusive suit for the mutual protection of the majority stockholders to the damage of the minority stockholders of the American Construction company. He argued that in the event no receiver were appointed now the present receiver would hold over and foreclosure proceedings would naturally ensue. In that case, he predicted that there would be no defense which would necessitate the minority stockholders entering a plea of intervention as the foreclosure proceedings undefended would benefit the majority stockholders.

The case is attracting great interest as it involves the control of several million dollars' worth of fine railroad property, and President Robert H. Coleman of Cornwall, Pa., is said to be a personal creditor of the road to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, and he would, of course, naturally seek to retain control of the property. It is rumored that some of the millionaire backers of the numerous big railway projects now under way in Florida are also backing the minority stockholders in this suit in order to get the property out from under Mr. Coleman's control. The argument may last two or three days yet.

Northern Pacific Boycott.

FARGO, N. D., July 29.—The boycott declared against the Northern Pacific road is being carried out by the merchants and business men of this place. It is claimed by the citizens that the Northern Pacific people have repeatedly promised to put in a new depot and erect a $20,000 hotel on the site of the Headquarters House. It is asserted that the road has violated every promise, and to add insult to injury has erected fine depots and hotels at other points. A manifesto has been issued asking merchants to ship their goods over other lines, and a proposition has been made to James J. Hill to furnish a site, providing he will erect a suitable hotel building on it. It is the intention to keep this warfare up until the Northern Pacific erects a new depot or the several roads running into the city conclude to erect a union depot.

Another Reading Line.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—A certificate of the consolidation of the Central New England and Western railroad company with the Poughkeepsie Bridge and Iron company, forming the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railroad company, has been filed with the Secretary of State. The capital of the new corporation is $6,600,000. At the head of the directors is A. A. McLeod, President.

Railway Notes.

At a meeting of the directors of the Montana Central railway at Helena, Mont., yesterday Samuel Hill of St. Paul was elected President, A. J. Shores of Great Falls Vice-President, and Edward Sawyer Secretary and Treasurer. No other business was transacted.

The Central Traffic Association, passenger department, has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: American Microscopical Society, Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 9 to 12, from all association points; Catholic Young Men's National Union, Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16 to 17, from all association points; Association of Descendants of George and Michael Harlan of United States, fourth reunion, Richmond, Ind., Aug. 17 and 18; National Council Daughters of Liberty, annual session, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30 to Sept. 1, from all association points.

It was rumored yesterday that the Continental Dispatch and Erie Dispatch fast freight lines are taking freight sixth class on the basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds Chicago to New York. The Vandalia continues to take all the business it can get at the 20-cent rate, and fears are expressed in Central Traffic Association circles that it has some understanding with one or more of its Eastern connections that enables it to send its freight through to the seaboard. Much of the freight contracted for by the Vandalia is destined to Baltimore. The opinion prevails that before another week has passed all the eastbound lines will make a 20-cent rate on grain and its products.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The Minneapolis National Life will begin business Sept. 1.

The German American Fire has been organized at Richmond, Va.

The Colonial Beach Insurance company has been organized at Fredericksburg, W. Va. H. T. Knitz is president.

The Phœnix of Brooklyn will add Louisiana and Mississippi to the territory of General Agent Stockdell of Atlanta.

The Delaware compact will be put into effect Aug. 1. Companies have been called upon to furnish information as to names of agents, policies, and so on.

Galveston business men and city officials are about to commence a campaign for lower rates. They have been collecting statistics to support the demand. The efficiency of the fire department there has been much improved, it is claimed.

The Pioneer Mutual Sick Benefit and Accident association appears to be just what its name implies—a sick benefit and accident association. Charges have been filed at Columbus, O., with the State Insurance Commissioner, charging that the company has been sailing under false colors. The company was organized as an assessment concern and it is said to be conducting business on the cash plan, which is expressly prohibited under the laws of Ohio, and incurs the penalty of a forfeiture of charter.

The new rates on cotton which are to go in effect at Memphis next Monday are declared by the Memphis cotton dealers to be practically prohibitory. The advances are astonishing in extent. There are cases, for instance, where the rate has advanced from $1.75 to $4.75, and the average is probably an advance of more than 100 per cent. One of the main causes for the increase is said to be the practice of storing cotton in the open courts of the warehouses, completely nullifying the advantages to be gained from compartment construction.

The Management committee of the Cook County compact refused to comply with the petition recently signed by twenty-nine managers, asking the recall of the circular of July 14 regarding non-business intercourse with Case & Co. The committee has sent out an official communication in which they say the Cook County compact is an organization created by the Western Union and the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Associations, covering a territory over which neither of the organizations had jurisdiction when it was created. Said compact is managed by a committee of twelve—seven from the union and five from the association. The rules and regulations of the compact have been approved by both the union and association and have been in force for several years. The records of the association show that Case & Co. were present at the meeting of the association which authorized the creation of the compact and at repeated meetings since where compact matters have been considered. The firm of Case & Co. have received the benefits of the compact and are familiar with the rules and regulations. They have paid nothing toward the expenses of the compact, yet have received all the rate sheets and other printed matter issued by the compact, and when needing rates or other data, which had not yet been published, have through their employes made application and received such direct from the Secretary's office. They have repeatedly refused to make any returns of business done in the compact territory in order that an assessment might be made for their share of the expenses. Repeated efforts have been made to have Case & Co. comply with the same rules and regulations which govern all the other union and association members. When the Compact committee failed to secure such compliance the managers appointed a special committee for such purpose. Said committee made its report and recommendations to the compact, which adopted them, upon the assurance from said special committee that Case & Co. would cooperate. Case & Co. failed to carry out the promises made to said committee, and to members of said compact, and when the action of July 14 was taken it was with full understanding of the case, not hurriedly or with any misapprehension of all the facts. Eleven of the twelve constituting the committee were present and the vote was unanimous. Case & Co. knew full well the cause which led up to the action of the committee in placing them just where, by their own admissions, they properly belonged. They also know the remedy is in their own hands and can easily be applied, if they so desire. Under all the circumstances the committee respectfully submit that the interests of all parties concerned will be best subserved by a strict adherence to the rule of action already adopted. This reply of the Management committee does not take direct issue with any statements made in Case & Co's. circular further than the statement that Case & Co. promised to cooperate and then failed to do so. Its chief point is in the statement that while Case & Co's. rejoinder might be correct when it is said that they had never been called upon for commissions they had, as a matter of fact, avoided the liability by refusing to furnish the data upon which their proportion of the expenses might be calculated. This point Case & Co. deny absolutely. They say that they had no connection with the compact previous to May 17, and that they never received in any way a call for a statement of their business to be used for the purpose of calculating their proportion of the expenses. They assert that they were ready at any time to furnish such a statement and were ready to pay their proportion of the expenses when they should be calculated upon that basis. They make the broadest denial, and declare that there is not a shadow of foundation to the statements contained in the circular. Further than this, they deny that any promise were made either to a special committee or to any member of the compact which were not lived up to by them to the full letter and spirit, and they challenge any member of the compact to specify a single promise which has been violated. They also declare that there is an absolute perversion of facts in the statement which the committee makes when they say that eleven of the twelve members constituting the committee were present and voted unanimously to adopt the rule of non-business intercourse. The twelve members of this committee are President Barrett, J. H. Moore, Mr. Webster, C. W. Drew, C. Hunke, Eugene Cary, H. C. Eddy, W. S. Warren, Daniel Osmond, Frank D. Rogers, R. J. Smith

PROCESS.

THE VULCAN METHOD.

While glad to receive visitors every weekday,

Saturday, July 30.

Gives you a special invitation to visit her on Saturday, July 30.

As Queen of Chicago suburbs she challenges comparison:

1st—Of Past Records.
2d—Of Present Conditions.
3d—Of Future Prospects.

See HARVEY for yourself. Do not take our say-so. It costs you nothing. This advertisement is exchangeable for free transportation on the excursion train which starts from Randolph-st. at 2:40 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., 22d, 39th, Hyde Park, Grand Crossing, and Pullman.

The Harvey Land Association,
819 to 825 The Rookery.

LOBDELL, FARWELL, & COMP'Y,
INCORPORATED.
Capital, $250,000.
OWINGS BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.
Commercial Paper, Stocks and Bonds, Mortgage Loans.

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MONEY TO LOAN.
5% AND 6%
BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

IT IS HOT
Everywhere excepting under the trees at
Winnetka Park Bluffs.
We leave our office every day at
10:15 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Saturday only at 1:45 p. m.
To inspect the
BIG GROVE LOTS.
YOU ARE INVITED TO ACCOMPANY US.
Round trip tickets free.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Owners,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

TO LOAN.
A SPECIAL FUND.
5% AND 6%.
MONEY IN HAND. Privilege of Prepayment. BUILDING LOANS.
VAN VECHTEN & SIGGINGEN
95 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE.
Southeast corner of Cass and Indiana-sts., 100x100. Splendid site for large apartment building. Would lease for ninety-nine years.
VAN VECHTEN & SIGGINGEN 95 Washington-st.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

TO LOAN.
$15,000, special fund, at 6 per cent, till Jan. 1, '93, secured by real estate first mortgage or good approved collateral. Money ready.
BRUCE B. BARNEY,
99 Randolph-st.

FACTORY SITES AT BROCK
HIGH AND DRY
Fourteen miles from Court-House, on Wisconsin Central and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads.
BROCK LAND ASSOCIATION,
Home Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

TO PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.
A London chartered accountant of exceptionally good position, of high standing and large and varied experience in the profession, will be glad to join an established firm, either in New York or Chicago. Address "Conservator," 23 Carlisle Mansions, London, S. W., England.

CORPORATIONS.
For company promotion and detailed information concerning corporations address The United States Corporation Bureau, 606-7-8 The Temple.

The Cheapest Lots in Cook County
ONLY $150 APIECE. ARE AT Bellewood ON THE Chicago Great Western (formerly C., St. P. & K. C.) Ry., 1½ miles west of MAYWOOD. ONLY $150 APIECE.
On $6 Monthly Payments. On $6 Monthly Payments.
GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Trains daily (except Sunday)
At 8:30 a. m. and 1 p. m.
A SPECIAL EXCURSION LEAVES THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT (Corner Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.),
Next Sunday at 1:45 p. m.
This train stops at no stations inside the city limits. Free tickets at my office or at the gate.
BUTLER LOWRY,
146 WASHINGTON-ST. (ground floor).

Report to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Condition of the
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,
At the Commencement of Business, July 28th, 1892.

RESOURCES.

United States bonds		$ 291.250.00
Other bonds and stocks		2.546.695.31
Cash and exchange		3.924.394.02
Demand loans on collateral		
Time loans on collaterals	$9.958.475.06	
Loans on real estate	1.975.505.00	
	2.974.293.33	
		14.908.273.39
		$21.670.612.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 2.000.000.00
Surplus fund		1.000.000.00
Undivided profits		411.120.50
Demand deposits	$10.533.343.63	
Time deposits	7.726.148.60	
		18.259.492.22
		$21.670.612.72

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—I, James S. Gibbs, Cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of July, D. 1892.
[Seal] FENIMORE I. COOPER, Notary Public.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real-Estate Security. Building Loans Made. Loans made payable in monthly payments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 CLARK STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st., Suite 801.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
With Railroad and Water Facilities,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

LARGE LOSS OF GOLD.
MORE THAN $4,000,000 WILL BE SHIPPED TO EUROPE TODAY.

The Street Railways Open Much Higher and Then Sell Down—Board of Trade Markets Quiet and Lower—Still Much Uneasiness Over the Possibility of Unfavorable Legislation at Washington—Corn Affected by the Heavy Rains Through the Corn Belt.

The gold shipments by today's steamers will be larger than any one calculated upon. Up to the close of business yesterday afternoon engagements of $1,050,000 of gold for export were announced. This was all for Europe with the exception of a $100,000 engagement for shipment to Canada. The sterling market is a continuous surprise. In the face of constant prediction by the exchange brokers that the market must decline, it has kept firm all the week, and even after the engagement of this large amount of gold, which might naturally be expected to weaken the market, it still remains as firm as it has been at any time. It is decidedly exceptional for exchange rates to keep up as high as they are now for so long a period. In a chart covering the market from 1879 to 1892 only two other years appear when exchange did not decline well below the exporting point much earlier in the season. These werb 1882 and 1890. As a rule the decline commences at the middle of June. Reason can be seen in the local market for the continued firmness. Bills are surprisingly, scarce. Millers are sending forward little or nothing and there is not much produce being shipped. Barely enough exchange is being made here to supply the local demand.

The local stock market started out with a great hurrah so far as the street railways were concerned. Brokers had been scurrying about trying to buy stock before the call at private sale, and that gave an impetus to the opening. West Side stock started at 193¾, which was 1¾ above the close Thursday. North Side opened at a 2-point advance, at 235. The advance was altogether too brisk to suit the men who chiefly dominate the market and they lent no encouragement. Jamieson was a moderate seller. It was settlement day for the account, too, and that threw some stock on the market. Then there were indications that Partridge was taking in some of his profit. He kept close watch of the market most of the day and it was generally understood that he was selling out his account stock. Under these adverse influences prices began to melt away from the first. West Side lost more than the gain which was shown at the opening. It declined to 191¼ on the first call. In the afternoon the market was extremely dull and still weaker. West Side closed at 190 regular, which was a decline from the opening of three points, and of two points from Thursday's close. North Side held the advance better. Trading was active, but in spite of rather free realizing the stock held up pretty closely to the opening after a temporary set back, in which it dropped to 234. Inevidently is the plan of the people in control of the market to advance it so rapidly that no one will have the heart to come in. There was a distinct effort yesterday to check the advance. The market showed no nervousness nor indications of special weakness.

American Straw Board was the most active thing on the list outside of the street railways, and was firmer. There was considerable changing from regular to account, and the difference was wide enough at times so that the account trader had to pay over 10 per cent to carry stock for the next month. This was not the case with Straw Board alone. In nearly all the trades the margin between regular sales and sales for the account was considerably wider than might be expected, considering the decided ease of the money market. The first sale of New York Biscuit stock that has been made for some time was recorded, and showed the effect of the recent fire. It sold down to 65. There were some fractional sales of National Railway at 125.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 W C S R & C o act	193¾	10 N C St R R Co	234
100 do	193	100 do	233½
100 do act	193¾	10 do	234
20 do	193½	50 do act	234¾
100 do	192¾	50 do act	234¾
100 do	192	150 do act	234½
50 do cash	192	100 do	235½
200 do	191¾	50 do act	234¾
50 do	191¾	100 do	234½
10 do	191¼	50 do act	234¾
10 do	191¾	50 do	234¾
50 do act	192¾	200 do act	234½
50 N Y Biscuit Co	65	200 do act	84¾
50 do	65	100 do	84¾
100 N C S R R Co	235	100 do	84¾
50 do	234½	100 S W Car Line	30¾
50 do	234¾	100 do act	30¾
50 do	234½	60 C P & E Co	52½
150 do act	235	50 L St El R Rs 10	22¾
50 do act	235		

BONDS.

$12000 W Chi St R R Tunnel 5s	98	$8000 CGI&C5s cash	91¾
		5000 do	91¾

SALES SECOND CALL—3 P. M.

50 C & C C & D	81¾	100 Am S B C act	84¾
50 do	81¾	150 do	84¾
50 W C S R R Co. act	192	50 do act	84¾
50 do act	191¾	100 do act	84¾
100 do act	191	50 do act	84¾
50 do	190	50 do act	84¾
35 Nat Ry of Ill	125	50 West S Co act	100
200 Am S B Co act	84¾	120 do	100
100 do act	84¾		

BONDS.

$2000 W C St R C d 6s	101½

The question of whether or not there is a short interest in the street railway stocks is one over which there is a good deal of speculation on the exchange, and the extent of that short interest is one of the standing conundrums. That there has been more or less extensive short sales there can be no doubt of, and considerable of that stock is probably still uncovered. Bears on the stock have been looking for the high point all the way up from 135 or 140. Considerable stock was sold short in the neighborhood of those figures, and when it continued to climb and losses were incurred the sellers as a rule were inclined to attempt to get their money back by selling more, each time being confident that the top must by that time have been reached. This has involved some short sellers into getting out a line of shorts larger than they would have dreamed of when they first sold the modest 100 shares they did not have, and a number of brokers' books will show some extensive losses incurred in that way.

Work, Strong & Co.'s letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick, said: "In the face of the heavy gold shipments our stock market has shown a strongly advancing tendency with the business better distributed throughout the list, although the industrials were prominent in the dealings. Western Union, however, was strong and active and its friends predict par and over for it. It certainly has great intrinsic merit and is worthy the confidence of careful investors. It looks to us as if the market was sparing the shake off the late stagnation and that insiders are preparing for an autumn campaign which the adjournment of Congress, the flattering outlook for crops, and promise continued ease of money favor in no small degree."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 29.	July 22.
New York	$94,601,354	$102,577,915
Boston	13,441,534	15,755,463
Chicago	14,385,000	15,495,000
Philadelphia	10,812,700	11,632,524
St. Louis	3,536,957	3,577,434
Baltimore	1,707,633	2,156,083
New Orleans	1,281,946	857,606

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10c discount; Boston, 5@25c discount; St. Louis 25c discount.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special.]—There was no mistaking the temper of the room during the early trading this morning. It was quite as bullish as at any time during the week. The strength was not confined to the industrials, either, but on the contrary those frisky specialties, after their sharp advance, in which they succeeded in shaking the market out of its lethargy, seem, for the time being, to be relegated to the rear, while some of the giants of the market exhibit their prowess. During the first hour Atchison moved up gracefully ⅝, to 38¾. Its earnings, its prospects, now that good crops are assured, its steady increase in general business and success in its bond exchange make it a great favorite, and no stock on the list has more friends or is regarded with more confidence. The sharp rise in Lackawanna yesterday morning, which should have ratified the prediction of oil present some day, but at the close of the first hour prices were stiff and strong as though gold shipments at this time were as pleasant as a nice cool wave would be. In fact, it seemed to pay little or no heed to the matter at all at the moment, whatever the effect may be later.

The Gould stocks were not so aggressive today as they were yesterday. Missouri Pacific even ⅛ off in spite of the report current that it would soon be transferred to the dividend-paying class again. There was a strong fear that the market would weaken for a time on the magnitude of the gold shipments. But it seemed to pay no attention to them and kept right on being a bull market. True, there were concessions along the list, but in the main the market was strong and steady. Western Union in particular began to move up about noon on the report that Jay Gould had intimated that he favored an increased dividend or a division of the surplus as soon as the company had completed the absorption of one or two small companies. The stock jumped up 1⅝ to 97½ amid great excitement. It carried up the other Gould shares with it. Manhattan advancing a full point by 1 o'clock. Missouri Pacific, which was put up with such a hurrah yesterday by John Claus, settled back a little today as if waiting for the other Gould stocks to work up to it.

The coalers continued to disappoint the street. The leading statement yesterday was not one to enthuse the public, while the determination of the coal agents not to advance coal prices for August was a positive damper. These things, together with the knowledge that the suits and investigations are still pending and uncertain, and that the insiders do not seem disposed to do more than hold the price at 60 or thereabouts, have robbed the stock of some of its speculative charm. After a slight reaction about 2 o'clock the market recovered, and went mounting to the highest point of the day, along with the harmonized, "easier" feature never ceased moving until it had 2 points to its credit at 97¾, and Atchison kept on until it had scored a gain of 1⅝. Pending and uncertain, and after the liquidation by its sudden drop of ¼ to 34¾. Some such move was expected when the story of Mr. Leed's "round the horn" freight scheme was made known yesterday. The feeling at the close was more rabidly bullish than at any time this week.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing July 29	Closing July 28
Atchison	30,056	39¼	38¼	39½	38¾
Am. Cot. Oil	3,450	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
Do pfd	810	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
Amn. Sugar	21,056	107½	106¾	106¾	107
Do pfd	1,946	101¾	100¾	101¾	101¾
Amn. Diet Tel	100	64	64	64	63¾
Am. Cable	50	88	88	88	
B., R. & P	500	42¾	42	42¾	
Balt. & O	1,300	97	97¾	98	97¾
Central Pacific	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	
C. B. & Q	9,952	102¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
C. & N. W	1,492	117¾	117¼	117¼	117¾
Do pfd	200	146	145	145	
C. M. & St. P	14,880	83¾	83¼	83¾	83¾
Do pfd	1,810	121¾	120¾	120¾	
C. R. I. & P	13,310	81¼	80¾	81	80¾
C. St. P. M. & O	1,810	50¾	50	50¾	50¾
Do pfd	400	119¾	119¼	119¾	119¼
Canadian Pac	200	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Ches. & Ohio	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
C. St. P. M. & M.	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Colo. Coal	500	38	38	38	
C., C., C. & St. L	750	67¼	66½	67¼	66¾
C. R. R. of N. J	700	138¾	137½	137½	138¾
C. & E. Ill	50	99¼	99¼	99¼	
Citizens' Gas	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Chicago Gas	8,195	82¾	81¾	82¾	82¾
C. Ind. & U. S. Vds	1,400	103	102	103	
D. L. & W	5,700	160	159	160	160
Del. & Hudson	200	138¾	138	138¾	138
Do pfd	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49
Den. & R. G. Co	2,760	48¾	48	48¾	48¾
D. S. S. & A. pfd	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Do pfd	100	32	32	32	31½
Gen. El	125	108¾	108¾	108¾	109¾
G. Northern pfd	300	139	138¾	138¾	
Hocking Valley	115	39	38	38	35¾
Illinois Cent	200	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Iowa Cent	900	12¾	11¾	12¾	11
Do pfd	400	44	41	44	41
Lake Shore	700	135	135	135	134¾
Louis. & Nash	5,450	71¾	71	71½	70¾
L. E. & W	1,400	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
L. N. A. & C	100	95	95	95	94½
Lincoln Gas	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Mo. Pacific	27,270	60¾	60	60¾	60¾
M., K. & T	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	450	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Manhattan	1,685	133	132¾	132¾	132
Minn. & St. L	2,720	17¾	16¾	17¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,250	39¾	37½	38	37
N. Y. & N. E	5,375	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¼
Northern Pac	874	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do pfd	2,088	56	55¾	56	56¼
N. Y. L. E. & W	8,375	28¼	27¾	28¼	28¾
Do pfd	400	68¾	68	68¾	68
N. Y. Cent	710	113¾	113¼	113¾	113¾
Nor. & W. pfd	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	
N. Y. S. & W	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Do pfd	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	
N. Amer. Co	2,057	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
N. Y. O. & W	4,780	20	19¾	20	19¾
Nat. Linseed	300	35¾	35	35¾	35¾
Nat. Lead	4,050	38¾	37¾	38	37¾
Do pfd	4,014	95¼	93¾	95¾	93¾
Nat. Cordage	1,730	121¾	121	121¾	121¾
Do pfd	500	114	114	114	114
N. Y. C. & St. L	500	18	18	18	
N. Y. & N. Pr	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Ont. & West	1,100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Oregon Imp't	200	22	22	22	
Phil. & Reading	24,600	61¾	60¾	61	60¾
Pacific Mail	2,400	45	44	45	45
Peo., D. & Evans	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	
P., C. & St. L	200	23	23	23	
Rich. Terminal	1,810	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Rio G. W. pfd	300	71¾	71¾	71¾	
So. Pacific	300	38	38	38	37¾
Silver Bullion	5,000	86	86	86	
St. L. & S. F	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
St. P. & Duluth	200	44	44	44	42¾
Texas Pacific	620	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
Tenn. Coal	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Union Pacific	8,685	39¼	38¾	39¼	38¾
W. & L. E	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	31
Do pfd	300	72¾	72¾	72¾	
*Wabash pfd	1,400	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Western Union	25,510	98	96¾	97¾	95¾

*Ex dividend.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	149	Fargo	143
American	119	United States	86

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s. reg	116¾	U. S. 4½s, reg	100
U. S. 4s, coup	116¾		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$1000 AC&P 1st	83¼	$7000 MoPac 1stcl 5s	81¾
11000 Atch 4s	82¾	10000 NYL&W 1st	129
75000 do 4s	79¼@80¾	2000 N P 2d 3s	59¾
5000 Brk El 2d	94	3000 NYC&StL4s	98
1000 B&AP 5s	102	20000 NYO&W rfs	33¾
1000 BCR&N 1st cl rs 5s	95	10000 NYO&W 2d 5s	103¾
10000 CNJ 5s reg	111	1000 N&SW 1st rf 5s	105½
1000 C&P 5s	110	1000 NP 1st cp	117
9000 C&O 4½s	104½	42000 NP 1st rg	76¾@77¼
5000 C&O gen 4½s	83¾	4000 NYEl 1st	112
6000 C&O-R& A 1st cn 6s	70¾@70¾	36000 Or impt 5s	66¾@67¾
11000 CB&Q con 5s	108¾@108¾	1000 P&E 1st con 4s	93
5000 C Iowa 4s	96	10000 PCC&StL 4½s	104¾
15000 C&EI gn 5s	100½	10000 P&R 1st inc	78¾@79¼
8000 C&I C 1st	101	27000 P&R 2d inc	71¾@71¾
5000 CRI&P 5s cp	101	210000 P&R 3d inc	64¾@65¾
10000 CRI&P 5s reg	101	35000 P&R div	20¾@20¾
10000 CHV&T 5s	96¾@97	1000 P&R 2d con	67
11000 CHV&Tes	100	1000 PEW&C 1st	140
10000 CG1&E 1st	81¾	4000 PFW 1st	81¾@81¼
12000 C&NP 1s	81	55000 RT cl t 5s	47¾@48
13000 CD&I 1st 5s	99	8000 Rio G W 1st	80¾@80¾
5000 CCI 5s	103	4000 R&D 5s x cp	105
5000 CCC&I gn	123	18000 StL&IM 1st	101¾@101¾
10000 CCC&I 5s	116¾@117	35000 StL&SW 2d in	39¾@39¾
1000 CS&PM&O con	121	5000 StPM&M 1st cn 6s	120
15000 Edison El 1st	105½	rd to 4½s	99¾
25000 Gen El db 5s	107¾@107¾	12000 S P of C 1st cn 5s	99¾
5000 GS&FtS	75	20000 TP 2d inc	29¾@29½
12000 Iowa C 1st	89¾@91	1000 Third Av 1st 5s	113
1000 I&GN 1stxcp	109¾	4000 T st L & KC 1st	80¾@80¾
10000 Ind C 1st	94	65000 U P gold 6s col tr notes	96¾@96¾
1000 L&N gen 6s	116¼	6000 UP-D&G 1st	10
25000 L&N unfd gd 4s	80	36000 Wab 2d	84¼@84½
1000 LNA&C cn	103	6000 Wab deb B	39
5000 M&S P ss Sera	90¾	5000 Wgtns rg	103¾
10000 M&E 1st	117	6000 WNY&P1st	103
19000 M&StL 2d	85¾@85¾	1000 WUcl 5s	105
15000 M&O 4s	65		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Mining shares: Cholar, 50c; Crown Point, 60c; Con. Cal and Va., $3.30; Deadwood, $2.05; Gould and Curry, 90c; Hale and Norcross, $1.05; Homestake, $13.50; Mexican, $1.25; North Star, $6.50 asked; Ontario, $42.00 asked; Ophir, $2.20; Plymouth, $1.00 asked; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Union Con., 70c; Yellow Jacket, 45c; Iron Silver, 90c; Quicksilver, $4.00; do pfd, $20.25; Bulwer, 40c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta, 25; Bulwer, 40; Best & Belcher, 125; Bodie Consolidated, 25; Challar, 45; Consolidated Cala. and Va., 330; Crown Point, 55; Gould & Curry, 85; Hale & Norcross, 100; Mexican, 130; Ophir, 220; Potosi, 40; Savage, 90; Sierra Nevada, 85; Union Consolidated, 70; Utah, 20; Yellow Jacket, 50; Commonwealth, 10; Nevada Queen, 15; Belle Isle, 10; N. Belle Isle, 5.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	7,500	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¼
American Sugar	2,765	107	107	106¾	107
Do pfd	407	101	101¼	100¾	101¾
Bost. & Albany	5	205	205	205	205
Bell Telephone	4	204	204	204	204
C., B. & Q	2,700	101¾	102¼	101¾	101¾
Chi. Jct. Ry.	945	101	103	100¼	103
Do pfd	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Detroit Ele	1,310	7	7	7	7
Edison El.	30	119	119	119	119
Flint & P. M. pfd	15	78	78	78	78
Mex. Cent	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Oregon Short L	150	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Thom.-House pfd	102	29¾	30	29¾	30
Union Pacific	3,500	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼
Wis. Central	903	28	28¼	28	28¼
Do pfd	120	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
Wis. Cent	100	18	18	18	18

Bond sales and quotations:

508 Atch. inc. 5s	@60¾
5000 do 4s	@82¾
2000 Mex C 4s	@69
76000 G El 5s	101¾@101¾
3000 Ogdensbrg 1s	10
1000 Mex C 1st inc	30
1000 Bost Gas 2d	76½
4000 N E 2d	104¾
10000 do 7s	121

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 29.—The market closed strong and higher. Pennsylvania, 54¾@55c; Reading, 30 7-16@30½c; Lehigh Valley, 61¾@61¾c; Reading general 4s, 88@88½c; do first income, 79@79¼c; second income, 71¼@72; do third income 65@65¼c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The leading markets were disgustingly dull yesterday. Outside orders were light and the local trading was small. There was little in the way of news, and traders spent the time talking over the situation in Washington. The Signal Service map showed soaking rains all through the West, with indications pointing to warmer fair weather. The weather abroad was fine and warm.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 400 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 220 cars; and 8,000 hogs.

The estimate of 400 cars of wheat for today was the last straw in the wheat market and was partly responsible for the break to 7⅞c from 77¾c.

Heavy frosts in Northwestern Montana aroused some speculation on the floor as to the probability of early frosts in the Northwest. It was agreed that an early frost would cause untold damage to the wheat crop in its present condition.

An Antwerp letter stated that advices indicated that there would be a shortage in corn in Russia and that the Russian offerings were small both for near and distant deliveries. The Roumanian crop estimates were about 30 per cent less than the earlier ones.

Armour was reported to be a buyer of wheat through brokers. Mitchell, Brosseau, Orr, and Bryant were also counted among the buyers. Logan and Gifford were sellers, St. Louis and New York sending selling orders chiefly. Boyden and Irwin-Green were sellers of July.

Car lots of flaxseed to arrive in September were offered in vain at $1.01¾. In taking the scattering cars of new seed arriving buyers are disposed to claim an allowance on account of the low price of old, saying the proportion of oil contained in a given weight is less owing to the presence of moisture.

In the market for cash oats No. 2 regular was difficult to sell. In at least one instance 10,000 bu July were sold on the regular market at 30¾c and immediately delivered. Receiving houses were a little inclined to sell August at September prices to a shade of discount. Mild interest is displayed in May. One operator had the courage to "short" the market at 33c Thursday, and 32¾c was bid yesterday.

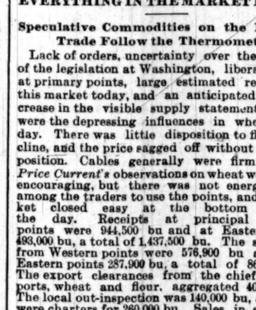
The character of some of the advices from abroad led to more or less gossip about the possibility of closing the Russian ports on account of the cholera scare. Should the trade seem to would make little difference, as it will be some time before Russia will get her affairs so straightened out that her wheat exports will amount to anything. In the meantime the movement from other exporting countries has so fallen off that it has led to a belief that the movement is small because the countries have not the wheat to export. This is setting some of the traders thinking.

A sample of new Iowa barley was shown yesterday, bright in color and every way attractive. In the district whence it came, however, rain has fallen within the last thirty-six hours, and fears are expressed that thrashing returns will show the barley badly stained. Pearl-barley manufacturers have been in the market this week picking up the small offerings of old barley which could be bought at 35@36c.

King of Toledo says: "The Hatch bill has caused a loss of millions to producers and the general business interests of the country. Prices have been declining ever since it was introduced, and now when the speculative demand generally comes in and helps to support prices we are compelled to look to exporters who are smart enough to hold off. It is an outrage. We hope Congress will soon adjourn or settle the bill."

The *Price Current* says of wheat: "Thrashing returns from winter wheat regions continue very irregular—portions of Southern Illinois and west of the Mississippi River show very gratifying results, but the preponderance of returns throughout the winter grain belt continue to indicate disappointing results as to yield. The quality of grain is quite variable—much of it being excellent, but a much larger proportion than last year is deficient in this respect. The situation of spring wheat is largely surrounded with uncertainty—possibilities favoring a fairly good outcome, but chances are somewhat less encouraging than previously as a whole."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of September wheat, corn, oats, and pork July 29. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



EVERYTHING IN THE MARKET LOWER.

Speculative Commodities on the Board of Trade Follow the Thermometer.

Lack of orders, uncertainty over the outcome of the legislation at Washington, liberal receipts at primary points, large estimated receipts for this market today, and an anticipated large increase in the visible supply statement Monday were the depressing influences in wheat yesterday. There was little disposition to fight a decline, and the price sagged off without much opposition. Cables generally were firm and the *Price Current's* observations on wheat were rather encouraging, but there was not energy enough among the traders to use the points, and the market closed easy at the bottom price of the day. Receipts at principal Western points were 944,500 bu and at Eastern points 493,000 bu, a total of 1,437,500 bu. The shipments from Western points were 576,900 bu and from Eastern points 287,000 bu, a total of 864,800 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports, wheat and flour, aggregated 405,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 140,000 bu, and there were no inspections in. Local receipts were 7 cars; shipments, 6.000 bu. September sold at $1.01¾@1.02, closing at $1.02. January sold at $1.05¾. Timothy was nearly lifeless, as there were next to no offerings for either cash or future delivery. September sold at $1.29, or 1c above a former bid, and common to good country seed was salable at $1.20@1.30.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 78¾	$ 77¾@78	$ 77¾
September	77¾	77 @ 77¾	77
December	80¾	79¾@80¾	79¾
CORN.			
July	$ 49¾	$ 48¾@49¾	$ 49
August	49¾	48¾@49¾	48¾
September	48¾	48¾@48¾	48¾
OATS.			
July	$ 31	$ 30¾@31	$ 30¾
August	30¼	30¾@30¾	30¾
September	30¾	30¾@30¾	30¾
MESS PORK.			
September	$12.15	$13.07½@12.20	$12.07½
January	13.20	13.13½@13.17½	13.13½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
September	$ 7.35	$ 7.30 @ 7.35	$ 7.30
October	.....	7.35 @ 7.40	7.35
January	7.22½	7.17½@.....	7.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
September	$ 7.57½	$ 7.55 @ 7.60	$ 7.55
October	7.57½	7.52½@ 7.55	7.52½
January	6.70	6.87½@ 6.95	6.87½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	July.	September.	October.
No. 2 wheat	$ 88	$ 87¾	$ .....
No. 2 corn	61	56¾	.....
No. 2 oats	27¾	27¾	.....
Mess pork	.....	11.42½	11.50

TODAY'S LITERATURE

ANOTHER BOOK OF "THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS" SERIES.

"A History of Peru" by Clements R. Markham—The Paternal Government of the Incas—The Theory of Evolution in New Language—William Wirt Henry's Life, Correspondence, and Speeches of Patrick Henry—"Browning's Criticism of Life" by William F. Revell.

"A History of Peru," by Clements R. Markham. This history, which has just been added to the series entitled "The Latin-American Republics," has no claim to high literary or philosophical rank. The treatment is amateurish and somewhat perfunctory withal, and the volume conveys the impression of having been written to order. The author may be a profound student of economics, jurisprudence, political and military science, and all the other special subjects in which a writer of history should be proficient, but he does not let his light shine before his readers. He has given us a chronicle rather than a history; he skims the surface of things and accepts events with a sort of fatalism, as though they had no specific or assignable cause but the will of Providence. If his object was to flatter Peruvian self-love and to represent the misfortunes of the republic as wholly unforeseen and undeserved, the brood of an alien folly, "without father bred," his method was very well chosen. The scientific student of history, however, will have nothing to say to Mr. Markham.

Mr. Markham rightly says: "There are few countries in the world so blessed by nature as the land of the Incas, a land which includes within its limits the products of every clime." Yet Peru, far from being one of the most prosperous of nations, is one of the poorest. The payment of interest on her public debt ceased in 1876, three years before the commencement of the war with Chile. The close of that war left Peru hopelessly bankrupt, and the State was obliged to cede its railroads to the foreign bondholders for a term of sixty-six years in liquidation of its indebtedness. The "fortune of war" is proverbially capricious, but one cannot help seeing that Peru practically invited calamity. Mr. Markham draws attention to the disparity between the forces of Chile and those of Peru, by way of excusing the defeat of the latter country. Yet surely one may draw another conclusion from the facts. Whose fault was it that Peru was without a fleet or an army worthy of the name? Which of the two nations manifested the greater enterprise, the greater capacity for adjusting means to ends? Peru could not fight, and she would not make peace; outmatched from the first, she obstinately refused to acknowledge her defeat or to recognize accomplished facts; her sufferings were prolonged, her disasters multiplied, as a direct result of her own stubbornness. And at the end of it all Mr. Markham weeps and mutters Kismet! War is a calamity and a crime, but it is also a business, and success in business falls, in the long run, to the persevering and intelligent worker, and not to the reckless and improvident gambler.

This gambling spirit is characteristic of Peruvian statesmen. The more disinterested politicians engage in schemes of internal improvement without calculating ways and means; the more ambitious endeavor to mend their fortunes by sedition. Of this latter class Mr. Markham selects Felipe Santiago Salaverry as a favorable type. This brave, dashing, and chivalrous officer was "tyrant" of Peru—to adopt a familiar Hellenism—in 1835-'6. Mr. Markham, who clearly admires the man, finds this to say in his defense: "The seizure of power by Salaverry was a sudden impulse, quite opposed to his own ideas and principles. The execution of Valle Riestra was a hasty act, contrary to his better feelings, to be bitterly but vainly regretted immediately afterward. The other acts which composed his life-story need not have caused him the same remorseful feelings. They were generally gallant and generous, if seldom wise or judicious." Gallantry and generosity are admirable qualities in a paladin of romance, but a modern republic is not the place for paladins. The Latin-American races, indeed, are less liberal than their institutions. "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people," is an ideal to which they render an imperfect allegiance. Respect for the organic law is apparently regarded as pedantic, while infractions of the constitution are scarcely more criminal than so many breaches of etiquette. Hence it comes that the history of republican Peru seems to the foreign observer a barren and confused record of the battles of kites and crows. Mr. Markham, indeed, assures us that such an impression is false. "In the whole period of its existence, from 1829 to 1879, the republic had seven years of civil and foreign war, and forty-two years of peace." On the other hand, in the sixty years from 1829 to 1889, there were no less than nineteen insurrectionary outbreaks in Peru, without mentioning such trifles as the unconstitutional arrest of obnoxious politicians. Peru has yet to learn the alphabet of liberty. Intolerance, indeed, is intrenched in her constitution. Art. 4 of that instrument declares: "The nation professes the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion; the State protects it, and does not permit the public exercise of any other."

The paternal government of the Incas was based, in theory at least, on the principle of the greatest good of the greatest number.

The "ayllus" or tribes owned the land, all the members of a tribe being of the same line or lineage. The unit of government was the "chunca" or union of ten families under an officer named "chunca-camayoc." A "chunca" formed a complete community, its members being divided into ten classes according to age, but of these only four classes were required to work. The "puric" (head of a family) was married to one wife, and, assisted by the young lads and elderly men, he supported the children and old men who were beyond work. To each "puric" was assigned a measure of land sufficient to support one man and his wife, with those dependent on him. The produce of the land, whether consisting of crops or live stock, was divided between the government, the priesthood, and the people, in proportions fixed according to local requirements. Not a spot of cultivable land was neglected. Towns and villages were built on rocky hills, cemeteries were in deserts or in the sides of barren cliffs, in order that no land might be wasted. Dry wastes were irrigated and terraces were constructed, sometimes a hundred deep, up the sides of mountains. Provision was made to supply all classes of the people with everything they required that was not produced by themselves through a system of colonies or "mitimaes." Inhabitants of a populous district were removed to a less crowded one; the comfort of all classes was promoted by exchange of products; all who could work were obliged to work; all lived in comfort, and there was ample provision for the aged, for young children, and for the sick. No money was necessary, for every family had a right to everything necessary for the nourishment and well-being of its members, from the "catu" or market, without payment. So perfect was the Inca organization that it continued to work efficiently and almost mechanically for some time after the guiding heads had been struck down. The dreams of Socialists were made a reality in the system which grew up and flourished under the rule of the Incas.

The brutal oppression of this interesting and ingenious race is one of the foulest blots on the Spanish escutcheon. Bigotry and greed were of course to blame. As the author well says: "Nothing could be more humane and beneficent than the orders given by the Spanish Government respecting the treatment of the Indians. The viceroys frequently issued similar instructions to their subordinates, and made spasmodic efforts to enforce compliance with them. But there was insincerity in all this. The first thing was to strain every nerve to send riches home to Spain. Prohibition to ill-treat the people took a secondary place, and the first could not be complied with unless the second was disregarded." We all know the result—the rapid depopulation that inevitably ensued, and the loss to cultivation of large tracts of productive soil.

Forced labor in the mines, where the unfortunate men were forever separated from their wives and families, was one cause of depopulation. For the mines of Potosi the "mitta" was enforced in the nearest provinces. In 1573 it produced 11,199 laborers. In 1673, the "mitta" having been no way relaxed in the interval, it produced 1,674. These figures speak for themselves. The oppression of the owners of "obrajes" or manufactories of coarse woolen and cotton cloths was as crushing as that of the miners. These manufacturers employed men called "guatacos" to hunt the Indians and drive them into the "obrajes." The masters then forced their victims into debt to them, and thus obtained an excuse for keeping them in perpetual slavery. Children were dragged from their homes in defiance of law, forced to work hard at twisting woolen and cotton threads, and cruelly whipped. Many "encomiendas" which originally contained 1,000 adult male Indians and yielded $5,000 of tribute were reduced to 100 within a century; yet the original tribute was demanded from the survivors, and payment being impossible they were carried off into slavery.

The virtues and hapless fate of Tupac Amaru, the "last of the Incas," await their consecration at the hands of some vates sacer. (Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.)

"Darwin and After Darwin."

This is the title of a work in three volumes by George John Romanes, M. A., LL. D., and F. R. S. The first volume has just been published and contains a systematic résumé of the theory of evolution and of the evidences in its favor, as given to the world by Darwin himself. The writer states this theory in chapters entitled Classification, Morphology, Embryology, Paleontology, and Geographical Distribution, developing the argument clearly and citing a great number of facts to prove the accuracy of the conclusions reached. He recognizes that there are only two hypotheses in the field whereby it is possible to suggest an explanation of the origin of species. All species of plants and animals must either have been supernaturally created or naturally evolved. No third hypothesis is possible, since no one can rationally suggest that species are eternal. And the author holds that the theory of natural causes is no more bound to furnish a full proof of all the causes that have been at work in producing the observed results than the science of medicine is compelled to ascribe to a supernatural origin the many diseases of which the source has not been traced. Nor is the inquiry concerned with the origin of life, but only with that of particular forms of life. How life itself came to be, the theory of descent, as such, is not called upon to determine.

Some of the points adduced may be thus briefly stated: It is matter of demonstrated fact that the principles of evolution have obtained throughout the range of inorganic nature. Above this range it is the universal law that every individual life undergoes a process of gradual development; and that breeds, races, and strains may be brought into existence by the employment of natural processes. Organic forms are only recognized as species when the intermediate forms are absent. If the intermediate forms can be found, whether living or fossilized, the naturalist will regard the whole series as varieties and will designate all its members as belonging to the same species. The discovery of intermediate forms previously unknown has led to a reduction in the number of species classified as such. There has long been reason to believe that if we could go back far enough in the history of the earth we should everywhere find a tendency to mutual approximation by allied groups of forms, at any rate between the limits of the same subkingdoms, but before Darwin's time it was held that an exception should be made in the case of species. On the theory of special creation no reason can be assigned why distinct specific types should present any correlation, either in time or space, with their nearest allies, still less that such should be the general rule throughout the thousands and millions of species which have ever inhabited the earth. And the question as to the existence of such twofold correlation may be considered a test as between the two theories. The answer is so unequivocal that Mr. Wallace, one of our greatest authorities on geographical distribution, has laid it down as a general law, applicable to all departments of organic nature, that "every species has come into existence coincident both in space and time with a preëxisting and closely allied species."

The theory of natural selection as a cause of evolution is stated in the seventh chapter with considerable detail. All plants and animals are perpetually engaged in a "struggle for existence," in which those are victorious which are best fitted to live, in whatever respect their superiority of fitness may consist. That is, nature selects the best individuals out of each generation to live. As these favored individuals transmit their favorable qualities to their offspring, according to the fixed laws of heredity, it follows that the individuals composing each successive generation have a general tendency to be better suited to their surroundings than were their forefathers. The organisms are being continuously more and more adapted to take advantage of their environment. We might suppose that all species would eventually reach a condition of perfect harmony with their surroundings and then remain fixed in a state of relative if not absolute perfection. And so they would but for the fact that the environments themselves are continually changing, whence it follows that the process of natural selection need never reach a terminal phase. But the struggle for existence must be understood to comprehend not only a competition for life among the contemporary individuals of the same species, but a contest by all such individuals for the continuance of their own specific type. In this way we have types perpetuated at the expense of individuals, as exhibited in the great drain on the system caused by generation in many species and the mutual dependence of human beings in war as well as in the struggles of what is called "peace." Moreover, it constitutes no part of the theory of natural selection to suppose that survival of the fittest must invariably lead to improvement of the type. On the contrary, it will allow unused organs to degenerate, and may even assist the agencies engaged in their destruction.

The work is sufficiently illustrated. It is published in Chicago by the Open Court company, but the spelling of such words as "favour," etc., with a *u* suggests that probably the plates were made on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Patrick Henry: Life, Correspondence, and Speeches," by William Wirt Henry.

The life of Patrick Henry possesses an interest different from that which attaches to the other Virginian patriots of Revolutionary days. He was at all times a leader in Virginian politics, yet he never held public office outside of his native State. Unlike the other great Virginians of his time he never participated in the affairs of national administration; yet in such high regard was his opinion held that men whose names were on every one's lips in the early days of the Republic often asked his advice or besought his aid in shaping public opinion; and President Washington showed his confidence in Henry by tendering him missions to Spain and France, as well as the offices of Secretary of State and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. These high offices, however, Henry consistently declined. He declined also to serve his State as a delegate to the Federal convention at Philadelphia or as a Representative in Congress. He twice declined a seat in the United States Senate. Yet when his services were called for in various capacities within his own State he gave them generously and without stint. He was five times elected Governor, and after having filled that important office returned to the Lower House of the Legislature to assist his State in the troublous later years of the Revolution. After declining an election for a sixth term as Governor he became a member of the Virginia convention to consider the proposed Federal Constitution, and again in the last year of his life, at the request of Washington, he offered himself for the Legislature.

So unselfish a devotion to the interests of the State when he might, by retiring from public life, have acquired a fortune in his profession deserved, as it obtained, the rich reward of gratitude and admiration from all his fellow-citizens. The two volumes now before us treat of the later years of Henry's public services and of his private and professional life when, after long patriotic service, he returned to the bar. We pass over the years from 1778 to 1783, when the war was brought to a close. During these years he was either Governor or a member of the Legislature, taking, in the latter office, a leading part in all the legislation of the time. He was again Governor for two terms in 1784-'86. It was, however, in the "critical period" of our national history that Henry's second great opportunity came. Great as were his services to the cause of freedom in the beginning of the troubles with Great Britain, we cannot but think that the dangers that threatened the colonies after the war were as ominous and offered as wide a field for broad statesmanship as any earlier years. Whether Henry merits praise or blame for his attitude toward the new Constitution; whether his opposition to it while it was under consideration and his refusal to take any part in the administration of the government under it were truly statesmanlike or not each reader must judge for himself. Viewed from the standpoint of purely selfish ambition, we must believe that an earnest support of the new government would have brought him a fame at least as bright as any won by his earlier fiery patriotism. A natural orator, an experienced legislator, a tried and successful executive, he possessed qualifications for leadership in national affairs that were second to no man's. An opportunity was given him to leave a name not only as a Revolutionary hero but as a wise and great statesman; and we believe that both Henry and his country were losers by his failure to see and grasp his great opportunity. We need not deny to him the merit of sincerity in his opposition to the Constitution; nor refuse to recognize the wisdom of some of the amendments proposed by him; nor wonder at his misgivings as to the success of the new government, shared as they were by many of the friends of the Constitution. But, thanks to the wisdom and patriotism of many men of both political parties, the new government, in spite of criticism and dangers, was grandly successful; and our regret in reading this biography is that we cannot place Henry's name in the roll of those who contributed to that success.

We shall not go over in detail Henry's objections to the Constitution. The reader will find these volumes equal in interest to the first volume, which was noticed in these columns a few months back. The account of Mr. Henry's career at the bar, after his retirement from public life, contains many personal reminiscences and numerous tributes to his eloquence. His letters show him to have been a man of warm personal affections and high moral character. The speeches, which are collected in the third volume, disappoint us because of their meagerness, full reports not having been furnished. The work is a beautiful specimen of the typographical art and a most valuable addition to American biography. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Browning's Criticism of Life," by William F. Revell.

This little volume, written by Mr. Revell for the Dilettante Series, is a manly, sincere, and intelligent exposition of certain features of Browning's work. It is noticeably free from every sort of cant and aims only to ascertain the "true truth" of the matter in hand. The author has no mission to prove that Browning is preëminent by virtue of the very qualities in which he is plainly deficient. He is a sympathetic student of Browning, but he is also a cool-headed critic who records his own impressions in his own language. Criticism has become so much a thing of rote and custom that an irruption of latter-day Vandals would have its compensations.

The literary form of Browning's work has not been chosen for discussion by Mr. Revell, who agrees in the main with the general verdict that the chief value of Browning's poetry is to be found in the subject-matter, and the intellectual treatment which this receives at the hands of the poet. Mr. Revell rightly observes that "some of the artistic faults of these poems ["Cleon," "Paracelsus," etc.] arise from the fact that so vividly did Browning see the complexity of life that he felt it impossible to convey his sense of it, without additions, and qualifications, and parentheses, which go far to spoil his poetry as respects its form. And often enough much of his so-called casuistry and sophistry are nothing more than the bare truth about the character he is presenting, and does but give us men's attempts to justify themselves."

The individualistic tendencies of Browning's teaching are well indicated by the author, and the task of analyzing and coördinating the poet's utterances on religious questions receives a careful consideration. "The poet has no cut-and-dried rules for believing. All he says respecting it is in keeping with what he teaches us as to the form which the moral evolution, which is the aim of man's probation, is to take. Ought not a man to believe? Yes, if he can. And if he can he will; but if he cannot he must wait and take his chance. Life's probation does not always end in faith; nor does Browning require that it should." Again: "Nature is a riddle; man is a riddle; Providence is a riddle. Turn from these to your own soul; its affirmation is enough. To this faith may legitimately give objective reality. But report, external testimony, can go but a little way. Faith must not rest in these. From the God of philosophers, and prophets, and priests, and churches turn away to the God within your own soul; from man's God, as you find him in various creeds, to God's God in the mind of man. . . . The soul is supreme over itself. No external authority can legitimately demand our acceptance of this or that portrait of God. Each soul stands on its own sole responsibility. Its awful solitude none can invade. Standing absolutely alone it must give its responsive 'yes' or 'no' to the appeal which the universe makes to every one of us." Browning may be obscure, but his interpreter, at least, is clearness itself.

The chapter entitled "Knowledge and Love" brings into sharp contrast the poet's treatment of the intellectual and emotional elements of our nature. According to Browning there is no such thing as common knowledge, and there can be none, because every man is utterly unlike his fellows. No measure of truth is possible for the normal human intelligence. "No words can be used which shall state with greater plainness and emphasis than those which we have quoted, how complete is the disqualification which attaches to the human intellect as a faculty for the attainment of knowledge and truth. That which is given in immediate experience is all we can claim to know." On the other hand: "Love is supreme and all-sufficient both for knowledge and conduct. Its qualification is complete. The answer to the question, 'Can I know?' is an emphatic negative. But—

"Love I can,
Boundlessly, endlessly;

"While we are to distrust knowledge we are to trust love unreservedly, nor doubt it at all.

"In love success is sure.

"Moreover—
"Let us say—not, 'Since we know, we love'
But rather, 'Since we love, we know enough.'

"Love does not wait on knowledge, but implies it and carries it within itself."

Mr. Revell naturally inquires the reason for this discrimination. "It is the man who knows and loves. Yet this same man is to trust his love utterly and utterly distrust his knowledge! As a matter of fact, his love no more always makes for life and righteousness than his knowledge does for truth. But, according to the poet, love never makes mistakes, while intellect hardly ever moves without; love never has to give up loving today what it loved yesterday, but intellect has constantly to give up the knowledge of yesterday for the knowledge of today; love has nothing to unlearn, but intellect everything. The poet contends that 'since we love, we know enough.' Enough for what?" Browning's course was dictated, Mr. Revell thinks, by a supposed theological necessity. Yet, as after all "the ultimate appeal to us to judge between knowledge and love must be to our judging faculty, which is essentially intellectual," the poet's argument is self-destructive. As Mr. Revell puts it: "To browbeat knowledge is to endanger the higher life," and, "above all things, love should be based on knowledge."

The closing chapter discusses the subtle and sagacious analysis of the poetic temperament which Browning has given in the story of "Sordello." After quoting an appropriate motto from Dante,

Not for my doing
But for not doing have I lost the right
Of that high Sun, whom thou desirest, and who
By me too late was known,

Mr. Revell points out that a different note is struck in "Sordello" from that which is generally heard in Browning's verse. Elsewhere the poet sings:

Not on the vulgar mass
Called "work," must sentence pass;

and

All I could never be,
All men ignored in me,
This I was worth to God, whose wheel the pitcher shaped.

But of Sordello's unfruitful existence he says:

A sorry farce
Such is life after all!

This harsher sentence is passed on Sordello, the writer thinks, not so much because he failed as because he made "the great refusal," sacrificing a possible though imperfect real in his impatience for an unattainable ideal. For Browning, as for Carlyle, inaction was a crime, and a spiritless neutrality an abomination. (New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.)

Brief Mention.

It is always a pleasure to read a novel by a man of general ideas, who is capable of observation and of reflection as well. Such a novel is the happily-named "Slave of the Lamp," by Henry S. Merriman, author of "Prisoners and Captives." The obiter dicta which the author scatters at every turn are often acute, sometimes profound, but once at least he has fallen a victim to the siren Paradox. The story, which deals with royalist plottings in France and Jesuit intrigues on both sides of the English Channel, is varied and dramatic, with a touch or two of improbability and a few loose ends. The English types are well depicted, but the cleverness of certain of the characters impresses one as preternatural. In fiction it is usually the detective who is endowed with superlative sagacity and a "sleuthhound" persistence. In real life, however, the detective is a person of ordinary intelligence and less than ordinary truthfulness, with a taste for strong waters and a certain moral crookedness. Mr. Merriman's idealized detective is a Jesuit, but his bones are marrowless, his blood is cold; one does not believe in him a bit. Unless the Society of Jesus differs entirely from every other institution founded and controlled by men, its affairs can not always run with the smoothness and perfection of clockwork. It has, we feel sure, its bunglings and its red tape, its misunderstandings and its muddles, its ill-advised ventures, its lost opportunities. Our confidence in human carelessness and stupidity is practically inexhaustible, and the Jesuit, after all, is a man and a brother. (New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co., $1.25.)

"Mrs. Keats Bradford," by Maria Louise Pool. The author of "Roweny in Boston" has introduced several of her old characters upon the stage of her latest novel. Mrs. Bradford—"Roweny Tuttle that was"—is a New England girl who has made a brilliant match, but is apparently absorbed in the art for which she has evinced a genuine talent. She challenges one's admiration and affection, but one's sympathies go out instinctively to Keats, the gentle, refined, and oversensitive husband, who adores Rowena, but detects, as he thinks, her growing indifference to himself. Each of the two has inherited that reticent, self-tormenting New England temperament, which feels so intensely and suppresses its feeling so sternly. Misunderstandings begin when the husband suggests that Rowena should visit her mother and leave him alone in Paris. The story opens with Rowena's home-coming. The kind old mother's undisguised pride in her daughter, and her anxiety for the girl's happiness, are tenderly drawn. Sarah Kimball, Rowena's sister, with her delightful flow of solecisms—she claims, indeed, to "know the parts of speech just as well's any body in Boston," but she "does kinder despise tryin' to pick round among 'em all, and be sure that her verbs are all right"—reminds one of Lemuel Barker's early acquaintances in Boston, and the descriptions of life on a New England farm are not unlike those in "The Minister's Charge." Rowena Bradford, honest creature, sometimes finds it "very confusing to be a woman," especially when she is with Mrs. Appleton Sears, Vanessa Phillips, and other types of the fin de siècle Bostonese. The misunderstanding between husband and wife threatens to become chronic, but is luckily terminated by the intervention of the irrepressible Sarah. "Mrs. Keats Bradford" is a clever and entertaining book, but unless one has read "Roweny in Boston" the story is now and then a trifle obscure. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

The little weekly magazine, *Two Tales*, which has been running for less than a year, has already justified its claim to existence. The two complete stories of which every number consists are always readable, and occasionally they possess more than ordinary merit. (Boston: *Two Tales* Publishing company.)

"The Voice from Sinai, the Eternal Basis of Moral Law," by F. W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon of Westminster, is a duo volume of 314 pages on the Ten Commandments. We have here, first, an introduction, in which are discussed the purpose, relations, order, and perpetual obligation of the Commandments. Next are considered "The Ten Words," or requirements, as from God. Then "The Law as Our Schoolmaster" is viewed in connection with the Sermon on the Mount and as a preparation for the gospel, after which "The Manner of Keeping the Commandments" is discussed in a practical way. The road is thus prepared for a particular examination of each commandment in turn, which is the main purpose of the book. Readers who are familiar with the writings of Archdeacon Farrar need not be told that his style is graceful and fascinating and that he is a learned and instructive author. Of course there is not much to be said about the Ten Commandments that is absolutely new. But Dr. Farrar enforces old and familiar truths with remarkable skill and power. His views in regard to the Fourth Commandment deserve special notice. He thinks the letter of the commandment points to the seventh day of the week as the time for holy rest under the Old Testament, but that the great purpose of the seventh day Sabbath was identical with that of the Lord's day under the New Testament. The Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment was enjoined to be observed for two reasons—as a memorial of God's rest or repose after six days of labor, and as a commemoration of Israel's deliverance from the bondage of Egypt into the rest of freedom from their former enslavement. Both of these reasons suggest the true rest from the labor and bondage of sin which was procured by our Lord's resurrection as the crowning event of his saving work on the earth. Both days thus signify deliverance, one as a shadow of the other. And accordingly the primitive Christians, as our author believes, at first observed both days, but after a time gave up the first as being really comprehended in the second.

The entire volume abounds in valuable suggestions which are not so well presented in any other book that we now remember. (New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.)

"Serampore Letters, Being the Unpublished Correspondence of William Cary and Others with John Williams, 1800-1816." This volume is edited by Leighton and Mornay Williams, with an introduction by Thomas Wright. Everything about the early history of missions in the East is interesting to the friends of missionary enterprise. Dr. Cary was a pioneer in this work and did more perhaps than any other man to awaken the modern Christian world to new zeal on this subject. Dr. Cary will be remembered as a prominent leader of the English Baptist denomination in the early part of this century. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Book of Prayer; from the Public Ministrations of Henry Ward Beecher." This volume contains a number of prayers by Mr. Beecher, compiled from unpublished reports by T. J. Ellinwood, for thirty years Mr. Beecher's special stenographer. Of course it is published for private reading and not for use as a manual of public prayer. There was but one H. W. Beecher, and no other man ever uttered such prayers as these. (New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.)

"The Holy Return." This is a study of prophetico-historical facts connected with the coming of Christ, as given by David and John, and an endeavor to give those facts in their chronological order. The author, who has published several other volumes, is not a high authority on biblical interpretation, but he is sincere and earnest. (Chicago: H. M. Painter Jr.)

Literary Notes.

Mr. Blaine is reported to be at work on a "Handbook to Politics," which was projected over three years ago.

Clark Russell has just finished what is considered by many critics to be the best novel he has yet written. It is entitled "The Convict Ship."

English newspapers announce the death of John McGregor, author of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe." Mr. McGregor was a contributor to *Punch* as far back as 1845.

D. C. Heath & Co. are about to publish "Shaw's Practice Book in Business Forms and Elements of Bookkeeping," and two volumes on "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" by Prof. Bowser of Rutgers.

Alfred R. Wallace, D. C. L., and Prof. A. E. Dolbear are among the contributors to the first number of the *Psychical Review*, the organ of the American Psychical Society. The *Psychical Review* will appear quarterly.

The sermons read by the Emperor William to the crew of his yacht while on a recent voyage have been published in New York by the United States Book company. "The Word of the Lord upon the Waters" is the title of the volume.

The house in Portland, Me., where Longfellow was born has been bought by a gentleman who is remodeling the interior of the building. He is much pestered by relic-hunters and the other day a citizen who wanted something to remind him of the poet's birthplace was overtaken on the street with a mantlepiece in his arms.

Mrs. Humphry Ward has addressed an open letter to her publishers, by way of preface to the sixth and popular edition of "David Grieve." The accomplished author discusses the "novel with a purpose," and divides the two schools of fiction into "those who wish to make of art a protection against life and those who attempt to use it as the torch for exploring life." The argument of the latter school she summarizes thus: "Let us have no lines, no exclusions. Life divided into sections is life shorn of some of its fullness. There are no hard and fast limits in reality; the great speculative motives everywhere play and melt into the great practical motives; each different life implies a different thought-stuff; and there is nothing in art to forbid your dealing—if you can—with the thought-stuff of the philosopher as freely as with the thought-stuff of the peasant or the maiden. Still less is there any artistic reason why in picturing the individual human existence you should feel yourself bound to cut away from it anything that really is there. Either way, let there be no parti pris. If we, in our zeal to include ideas among the material of imaginative presentation, make the mistake of supposing that ideas are the whole of life, our work will come to nothing; and if you, in your zeal to escape the ideas which torture and divide, or those which present special difficulties to the artist, tend to empty your work of ideas beyond a certain point, it also will come to nothing."

Books Received.

ETHAN ALLEN. By Henry Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE CANADIAN GUIDE-BOOK. Part II. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

APPLETON'S GENERAL GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE SQUIRE. By Mrs. Parr, author of "Dorothy Fox," etc. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

VERBENA CAMELLIA STEPHANOTIS, AND OTHER STORIES. By Walter Besant. New York: Harper & Bros.

HOME AND SCHOOL TRAINING. By Hiram Orcutt, D. D. New edition. Boston: Thompson, Brown & Co.

PAGANISM SURVIVING IN CHRISTIANITY. By Abram Herbert Lewis, D. D., author of "Biblical Teachings Concerning the Sabbath," etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ESSAYS UPON SOME CONTROVERTED QUESTIONS. By Thomas H. Huxley, F. R. S. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A LITTLE NORSK. By Hamlin Garland, author of "Main Traveled Roads," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN OHIO. By Warren K. Moorehead, author of "Fort Ancient." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE COLONEL BY BREVET. By St. George Rathburne, author of "Doctor Jack," etc. St. Paul: Price-McGill company.

THE HEIRESS. By Henri Gréville. Translated by Emma C. Hewitt and another. New York: Worthington company.

DECEMBER ROSES. By Mrs. Campbell-Praed, author of "The Romance of a Chalet," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE HOPE OF THE GOSPEL. By George MacDonald, author of "Unspoken Sermons," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TEMPERAMENT, DISEASE, AND HEALTH. By French Ensor Chadwick, Commander U. S. N. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MARGERY OF QUETHER, AND OTHER STORIES. By S. Baring-Gould, author of "Mehalah," etc. New York: Lovell, Gestefeld & Co.

A THORNY PATH. By Georg Ebers, author of "Uarda," etc. Translated from the German by Clara Bell. Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

EQUITABLE TAXATION. By Walter E. Weyl and others. With an introduction by the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

E. J. LEONARD, Chicago: Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's address is Dwight, Ill.

H. O., Pontiac, Ill.: Address any reliable agricultural journal for information in regard to the county fairs of Iowa.

REAL ESTATE AND A READER, Chicago: The route of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad has not yet been decided upon.

MRS. LOVELAND, Chicago: THE TRIBUNE cannot undertake the responsibility of recommending any building association.

JAMES RYAN, Creston, Ia.: The haymarket conspirators were not offered their choice between imprisonment for life and hanging.

G. J. G., Decatur, Ill.: The grounds of the University of Chicago are bounded by Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets on the north and south, by Ellis and Lexington avenues on the east and west.

J. D., La Salle, Ill.: The Jews have always been recognized as possessing unusual strength of both mind and body. It would be impossible to compare them with any other race, as they are of all countries and climes.

A TAXPAYER, Chicago: If the citizens of Chicago who live on West North avenue, between Western and California avenues, should report the condition of their streets to the Street Commissioner and the chimney that smokes to the Smoke Inspector they might, perhaps, in the course of human events obtain relief.

A TRIBUNE READER, Chicago: Chicago could refuse the appropriation of $5,000,000 made by Congress and assume entire control of the World's Fair itself if it chose to do so, but in that case the Exhibition would be withdrawn from the patronage and protection of the government and would become a local instead of a national affair.

The Last Bumper.

I have lived! Enough of weeping!
What have men to do with tears?
Fighting, falling, waking, sleeping,
Let's be merry cavaliers!

I shall sink before the morning,
For the Roundhead's pike was keen;
Well, what matters? I have warning,
There's an hour or two between.

Comrades, draw your chairs up nearer,
So! Come, Jack, your hands in mine;
Would this foolish head were clearer!
Bid the landlord bring us wine.

Here he comes, but why so stealthy?
Lord, how damnably he pours!
I will have my share, I tell thee—
Fling the physic out of doors!

So, lads, have you filled your glasses?
Now to drain them at a breath,
To the King, the Queen, the lasses,
To our boon companion Death!

Death, the master of our revels,
Death, the grand old libertine;
Be we saints or be we devils,
He will sup our blood like wine.

Death is with you in this chamber,
Eyes me with a steadfast leer,
Presently the rogue will clamber
Up to rest beside me here.

Well, I care not! Fill your glasses!
Softly—take the word from me;
To the King, the Queen, the lasses,
Then to Death with three times three!

—*C. J. Whitby in London Public Opinion.*

The Shah's Favorite Boy.

When the Shah of Persia was touring through Europe three years ago he was accompanied everywhere and at all times by a little boy, who was gorgeously attired and was allowed to do just as he pleased. The boy was not a member of the imperial family, but just a fortunate youngster for whom the Shah had taken an unaccountable liking. A report has come from Teheran that the boy was playing with a revolver in the royal camp near Burnjord recently, and, as usual, very close to the Shah, when the weapon accidentally went off, and the Shah had the very narrowest kind of escape from sudden death. The boy has been sent away now.

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Why It Falls Off, Turns Gray, and the Remedy. By Prof. MARLEY FARRER, F. R. A. S.

W. P. LONG & CO.,

1013 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Every one should read this little book."—Athenæum

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Congratulates its readers on the change in the weather, and incidentally calls attention to the fact that

ENGLAND'S ONLY FUNNY MAN

Will contribute to its columns tomorrow a bright, witty sketch of life on a house boat.

Do you know
What
A House Boat
Is?

If not,
Why not
Find out?

JEROME K. JEROME

Will tell you all about it.

Perhaps
You don't care
Whether Jerome's boat
Sinks or swims.
If so,

HOW DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

SUCH QUEER PEOPLE—

Japanese do not stand on their heads, but they do things in a peculiar manner.

EARLY DAYS OF OIL—

Petroleum was first found in the salt wells, and was considered a nuisance.

IN A SOCIAL GLASS—

Mars will be nearer to the earth next week than for fifteen years to come.

MIRROR OF THE TURF—

Extent to which the horse-racing mania has penetrated into English society.

ABOUT HIS MUSTACHE—

Some queer pictures showing how men would have looked had they lost their razors.

WOE WILL BE THEIRS—

Women who wear suspenders have still some fine points to learn and ponder on.

LEFT SPAIN BEHIND—

Arranging for the anniversary of the day when Columbus sailed toward the West.

IN LIGHTEST AFRICA—

There are not wanting striking evidences that progress is being made by the colored people.

WILL CARRY VESSELS—

Plans for a gigantic railway which will carry great ships over the land.

ON ITS NATIVE HEATH—

Curious maps from an old paper of the original gerrymander, "Down Boston way."

COMPLAINTS ARE COMMON

That persons could not secure "The Sunday Tribune" of their newsdealer. You mustn't blame the newsboy, for the good things go first, of course. If you wish to be certain of securing a paper, leave your order in advance, or subscribe regularly for

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

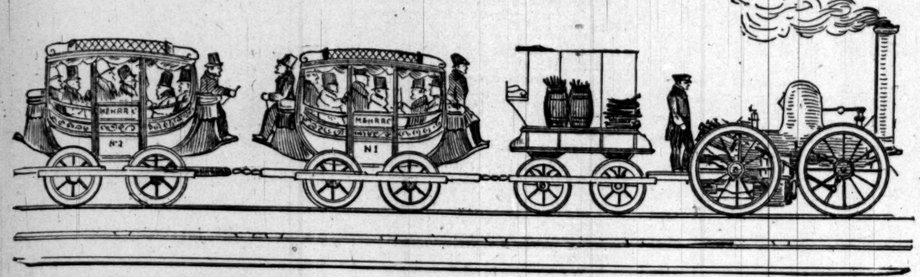
FIRST IN AMERICA.

PRIMITIVE RAILWAY TRAIN SECURED FOR THE FAIR.

The New York Central Granted Space for John Bull and the Quaint Coaches the Old Locomotive Hauled—Col. Davis Confident of Getting the $5,000,000 Appropriation—Progress on the State Pavilions at Jackson Park—Changes Made in the Map—World's Fair News.

The New York Central railroad will make one of the interesting exhibits at the Fair. It has decided to reproduce in exact details and full size the first railway train run in America. The old engine, the queer looking coaches, and the track on which they ran may be seen in the Transportation Building by visitors to the Fair. Space for this purpose was secured yesterday.

General Manager H. W. Webb and George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, and J. A. Spoor, Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car company, reached Chicago yesterday for the special purpose of securing space for an exhibit. They were taken to Jackson Park by Chief Willard A. Smith of the Department of Transportation Exhibits and Lieut. A. C. Baker, Chief of the Marine Bureau. Mr. Webb and Mr. Daniels selected room for three tracks 500 feet long in the south side of the Transportation annex, and Chief Smith granted the space.



VIEW OF THE FIRST AMERICAN RAILWAY TRAIN TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The particular reason which the New York Central has for exhibiting the first railway train in America is that it ran over that road, known as the Mohawk and Hudson railway, the first part of the New York Central from Albany to Schenectady. This antiquated train started July 31, 1832, sixty years ago. The engine was imported from England and its name was John Bull. The first cost of John Bull was $3,763, but before it could be put into operation in this country the freight charges, customs fees, etc., amounted to a total of $5,856. Twelve dollars of this item, it appears, was for weighing. The coaches to the train were nothing more than the bodies of stage coaches mounted on wheels. The persons who took the first ride were regarded as starting on a very hazardous expedition. Some New-Yorkers were on the train, among them ex-Gov. Yates, Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and Maj. Meigs of Albany. In addition to the train Mr. Webb said yesterday the company would reproduce full size the Schenectady railway station.

Mr. Spoor said the Wagner Palace Car company would exhibit a complete vestibule train, and General Passenger Agent Daniels is preparing an exhibit of passenger tickets and other features pertaining to the passenger department.

The Old Locomotive "General."

Chief Smith is constantly in receipt of applications for space for interesting exhibits. Prof. Clarke of Georgia has applied for space for the exhibition of the famous old locomotive "General," which was captured by the Andrews raiders during the war, and for the taking of which they were executed. It is suggested that it would make an interesting exhibit for the Relic Department at the Fair. This locomotive has been in the possession of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad and has been put in perfect order. It is probable that it will be erected on a pedestal on the grounds within the area allotted to the Transportation Exhibit's Department.

An eminent naval designer and architect of Boston, for six years the assistant of the late Edward Burgess, applies for 170 square feet, which he proposes to utilize in the display of original models of a fishing vessel, a sailing yacht, and a revenue cutter, plans to accompany same. The Providence & Stonington Steamship company will fill 375 square feet with superb models and pictures of steamers, with plans and drawings of steamers and engines.

In behalf of citizens of Milwaukee a reservation of 1,024 square feet is requested in which to exhibit a complete miniature model in staff of the harbor and City of Milwaukee, Wis., showing its docks, shipping facilities, streets, parks, public buildings, and other points of local interest.

The Century company of New York City asks 204 square feet of wall space to be covered with fifty framed drawings of marine subjects and scenes, such as vessels, monitors, fishing vessels, sea battles, blockade runners, bombardments, explosions of vessels, collisions, vessels in action, etc. These drawings are made in pen and India ink, charcoal, and oil.

Special arrangements have been made for the favorable exhibition of the literature of transportation in all its varied forms—pamphlets, magazines, monthlies, reviews, lectures, essays, newspapers, and official documents and whatever has been written or printed concerning it in all parts of the civilized world.

COL. DAVIS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

He Wires from Washington That the $5,000,000 Will Be Appropriated.

Chicago will get the $5,000,000 appropriation from Congress. This is the opinion of Director-General Davis. It may be regarded as worthy of confidence. Since Col. Davis went to Washington he has been the least enthusiastic of all the advocates of the bill. While others were declaring the appropriation would be granted, Col. Davis expressed doubts. He has been continually on the conservative side of the question. Yesterday, however, he reached a conclusion that the appropriation would be secured, and he raised the spirits of the World's Fair directors by sending the following dispatch received by Maj. Handy:

Confident of winning. Break must come soon. Everything working right except in one quarter. DAVIS.

The Director-General didn't explain what he meant by "in one quarter." But the first sentence of the telegram conveyed the assurance that the bill would pass. What might happen in one quarter was not seriously considered by the directors.

It would be a great blow to the directors if the appropriation should fail. The effect would be felt immediately in the denationalization of the enterprise. The directors, however, are sure this will not happen.

BUILDINGS FOR SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

Progress That Is Being Made at Jackson Park—Changes in the Plans.

Jackson Park will be a city in itself next year. Besides the thirteen grand buildings which have been designed by the most eminent architects of the country there will be scores of others all carefully designed and in harmony with the general surroundings. Altogether it is expected there will be 125 special exhibition structures. Of this number sixty are already projected and fifty are in process of erection. The list includes twenty-three State buildings, the United States Government building, ten minor buildings for various purposes, and the thirteen main buildings.

Along the Midway Plaisance will be a group of structures the seeing of which will be equivalent to a trip around the world. Almost every nation will be represented here by some characteristic building, a number of natives, their customs, amusements, etc. There will be pagodas from India, mosques from Turkey, Algerian temples, a village from Ceylon, a palace of the Moors, a village from Germany, and a complete street scene from Cairo, Egypt.

The north end of Jackson Park will be devoted exclusively to official, State, and foreign buildings. The eighty-four acres embraced in the plot of ground will be studded with various styles of architecture, all, however, in general harmony. This latter has been secured because of a rule that every building erected must be approved by Chief of Construction Burnham.

Condition of State Pavilions.

Five hundred and seventy men have been employed during the last week rushing up the State pavilions, and how well these are advanced is shown by the following statement of progress:

Illinois—Rough work done except the dome; preparing to erect the dome of iron; plastering of exterior nearly done; exterior covering being placed on all sides of the building.

Pennsylvania—Second floor laid and exterior covering being laid; all the ironwork is in place.

Massachusetts—Rough work done; shingle roof done and much of the exterior covering in place; embankment walls and approaches to building being built; plastering begun.

Indiana—Rough work all done, rafters all in place, and sheathing done.

Ohio—Plastering well under way and exterior covering begun; a temporary roof has been put on this building, to remain until the arrival of the tile roof material from Ohio.

Wisconsin—Cut-stone and pressed-brick work well under way; placing roof shingles.

West Virginia—Roof on; working on porches and interior trimmings.

Rhode Island—Exterior covering progressing; lathing, plumbing, and gas-fitting completed, stairs in place, and plastering begun.

Kansas—Frame of the building is up and rafters of roof being set.

Montana—Frame up and roof sheathed in.

Connecticut—Shingling of roof done and interior plastering and finishing proceeding.

New York—Laying second floor joists.

Maine—Placing second story joists; work is delayed because the cut stone has not arrived.

Delaware—Rough frame work done, roof rafters in place, and exterior sheathed; ready for shingles and exterior covering.

Maryland—First floor joists in place and most of second story studding and joists; work delayed for lack of material.

Nebraska—First floor laid and frame for walls and partitions raised.

Colorado—Foundations set, first floor joists laid, frame raised to the second story, and second-story joists laid.

California—Most of the foundations are placed and a part of the framework for walls has been raised.

New Hampshire—Foundations set and first floor joists laid.

Michigan—Part of foundations in.

Missouri—Foundations marked out, but ground not yet broken.

Minnesota—Foundations nearly all set.

Iowa—Foundations set and first floor joists laid.

Changes in the Plans.

The July map of Jackson Park shows changes made from old plans and new buildings added. The Dairy Building is to be moved from its present site, and the contract for the work has been let. The site of the Leather Exhibit Building has been put south, as close as practical to the Forestry Building. In the space thus gained a building will be placed for the Krupp gun exhibit. The building for the Indian school has been located within the south loop of the elevated railroad. The plan of the stock sheds has been finally decided, and they will extend along nearly the entire line of the south fence. They will constitute a series of eight great haciendas, each building being in the form of a hollow square, with the four entrances in the centers. The stalls or stables face the open court. East of the line of stock sheds and filling the southeast corner of the grounds are the powerhouse and car barns for the elevated railroad, a building of the floriculture department and the sewerage cleansing works.

South of the Woman's Building a space has been reserved for the "Workingman's Home." This building will be a model residence for the small wage-earner. It will be built by the Pennsylvania Commissioners. South of this building and close to the Sixty-second street entrance is the proposed photo building, where the official photographer will conduct his work during the Exposition. Northeast of the Fisheries Building near the Fifty-ninth street park bridge, and in one of the most charming spots on the grounds, appears the restaurant building of Constat de Redon, a concession for which was recently granted.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Chief Events Connected with the World's Columbian Exposition.

A brief summary of the events of the week is as follows:

Last Saturday a letter was received from H. L. Horton & Co. of New York inclosing a check for $1,000 for stock in the Exposition. The writers of the letter declared that inasmuch as the House of Representatives had declined to favor an appropriation they thought that all patriotic citizens of the United States should come to the assistance of Chicago.

The plans for an international congress of charities, correction, and philanthropy were issued and it was announced that ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes would preside over the congress. The committee appointed to organize the convention consists of Frederick H. Wines, John G. Shortall, and Mrs. J. M. Flower.

A movement was inaugurated to have the underwriters of America and the architects unite in constructing a joint building on the Fair grounds in which to make a joint exhibit. The underwriters have already secured a space 75 by 125 feet. The architects are asked to contribute $15,000 towards the construction of the building and the money must be paid in before Aug. 15.

Col. Charles F. Bryan of the Governor's staff of the National Guard was assigned by Gov. Fifer to assist the Committee on Ceremonies in the reception of officers of state and foreign troops next October.

Mrs. Potter Palmer received a letter from Pope Leo XIII. Monday in which his Holiness agreed to lend his influence and patronage in behalf of the Board of Lady Managers and the task it has undertaken to represent the work of women at the Fair. He spoke particularly of a collective exhibit by Catholic women. Mrs. Palmer and other members of the board were greatly gratified by the receipt of the letter. It was transmitted through the Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla.

The Lawyers' Surety company, which went on the bond of George Westinghouse Jr. for $500,000 guaranteeing that he would carry out his contract for the incandescent electric light plant at the Fair, asked that its bond be returned. This is the second time the company has made the request. Both times it has been refused, and officials say they will continue to refuse. The capital stock of the Lawyers' Surety company is but $500,000, and the Board of Directors asked that the company be assured. This was done by Mr. Westinghouse, and then the company tried to draw out.

The Secretary of the Navy has given orders that the United States battleship Constellation be prepared to visit Havre, France, and Genoa, Italy, in October next for the purpose of transporting certain works of art intended for exhibition at the World's Fair.

At a meeting of the Committee on Ceremonies Tuesday P. A. B. Widener asked that a series of social events be provided for next October, and that the proposed dedicatory ball be given under the auspices of the Exposition. Final action was not taken.

The Ohio State World's Fair Commission reached Chicago and held a session at which a great deal of business was transacted. The commission visited Jackson Park and discovered that the Ohio building was so far advanced that dedicatory ceremonies will be held in it next October. Both branches of the Legislature will be in attendance and Gov. McKinley will deliver the oration.

Wednesday the $5,000,000 appropriation bill was voted on in the Lower House. It passed by a vote of 117 to 105. Fifty-four Republicans and sixty-three Democrats voted in its favor. Ninety-seven Democrats and eight Independents voted against it. Not a single Republican vote was recorded against it. Congressman Holman voted for the bill in order to move a reconsideration. This he did, and a motion was made to lay his on the table. Filibustering tactics were then resorted to and the House adjourned without further action. Fair Directors at Chicago were greatly pleased. It gave to all a new inspiration for carrying on the work. In addition to the $5,000,000 voted by Congress $3,000,000 more will be needed, and the task of raising in Chicago $5,000,000 in addition to the $11,000,000 subscribed here was regarded as a gigantic task. In fact the Directors had begun planning to reduce expenses and stop certain building plans. There was consequently a great reaction when the favorable news was received from Washington.

M. Barthelemy, a special commissioner in the interest of the French fine art section at the Exposition arrived in Chicago. He said that the French art exhibit would equal in merit that on one made at the recent Paris exposition. It would not be so large, he said, because of lack of space and pictures from the government galleries would not be brought over. Barring those two considerations the exhibit would be the best that France could do.

Thursday Commissioner George V. Massey of Delaware, reached Chicago from Colorado and said he was sure the appropriation bill would be passed. He said Speaker Crisp would be forced to bring the House to a vote because of the bad effect opposition of the Democrats would have on the chances of the party this fall. He said on Senators Brice, Gorman, and Gray would shortly make their influence felt in the Lower House.

Budley P. Brown of Indian Territory was granted the exclusive privilege by the Ways and Means committee of making an Indian exhibit at the Fair. It is thought Mr. Brown will not be able to carry out his plans owing to the attitude of the government. The Indian Commissioner has repeatedly refused to permit Indians from the agencies to be placed on exhibition except by the government. The government will take care of the Indian show itself.

CELEBRATE THE TERCENTENARY.

New York Makes a Statement of What Was Done in 1792.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29.—[Special.]—Ever jealous of its honor New York now comes forth with the statement:

"The managers of the World's Columbian Exposition have prided themselves upon being the first to celebrate any anniversary of the Columbian discovery, but this credit really belongs to the Tammany Society of New York and the second place of honor belongs to the Massachusetts Historical Society of Boston. The Tammany Society met in the great wigwam on the 12th day of October, 1792, Old Style, and exhibited a monumental obelisk and an animated oration was delivered by J. B. Johnson, Esq.

The Massachusetts Historical Society met at the house of the Rev. Dr. Peter Thacher in Boston the 23d day of October, 1792, and, forming in procession, proceeded to the meeting-house in Brattle street, where a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Jeremy Belknap upon the subject of the "Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus." He gave a concise and comprehensive narrative of the most material circumstances which led to, attended, or were consequent on the discovery of America. The celebration commenced with an anthem. Mr. Thacher made an excellent prayer. Part of a psalm was then sung and then Mr. Belknap delivered his discourse, which was succeeded by a prayer from Mr. Eliot. Mr. Thacher then read an ode composed for the occasion by Mr. Belknap, which was sung by the choir. This finished the ceremony.

These facts were brought to light by World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher of this city. The account is taken from "a journal of a gentleman visiting Boston in 1792." The writer is said to have been Nathaniel Cutting, a native of Brookline, Mass., and who, in the following year, was appointed by Washington upon the recommendation of Thomas Jefferson on a mission to the Dey of Algiers.

It is interesting to note that the Massachusetts Historical Society in assuming to correct the old style date, Oct. 12, was guilty of the error of dropping two unnecessary days. It dropped eleven days from the calendar instead of nine and at a subsequent meeting it determined to correct the date to Oct. 21 "and that thereafter all celebrations of the Columbian discovery should fall on the 21st day of October."

The proclamation of the President establishing Oct. 21 as the day of general observance of the anniversary of the Columbian discovery and the passage of Senator Hill's bill fixing the date for the dedication of the buildings at Chicago it is believed will forevermore fix Oct. 21 as the Columbian day.

Distinguished French Visitors.

Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, accompanied by his brother and M. Barthelemy, the latter the representative of the Ministry of Fine Arts of France, called upon Maj. Handy of the Department of Publicity and Promotion yesterday. M. de Chasseloup Laubat came on to Chicago from New York for the purpose of acquainting himself with the plan and general features of the Columbian Exposition. He met many distinguished American visitors at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and said he was deeply interested in the success of the World's Fair to be given at Chicago. The distinguished visitors have been requested by a number of civil engineers of France, together with some of the artists and eminent professional men, to report to them information relating to the World's Fair. A number of the leading engineers of France will visit Chicago next year, and it was for the special purpose of acquiring needed information that the visitors have come to Chicago. They visited the grounds and buildings at Jackson Park and were delighted with the progress already made in the great Exposition.

A Geological Congress.

Geologists of all countries are expected to be in Chicago next year to attend an international congress to be held early next July. Arrangements for such a congress have been completed by President Bonney of the World's Congress Auxiliary. The scientists who attend are assured that their talks will not be lost to the world. Arrangements will be made to secure the publication of the proceedings of the congress and the important papers presented at the sessions. These publications are to be a memorial of the civilization of the nineteenth century. Every subject of interest will be considered. Dr. Joshua Lindahl, State Geologist of Illinois, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Geological Congress. His address is at Springfield, Ill.

Preparing for the Parade.

Col. E. C. Culp, Secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies, figures that he will have in line next October a representation of the civic and fraternal societies amounting to 100,000 people. Masonic orders are just beginning to get interested in the parade. Secretary Culp is daily in receipt of numbers of responses sent by civic and fraternal societies which will participate in the civic and military parade. The Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, Monroe G. Crawford, has just addressed a letter to Col. Culp on this subject. He is of the opinion that the turnout in regalia of the Masonic Order is likely to be something quite unprecedented. The Foresters assure a representation in line of 6,000, exclusive of the Catholic Order of Foresters. The Knights of Pythias announce they will have a large representation.

World's Fair Notes.

Louis Gathmann of Chicago has been honored by an invitation from the government to loan it a model of a machine which Mr. Gathmann has patented for splitting grain. The Patent Office at Washington intends to make a complete exhibit, retrospective and present, of the inventions of Americans. When W. E. Simonds, Commissioner of Patents, looked over the list of inventions he discovered that the important one, illustrating the most advantageous method of separating the elements of wheat in the making of flour, was not represented by a model. For that reason Mr. Simonds has asked Mr. Gathmann for the model he prepared when he secured a patent on his process.

There were received yesterday at the office of Director-General Davis a dozen letters in reference to an advertisement that had been inserted by some firm of individuals with the view of getting canceled postage stamps. Accompanying the letters were a dozen or more small boxes and packages of canceled stamps. These boxes and packages were directed to the Director-General of the World's Fair, Chicago. The World's Fair officials know nothing whatever of any proposition made to obtain collections of used postage stamps, have no use for them, and the boxes and packages containing them can be withdrawn upon application of their owners.

Many valuable gifts are coming along for the Horticultural Department from the friends of the World's Fair in all parts of the country. Collectors of palms, tree ferns, and other large growing green-house plants find they have specimens that are rapidly outgrowing their capacity to properly care for them, so they send their largest and in many instances their choicest and prize plants to the Horticultural Department of the Exposition. Within the present week two fine lots of large plants have been received, one from Mr. Albert Fuchs of Chicago, consisting of some large cycads; the other, from J. W. Gordon of Cleveland, includes some splendid palms and several large rubber trees, together with a number of smaller ornamental green-house shrubs.

Killed for Refusing Damaged Wheat.

GRAYVILLE, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—C. R. Davenport, a grain buyer, and one of the most prominent young men in the county, died this morning from the effects of an assault made upon him last night with a club by Ed Smith, a young farmer whose wheat Davenport had refused to receive because it was damaged. Smith made his escape after the assault and has not been captured. A reward of $500 will be offered for his arrest.

BY CATHOLIC WOMEN.

RARE TREASURES OF THE CONVENTS WILL BE EXHIBITED.

Archbishop Ireland and Mrs. Potter Palmer Arrange for Important World's Fair Displays—Old Laces, Embroideries, and Pictures from France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Mexico—Pope Leo Encourages the Plan—Demands for Room in the Dormitories.

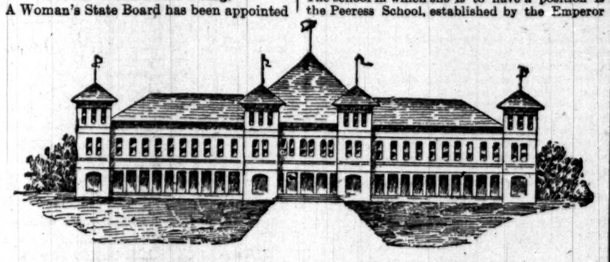
Archbishop Ireland and Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, held a conference yesterday relative to an exhibit at the Exposition by Catholic women. Together they outlined an interesting plan which will be carried out. The convents of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Mexico are to be called upon for the rare old treasures that have been stored there for centuries, and a most interesting display promises to be the result of the labors of the Archbishop and Mrs. Palmer.

The basis for the plan of calling upon the convents was the letter of Pope Leo to Mrs. Palmer, received this week. In that the hope was expressed that all Catholic women would unite in making a collective exhibit. Archbishop Ireland, after reading carefully the text of the letter yesterday, thought it would be easy to unlock the rare relics of these old store houses of Catholic women's efforts. The Archbishop requested that Mrs. Palmer write a letter in French outlining just what she desires Catholic women to do. His Grace will supplement this with a letter written by himself, and accompanying the two will be the letter of Pope Leo. These three will be sent to every convent in the countries mentioned. Archbishop Ireland has authority to speak for the Holy See. He was specially commissioned by the Holy Father to negotiate with the Exposition authorities for an exhibit from the Vatican. In the convents are laces, embroideries, statuary, pictures, and relics, which have been treasured for hundreds of years. To get some of these is the wish of the Archbishop and Board of Lady Managers. The general plan is to have appointed in each of the five countries a committee of influential Catholic women. These will be relied upon to do the work.

Great demands are being made upon the Lady Managers for room in the proposed dormitories. While only four have thus far been contemplated, each with a capacity of housing 1,000 women, there are continual appeals for a building in which families may be accommodated. The illustration shows what the dormitories will look like. Each building is to be 300x400 feet, and two stories high. There will be four wings surrounding a court. The cost of constructing each will be $95,000, and the cost of maintenance is estimated at $10,000. The buildings will be of wood, and arrangements have all been made to have their exterior covered with trailing vines.

What Women Are Doing.

A Woman's State Board has been appointed in Montana consisting of the Lady Managers and their alternates. Mrs. Clara McAdow is President of the committee, and, Monday last, together with Mrs. Laura E. Howey, the Secretary, visited Butte and organized the woman's work in Silver Bow County.



WOMAN'S DORMITORY BUILDING.

The New Jersey Woman's State Board has guaranteed the $200 assigned to that State as its proportion of the fund needed for the Children's Building. These ladies have also offered to undertake the decoration of the vestibule of the Woman's Building. The proposed ornamentation will be made in the form of tiles and vases, in the manufacture of which New Jersey stands preëminent in the United States. A distribution of work has been arranged by the New Jersey Woman's Board. Miss Clark will collect the colonial display; Mrs. Adrian and Miss Murray will look after the charitable exhibit; Mrs. Ware the educational, Mrs. Yardley the books for the Woman's Library, Mrs. Kinney the decorative art division, Mrs. Stevens the loan collection of old laces, fans, etc., while Mrs. Roebling, as Secretary, will examine into the proportion of woman's work entering into every exhibit from that State.

The women of Sioux City, Ia., are anxious to furnish a room in the Woman's Building. The suggestion is to use entirely corn designs, thereby achieving distinctively unique and original results. The success of the corn palace was largely due to these same women.

The original of the famous Ramage portrait of Washington, painted from life in 1789, is offered for exhibition in the Woman's Building. The miniature is set as a locket, with hair and monogram at the back. Miss Johnson in her "Original Portraits of Washington" pronounces it the finest of all, and predicts that it will be one day the standard, as the Stuart portrait now is.

The California Capital Building will be represented in miniature by an exhibition of pickles. The women of Fresno County will distribute 2,500 pounds of raisins in souvenir boxes. A playing fountain of wine will form a feature of the viticultural display. A rose tree twenty-four inches in circumference will be one of California's exhibits. The woman having the will flower display in charge will have as many as possible growing and blooming around the California Building, and school children throughout the State have been engaged during the last and present summer in an organized collection of native flora; the specimens are dried and mounted on cardboard.

Ceramic and Other Exhibits.

The Women's Ceramic club of Detroit is preparing a splendid display. Applications for space in the main departments are coming in in large numbers from the women of Michigan.

The Louisiana State Board is making a special effort to secure a comprehensive exhibit of the schools for the colored children. The women of the State Board are endeavoring, with fine prospects of success, to arrange a Creole concert as a portion of Louisiana's display. Particular attention is being directed towards the musical exhibit of the State. Eleven carved wood panels, all the work of women, have been shipped from New Orleans for the decoration of the Woman's Building.

Miss Callahan, Secretary of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board, has in the last week organized a Woman's Columbian club in Pike County, where she reports having made some interesting discoveries in the line of antiquities, among them being the pistols of Aaron Burr used in the famous duel between him and Alexander Hamilton. In Jersey County Miss Callahan found a woman engaged in silk culture, who not only raises the cocoons herself but also spins the silk obtained from them and weaves it into cloth. A handsome shawl manufactured in this way is promised for exhibition in the Illinois Building.

Designs are being prepared by artists of Cook County for ornamental sculptural work to be placed in the six spaces between the windows in the woman's department of the Illinois Building.

The women of the Lee County Columbian club at Dixon are making plans to place in one of the windows of the Illinois Building a transparency representing "Dixon's Ferry," the original site of the Town of Dixon on Rock River, with portraits of "Father" Dixon, the first white settler in the Rock River valley, and his Indian friend, the famous chieftain Blackhawk. The work of executing the design has been put into the hands of an accomplished artist. The Rock River Assembly, now holding its annual meeting at Dixon, has decided to devote Aug. 18 to women's World's Fair work, at which time addresses will be made by Mrs. Robert H. Wiles of the Illinois Woman's Exposition Board and Mrs. Helen M. Barker of the Board of Lady Managers.

The Fulton County Columbian club reports an attendance of 150 at its meeting July 14; much interest is being aroused and township clubs are being formed throughout the county.

The meeting of the Kane County Columbian clubs at Geneva July 25, in spite of the intense heat, was a great success, the Unitarian church at that place being well filled with representatives of the clubs from Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles, Batavia, and other towns in the county, and many plans for exhibits were discussed.

EDUCATIONAL GOSSIP.

The University of Berlin offers students their choice of 716 lectures.

Cornell University will offer a course in Russian language and literature next year.

The largest dormitory in the United States is to be built for the University of Pennsylvania. It will cost $125,000.

Over 8,000 people witnessed the cricket match between England's two famous schools, Eton and Harrow, this year.

Oxford University has 2,420 students, and the joint revenues of Oxford and Cambridge Universities represent a capital of $75,000.

Thiel College, Greenville, Pa., graduated fifteen young men and women this year. The college has received an addition of $30,000 to its endowment.

Prof. J. H. Huxley has accepted the Presidency of an association for promoting a professorial university in London. Sir Henry E. Roscoe has been requested to act as a Vice-President.

Lackharabad, India, is the latest scene of a school teacher's bravery. The young woman in question was attacked by a lion but managed to keep the animal at bay with that peculiarly feminine weapon—a common broom—until assistance arrived.

Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kas., is said to be the only Swedish college in America having as its President a man born and educated in the United States, and having all his degrees from institutions in this country.

A new psychology laboratory to contain ten rooms will be erected at New Haven next year for the benefit of Yale students. Excellent features are to be a pschometric room and a workshop for the preparation of instruments.

The extension scholarships offered by Oxford University have been won by the following young women: Isabel D. Clarke, Florence Barker, Laura E. Green, Agnes Ellam, Elizabeth G. Waddington, Catherine Dodd, Nora Martin, and Elizabeth Sutton.

The department of history and politics at Johns Hopkins University is now in the hands of Dr. H. B. Adams, who will be aided in managing it by a staff of fourteen instructors and lecturers in history. Two new features of this department will be graduate work in social science and pedagogy.

The University of Wisconsin offered through its professors ten courses of university extension during the last year. Ninety-seven requests for courses were received. Fifteen towns asked for courses in history, nine for geology, eight for economics, seven for zoology, three for physics, three for Norse literature, one for botany, forty-nine for English literature.

One of the most interesting women in this year's crop of college graduates is Miss Tsuda of Tokio, who received her degree from Bryn Mawr last June. She had been assistant to the professor of chemistry there since 1891. She is a highly cultured young woman and thoroughly equipped for teaching, which she intends to make her work when she returns to Japan. The school in which she is to have a position is the Peeress School, established by the Emperor and maintained by the government for girls and women of the nobility. The gradation is similar to that of American schools, beginning with kindergarten and extending through a course of twelve years. There are about 300 pupils in the school. Miss Tsuda intends to instruct in English. Her brother, a civil engineer, has also been educated in this country and will follow his profession in Japan.

Mlle. Virginie Menvius, the oldest schoolmistress in France, has just died at Nancy at the age of 95. Mlle. Menvius was born in 1797 and was brought up strictly in accordance with the doctrines laid down by Rousseau in "Emile." She was not allowed to learn to read until she was 18 years old, but notwithstanding this depressing fact her own schools, established soon after she was 20, were declared by the French Government to be normal and model schools.

All the universities in Great Britain, and also in the North of Ireland, are engaged in the work of university extension, and the centers connected with the various branches amount to several hundred. Extension classes are made up largely of women, many of them gentle folk of leisure, others engaged in teaching or business. University extension was started in Cambridge University in 1873, in the London University in 1876, and in Oxford in 1878.

One of the early achievements of John W. Foster, the new Secretary of State, was, it is said, the exposure of plagiarism in one of his college professors. The instructor in question had a pleasant little fashion of delivering impressive discourses in public, through which he had acquired a reputation as an orator. Mr. Foster discovered a startling similarity between some of his utterances and the minor classics and drew "the deadly parallel" on the professor with telling effect.

If the young women in and about Providence, R. I., happen to want to go to college with their brothers, they are now allowed to pursue any studies in the curriculum at Brown University as far as the sophomore year. There they must stop. President Andrew is reported as saying, however, that the outcome of this arrangement will probably be the making of the university into a coördinate college with a woman's dormitory, and separate instruction in the same building.

William M. Rice of New York City has established a new college in Houston, Tex., by a gift amounting in full to $200,000 in cash and $350,000 in land and securities. Mr. Rice went to Texas from Massachusetts in 1838. He settled in Houston and made the beginning of an active and prosperous business career. Having amassed a fortune he went to New York, keeping up, however, various interests in the Southwest. The gift bestowed upon Houston has been contemplated for some time, and is designed to show Mr. Rice's appreciation and regard for Texas. The control of the new institution is to rest with the City of Houston, Mr. Rice acting as one of the trustees. The buildings will be erected at once. One of the departments will be a polytechnic school for men and women, in which special training in applied arts and mechanics will be given. The library also and the reading-room of the college are to receive particular attention. Instruction in all departments is to be free.

The University of Virginia has taken a step in the direction of complete coeducation in admitting women to courses in the academical department, and in giving them the use of the library and the scientific collection of the university. This new departure will doubtless be universally approved, not only for its immediate advantages to many who have hitherto been debarred from such privileges, but for the assurance it seems to convey of a still broader and more comprehensive policy in the future. The fact that there is such an opening for women is due to the sensible, business-like action of Caroline Preston Davis, who, having passed several of the university examinations, given to her privately by a professor, asked for a certificate. There is only one feature of the new arrangement that the university faculty might have bettered. Women, although they are denied many of the advantages of men, are charged the same matriculation fee.

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt is a bright Englishwoman who has just been elected to the Principalship of Aberdeen Hall, Cardiff, the home for women students of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire. Miss Hurlbatt is the daughter of Charles Hurlbatt of Arno Lodge, Bickley, Kent. She entered college rather later than most girls, which seems in her case to have been altogether fortunate. She lived at Somerville Hall, Oxford, for four years, taking "honors" in modern history in 1891, but staying another year for general study. During her last year she was in charge of a small house as senior student, and she has also taken an active part in the conduct of a girls' school, St. John's College, at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Miss Hurlbatt was selected by the committee from a large number of candidates and will assume the reins of government at Aberdare Hall in October. The number of students living at the hall at present is seventeen, but the college council is contemplating building accommodations for much larger numbers, so Miss Hurlbatt's position is not likely to be a sinecure. The library of the women's home has lately been enriched by $500 given by a philanthropic woman who is interested in its success.

Trinity College, Dublin, which has just celebrated its tercentenary, has rather an interesting history. It was in the autumn of 1591 that Queen Elizabeth began to lend an attentive ear to the earnest representations of Dr. Usher, Archdeacon of Dublin, calling for the establishment of a university in that quaint old town, which, though the capital of Ireland, had at that time a population of barely 20,000. Archbishop Loftus had previously so convinced the corporation of Dublin of the wisdom of founding such an institution that it granted the old monastery of All Hallows and the grounds surrounding it for the purpose. Some months later the Queen gave her consent. In March, 1592, the royal letters patent were received and in the following July Trinity College began to exist. It was not opened for the admission of students, however, until 1593. The first Provost appointed was Archbishop Loftus, who was shortly succeeded by Walter Travers, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1637 a new charter was granted to the university and Archbishop Laud framed for it a new code of statutes, greatly strengthening the position of the students, who some fifty years later took a prominent part in the disturbances that rent the kingdom. In 1689 the college was used as a barrack by the troops of James II. In 1693, William III. being firmly seated on his throne, the college authorities ventured to celebrate its centenary, but of the proceedings there remains little record. Since 1840, when important changes in the general plan of government of the college were effected, there has been a steady advance in all things pertaining to it. At the recent exercises held in honor of its 300 years of activity, Sir Frederick Leighton, Alma Tadema, and Henry Irving received the honorary degree of D. L. Among the speakers on that occasion were the Marquis of Dufferin, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Kelvin, and the Bishop of Derry. Although the buildings of Trinity College, erected at various periods, do not possess the classical beauty of Oxford and Cambridge, still their stately proportions and venerable appearance at once mark their academic character. The massive frontage faces the old Irish House of Parliament, now the Bank of Ireland.

LOUISIANA'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

A. A. Woods, J. C. Wickliffe and J. C. Beasley to Be Named.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 29.—[Special.]—During the early part of next week Governor Foster will appoint three commissioners to represent Louisiana at the World's Fair. They will work in connection with the National Commissioners in enlisting interest in the Fair and will have charge of the disbursement of the $36,000 appropriated by the last legislature for exhibit purposes.

The three men whom Mr. Foster will name are, A. A. Woods, J. C. Wickliffe and J. C. Beasley. Mr. Woods has consented to accept the trust as an honorary position entirely. The other commissioners will receive salaries of $3,000 a year out of the State appropriation.

A. A. Woods, a prominent insurance man, was a gallant soldier in the Confederacy and a leading anti-lottery enthusiast in the late campaign.

John Cupps Wickliffe was, until a few days ago, one of the editors of the *New Delta*, was a vigorous speaker in Gov. Foster's behalf during the late campaign, and a relentless crusader against the lottery. He is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born at Lexington, Aug. 21, 1854. Graduating from the Transylvania University, he was sent to West Point, but left before completion of the course. He studied law in Kentucky, was admitted to the bar and came to Louisiana eleven years ago. From 1884 to 1888, he was District Attorney for the Twelfth judicial district, and since then has been connected with law and journalism in New Orleans. Mr. Wickliffe first came into national fame by reason of being one of the three captains of the vigilance committee that lynched the Italians in the parish prison in March of last year. He also figured prominently as a writer for the *Forum* and *Harper's* on the anti-lottery question.

Joseph Charles Beasley was born in Bossier Parish, La., in 1850, and received his education at the local schools and at the North Carolina Polytechnic Academy. He was intimately connected with the events that overthrew Republican rule in North Louisiana, but until recently never held public office. When the last Legislature passed an appropriation for the relief of flood sufferers Gov. Foster designated Mr. Beasley as the distributing agent, and he has been engaged for the last two months in distributing rations to the needy. He is a farmer and has been a cotton planter in Caddo Parish since the war.

Censured the Street Commissioner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—[Special.]—Street Commissioner Pat Harrold was censured today by the Board of Public Works for the third time. The Commissioner holds his office by virtue of election by the Democratic City Council before the adoption of the new charter when Sim Coy was the boss. He seems to look upon his office as a "private snap" and the board is unable to reach him. He is responsible for the deplorable condition of the streets of the city and the Commercial club has taken the matter up for investigation. It is understood the City Affairs committee has a report ready which will create a sensation, but which is being withheld merely to give Mayor Sullivan one more chance to show what his administration can do.

Entries for the Firemen's Tournament.

ELKHART, Ind., July 29.—The entries for the Firemen's tournament, which will take place in this city Aug. 4 and 5, are as follows: Three Rivers (Mich.) Hose company, Three Rivers (Mich.) Hook and Ladder company, Streator (Ill.) Hose company, Goshen (Ind.) Hose company, South Bend (Ind.) Hose company, Elkhart Hose company, Elkhart Hook and Ladder company, Niles (Mich.) Hose companies, New Carlisle (Ind.) Hose company, Valparaiso (Ind.) Hose company, Wooster (O.) Hook and Ladder company, Bristol (Ind.) Hook and Ladder company, Constantine (Mich.) Hose company, Michigan City (Ind.) Hose company. The prizes offered amount to $4,500.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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MAMMOTH HOTEL VICTORY,
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ANSWERS THE BISHOP

Z. S. HOLBROOK TAKES THE RT.-REV. MR. FALLOWS TO TASK.

He Asserts That the Reverend Gentleman in His Sermons on the Recent Troubles at Homestead Speaks of What He Does Not Thoroughly Understand and Draws Conclusions That Are Not Warranted by the Facts in the Case—Definitions of Socialism, Anarchy, Labor, and Capital.

The following open letter to the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Fallows has been received by THE TRIBUNE:

Bishop Samuel Fallows—My Dear Sir: So many clergymen are viewing the troubles between capital and labor from theoretical and sentimental standpoints that many of your friends read with pleasure of your visit to Homestead for the purpose of investigating the labor troubles there. They believed that if you expressed any views on the subject those views would be based upon sound and wise economic principles, in favor of law and order, in recognition of the rights and sacredness of private property, and in defense of that noble and divine instinct in man—the desire to acquire and to own. All of this you might have done consistently while remaining the stanch friend of the laboring classes and the earnest advocate of their rights.

You have disappointed your friends. You stopped but a few hours in Homestead, went into an assembly of workingmen who at that very moment were in forcible possession of another's property in direct violation of the laws of the State and were seeking to justify themselves by arguments as fallacious as they were specious. You uttered no word of protest, not even of censure or reproof, for such unlawful actions. You counseled no moderation, you appealed not to their reflections but to their passions by assuring them of your sympathy, and that their assumed rights were moral and legal. You spoke only soft words to men who at that precise moment were outlaws and brigands under the statutes of their State. The logical result of their actions and of your words was the attempt on the life of Mr. Frick.

You then rushed back to Chicago and from your pulpit expressed views on the situation that are directly in violation of all wise economic principles; that are socialistic, as I shall show; that in their influence and effect are hostile to the welfare of society and to the peace and dignity of this State. Furthermore, your teachings are clearly opposed to the teachings of your Master, are unscientific and absurd.

Permit me to remark in a preliminary way that the connection between your visit to Homestead and your conclusion is not clear. You remained there but a few hours and consulted no authorities on the facts and principles that were at stake in that contest. You claim to have looked into the men's faces and decided they were right. Looking into men's faces does not reveal the truth or the absurdity of an economic principle. Faces oftentimes do not reveal moral character, much less mental. The methods of court procedure would require radical reconstruction were your plan adopted, for some very good-looking men are daily going to the penitentiary. Many a mother's dimpled darling, in whose sunlit locks she has bathed her snowy fingers, has gone to the bridewell for a common drunk. Immortal souls who, according to your theories, have a Savior pleading for them, are going "over the road" for larceny, wife-beating, debauchery, and deviltry of every kind.

In your sermon of last Sunday you again reiterate the moral rights of the workmen to the wages they were contending for, and you say their moral rights should be their legal rights. In other words, you make them the judges of the amount of wages they must receive. In case the employer cannot meet their demands you suggest the State as an arbitrator on the question. In the State of Pennsylvania, where the voters could create this Board of Arbitration, it would result practically in the confiscation of private property or in the stifling of all manufacturing industries, which is the same. You differ clearly with your Master, who said:

WHAT CHRIST DECLARED.

9. And when they came that were hired about the eleventh hour, they received every man a penny.

10. But when the first came, they supposed that they should have received more; and they likewise received every man a penny.

11. And when they had received it, they murmured against the good man of the house.

12. Saying, These last have wrought but one hour, and thou has made them equal unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day.

13. But he answered one of them, and said, Friend, I do thee no wrong; didst not thou agree with me for a penny?

14. Take that thine is and go thy way: I will give unto this last, even as unto thee.

15. Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? Is thine eye evil, because mine is good?—*Matt. xx., 9-6.*

When the relations between capital and labor are strained, as in these days, and the highway robbery doctrines of Karl Marx and Proudhon and the quackeries of Henry George and Bellamy, more than the revolutionary theories of the Anarchists are rampant, the clergymen should imitate their Master in at least one particular—to be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves. It would be amusing, if it were not humiliating, to read the superficial utterances of some public teachers on the problems that have vexed the best thinking men of Europe and America, and hear the remedies proposed for the unhappy social conditions of today. Your own remedy is a good illustration in point—*arbitration by the State.* You differ from your Master on this point. His statement is clear that if the wages agreed upon have been paid, no further obligation exists.

The situation at Homestead was this: The Carnegie company decided that the wages of a few high-priced men should be reduced owing to a reduction in the market price of their product. In case the men desired to quit work, other men equally deserving of assistance, from a moral, economic and sentimental standpoint, stood ready and anxious to take their places at the wages offered. To prevent this reduction and to prevent these other men from obtaining employment, the workmen forcibly seized upon the property and rights of the company, and proposed to compel the company to accede to their terms. Knowing the folly of depending upon the Sheriff for protection, the company hired private citizens to defend them in their lawful rights, which ended in bloodshed and finally in the anarchistic attempt to kill Mr. Frick. Mr. Carnegie was under the same obligation to pay more wages than he could get others to work for, as you are to divide your earnings or profits with some poor and needy clergymen in Chicago who are out of a job and in need of assistance. Would you care to leave to the State to arbitrate your duty in the premises, or do you agree with me that it is a question pertaining to the domain of private conscience that does not concern the State or any other person than yourself? The employer should after he has paid wages divide his profits with his workmen on the same principle that the wealthy lawyer should divide his income with the poorer students in his office, or the physician of remunerative practice with the physician of less reputation.

Your servant in the kitchen is earning as wages, for instance, $5 per week. For reasons purely personal and private you desire a change for one who is anxious to work for $4 per week. The $5 girl objects and takes possession of the kitchen. You appeal to the police and they do not interfere. You then hire some neighbors and serve on her practically a writ of ouster and ejectment by putting her forcibly into the street. Have you done wrong? The economic principles involved are precisely similar to those involved in the struggle at Homestead.

1. The rights of ownership and of private property.

2. The right of every man to determine the wages he can afford to pay and to discharge and hire help as he pleases, provided he pays the wages he agreed to pay.

Now suppose your friend and co-worker, Bishop Cheney, should announce from the pulpit that you were wrong, and assert that you should leave to the State to arbitrate the matter in dispute, the whole question—namely: your income and your ability to pay $5 rather than $4 per week; and yet this is precisely the absurd proposition you announce to the intelligent people of Chicago as the happy solution of all the Homestead troubles. In order to show clearly that you are socialistic in spirit and tendency I submit the following parallelism:

Socialism.	*Bishop Fallows.*
1. Society is all wrong and needs reconstructing.	1. "The law is wrong. It should protect the workingman in his moral right, which should be a legal right."
2. The basis of this reconstruction must be cooperation and not competition.	The firm says "accept or go"; 5,000 troops with their 8,000 bayonets say law says "accept or go." Law-intrenched capital says "accept or go."
3. All wealth is created by labor, and hence the title to all wealth should be vested in the laborers who have produced it.	2. The only result of combinations of capital and of labor that will secure peace and prosperity is cooperation—making the workman a sharer in the profits.
Anarchism.	3. These men have helped to create the wealth of Homestead.
4. The laborers do not get what they have produced. It is stolen from them by capital.	4. "Labor must combine more courageously and successfully now than ever before," etc.
5. The evil cannot be remedied by the ballot-box, by the press, or by the courts, for these are subsidized in the interests of capital.	5. The shooting of Mr. Frick.
6. Social revolution cannot come by growth.	6. The hanging of the murderer by the Sheriff.
7. It must come by force.	
8. Dynamite, bloodshed, and murder are justifiable.	
9. The hanging of the Anarchists by society.	

From the above it appears plain that you are a wild Socialist, and sympathize with the doctrines of Karl Marx that "capital is the spoliation of labor," and of Proudhon that "all property is theft." Adam Smith says: "The real price of everything is the toil and trouble of acquiring it." Fourier, Owen, Saint Simon all follow in the same line of argument. Henry George says: "Nature gives wealth to labor, and to nothing but labor."

All of these authorities have ignored capital as a factor in producing wealth. Capital, inventive genius, and administrative ability," says President Barnard, "are necessary partners with toil."

Capital is coagulated labor. Whatever tends to widen the breach between capital and labor is the enemy of labor. Socialists differ in their doctrines from the mild to the violent; but they all condemn society as it is at present constituted and demand a new order of things. From Plato the idealist to those whose crimes fill the pages of history, one idea pervades all: to take from those who have and give to those who have not. It requires intricate reasoning to justify this, but the naturally depraved instincts of man are quickened by the glamor and pretense of morality and reason, and that natural passion of the human heart—a desire for more, which the Socialist possesses in common with all mankind, and which he so much deprecates in the wealthy classes, seizes upon them and they adopt the conclusion that right and justice demand a readjustment. Babœuf, as the father of anarchism, was a consistent Socialist. Socialism substitutes a world of fancy for a world of fact. Whatever success it has met with in gaining adherents has been owing to its hypocritical pity for the poor, its assumed sympathy with suffering and poverty. But its heart is selfishness, envy, greed. To be consistent it must destroy in order to redistribute. Like communism, it stifles liberty and introduces servitude. The individual disappears and is absorbed in the State. Slavery could not more completely destroy man's personality than socialism.

The attacks on property in this present day by the forces of disorder and lawlessness are unwarranted and selfish. To be heartily in sympathy with the laboring classes in all attempts to secure their lawful rights against the unjust combinations of capital one does not need to become a socialist. The cause of the masses is coming to be heard and their advancement is sure and speedy. But it will come along the line of the following propositions:

1. Work is a blessing, not a curse.
2. The provider of work is the benefactor, not the enemy of labor.
3. Capital and labor are essential partners. Labor changes the form of matter, capital its place and time. These three are elements of value.
4. Labor must choose between the certainty of wages and the vicissitudes and risks of profit or loss.
5. Having chosen wages as its part, when those wages are all paid obligations of capital cease except such as pertain to the domain of private conscience.
6. The obligations of capital to share profits with labor are no greater proportionately than those of others to share their surplus with the needy.
7. No man can show authority for dictating to capital its duty to workmen when agreed wages have been paid.
8. Honesty, industry, and thrift are yet the basic elements of wealth.
9. The capitalists of today were the wage-earners of yesterday and the laborer of today can be the capitalist of tomorrow.
10. The mounds of property are dissipated by the sure laws of nature: hence the State does not need to assist in the work.
11. It is not a crime to acquire and to own. Wealth may be a reward of merit.
12. The desire to acquire must not be confounded with its perversion—avarice.
13. The false remedies for poverty are:
   a. Communism.
   b. Socialism.
   c. Anarchism.
   d. Georgeism.
   e. Bellamyism.
   f. Strikes and boycotts.
   g. Charity.
14. The real remedies for poverty are.
   a. Agitation and discussion.
   b. Education.
   c. Intelligent legislation.
   d. Respect for law.
   e. Regeneration of individuals and hence of society.

We cannot agree with the pessimistic wails of such men as Tolstoi, who sees society in the power of a despotic tyranny; that "the edifice of civil society, erected by the toil and energy of countless generations, is a crumbling ruin." Nor with John Stuart Mill, that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer"; nor with Malthus, that "the world is not big enough for all whom God sends into it." A better day is coming for all, rich and poor alike, when it can be truly said, "The rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is maker of them all." Yours respectfully,

Z. S. HOLBROOK.

BICHLORIDE OF GOLD AUXILIARY.

Women Organizing to Aid in Extension of the Keeley Cure.

In answer to the call of the editor of the woman's department of the *Banner of Gold* a number of women assembled in the Bichloride of Gold club rooms in the Rialto Building to organize a Ladies' Auxiliary Bichloride of Gold club. Mrs. O. W. Nash was asked to preside. It was thought best to form only a preliminary organization and wait until after the meeting of the Associated Keeley Bichloride of Gold clubs in national convention at Dwight in September, 1892, to which they intend to send a committee and perfect a permanent organization. The meeting elected officers as follows: Temporary Chairman, Mrs. O. W. Nash; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Josephine Day Hill; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. Kate Reed.

A motion was passed to meet once a week. Friday was selected for the day of meeting. A social was proposed for the further discussion of plans for the work. A motion to hold such a social, to which the members of the Bichloride of Gold club and all friends of practical temperance are invited, was passed by acclamation. The Chair appointed a committee of five to make arrangements for this social, Mrs. J. A. Stafford Wood, Mrs. Fannie M. White, Mrs. M. H. Kreamer, Mrs. W. B. Green, and Mrs. M. L. Spurrier were appointed. The office of Treasurer and Recording Secretary was combined, and Mrs. Josephine D. Hill was selected to fill this office. Among those present were: Miss M. A. Stearns, Mrs. Fannie M. White, Miss Zoe H. Kreamer, Mrs. W. L. Wann, Mrs. D. J. Welsh, Miss M. A. Brannitsky, Mrs. F. O. Rolfe, Mrs. M. H. Kreamer.

SIDEWALK INSPECTORS INVITED.

Interesting Condition of Affairs Awaiting Them at No. 1437 Wabash Avenue.

The following letter was received by THE TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO, July 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please call the attention of sidewalk inspectors to the condition of the sidewalk at No. 1437 Wabash avenue? Several months ago excavation was made on this property (adjoining Grace Episcopal Church), and the sidewalk was torn up and has remained in this condition ever since, to the detriment of not only our business but many others in the vicinity. Work on the property has evidently been suspended for an indefinite period.

N. L. ROSS,
Manager Libby Prison War Museum.

The condition of affairs was found by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE to be as stated in the letter. There is now a two-foot plank walk in the street. The excavations at No. 1437 have been partly completed and a large pond is the result. Old wagons, tin cans, and brick bats have possession within twenty feet of Grace Episcopal Church. A shed in the street and an old fence along the hole in the ground serve as a bull board rather than as protection to any one. This condition is said to have existed for six months, and the people living in the neighborhood want to know why the Commissioner of Public Works doesn't make a trip down Wabash avenue once in a while and attend to these things.

Cost of a University.

Cornell University has $1,986,112 in productive funds, $1,171,924 invested in buildings, 1,538 students, and 123 instructors, or an instructor to every twelve students. This funded capital is as little as a first-class university can be run on in these days, and, while Cornell receives $94,000 from tuition fees, this meets only between a third and a half of its expenditure.

DISALLOWS A CLAIM.

E. B. SHERMAN LOSES $10,000 BY JUDGE GRESHAM'S DECISION.

The Amount Was Claimed by Mr. Sherman as Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Northern District of Illinois, for Preparing Indexes Showing All Manner of Facts About Voters—What the Statutes Say—Mrs. Greene Loses Her Suit Against the Phœnix Insurance Company.

A claim of E. B. Sherman, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Northern District of Illinois, was decided adversely by Judge Gresham yesterday, and according to the decision the government has escaped payment of about $10,000. Mr. Sherman has been working for over three years in preparing indexes covering several large volumes and about 167,000 pages of matter. Should the United States Controller also refuse to pay the claim Mr. Sherman's only redress is in a court of law.

Prior to the general elections of 1888 Federal Supervisors were duly appointed to guard and scrutinize the registration and voting in the City of Chicago, City of Lake View, Village of Hyde Park, and Town of Lake. These officers, by requirement of the Chief Supervisor, prepared and delivered to him duplicate lists or registers of persons who registered and voted in their respective precincts at such elections. These reports showed the residence, name, nativity, color, whether naturalized, and if so in what court and when, date of application to be registered, term of residence, and other facts required by the laws of Illinois.

In 1888 the Chief Supervisor prepared an account for certain services, some of the items of which were approved and others disapproved by the Circuit Judge. That account, however, embraced no item for "entering and indexing the records of his office," and Mr. Sherman presented a claim for that work, being 61,482 folios at 15 cents per folio, amounting to $9,222.30, and for necessary stationery supplies $210.35. Sec. No. 2,031 of the Revised Statutes, which, it was claimed, authorized the allowance of these amounts, reads:

There shall be allowed and paid to the Chief Supervisor for his services as such officer the following compensation apart from and in excess of all fees allowed by law for the performance of any duty as Circuit Court Commissioner: For filing and caring for every return, report, record, document, or other paper required to be filed by him under any of the preceding provisions, 10 cents; for affixing a seal to any paper, record, report, or instrument, 20 cents; for entering and indexing the records of his office, 15 cents per folio; and for arranging and transmitting to Congress, as provided for in Sec. No. 2020, any report, statement, record, return, or examination, for each folio, 15 cents, and for any copy thereof or of any paper of file a like sum.

In giving his reasons for disallowing the claim the court said:

"The so-called index, for the making of which compensation is now claimed, is simply a copy or consolidation of the precinct registers. The Chief Supervisor has prepared large books for this purpose with headings and lines corresponding to the precinct registers, and his so-called index shows only what appears in the precinct register. This is neither entering nor indexing the records of his office with, in the meaning of the section referred to. Instead of being an index of the precinct registers it shows their entire contents. It is now more than three years since the elections of 1888, the work charged for has just been completed, and it can serve no useful purpose. For these reasons I decline to approve this account."

Judge Gresham further stated that if this claim was allowed there was nothing to prevent similar claims for work previously done. The statute provided that all papers which are returned to the supervisor, which might be evidence affecting the election of Representatives to Congress, shall be returned to Congress for use in case of a contest. The members who were elected have already served their time, and, his honor said, the so-called index is utterly worthless for the purposes of criminal prosecution for illegal voting and registering, as two years is bar to such offenses. More than two years had elapsed since the election of 1888, and hence no one could be prosecuted. There was no limit of time fixed for getting up the index and there was nothing to prevent the work going on for ten years.

An order was entered finding that Mr. Sherman's account was correct, so far as the work was concerned, but that it was not authorized under the statute. No appeal can be taken.

Mrs. Greene Loses Again.

Judge Horton yesterday dismissed for want of equity the suit of Mrs. Mary J. Greene against the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance company to set aside the sale of property on West Madison street, near Ashland avenue, worth $25,000. Before the great fire Mrs. Greene operated an art gallery in the old Crosby Opera-House. In 1874 Mrs. Greene mortgaged the property in question to the insurance company and in default of payment of $5,500 the premises were sold. Prior to the sale Mrs. Greene was adjudged insane, and when the property was sold she was confined in the asylum at Elgin. She claims that the sale was void because she was insane at the time. The case was on trial for nearly three weeks and the testimony of eighty witnesses was introduced. Twenty-six witnesses, including seven relatives, testified that Mrs. Greene was insane and twenty-eight people swore that she was capable of transacting business after she was released from the asylum, three months after her incarceration. Since then the property has fallen into the hands of innocent purchasers. The court concluded that the sale was regular and authorized by the terms of the trust deed; that Mrs. Greene was able to conduct business after her release and that she was guilty of laches. Judge Collins once decided the case against Mrs. Greene, and his finding was reversed on the grounds that he had limited the witnesses on each side to ten, the upper courts holding that under the circumstances there should have been no limitation. An appeal will be taken from the present decision.

Court Notes.

The will of Reimer Boe of Blue Island was presented in the Probate Court yesterday, and provides for the distribution of property worth $18,500. A life interest in the estate is vested in the widow, Mrs. Elshea Boe. At her death a number of relatives are to receive $1,000 each, and the residue of the property is bequeathed to the German Lutheran school in Blue Island, which is under the management of the First German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Judge Gresham yesterday entered a decree in favor of the complainant in the suit of Willis J. Perkins against the Interior Lumber Company, Charles A. Street, Wayne E. Chatfield and Fred A. Keep, which will interest lumber dealers throughout Michigan and Wisconsin. The court finds that the defendants have been infringing Perkins' patent on improvements in shingle-sawing machines, which was issued April 3, 1888. Perkins is to recover from the defendants the profits they have made by reason of using the patent, and the case was referred to Master Bishop for an accounting. A perpetual injunction was also issued against the defendants.

Francis Bartlett of Boston filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to construe a clause in the will of John F. Slater, under which he is a trustee. Mr. Slater died May 12, 1884, and his will was probated at Norwich, Conn. The provision referred to bequeaths $1,000,000 to Francis Bartlett in trust, to pay the income to testator's granddaughter, Caroline Bartlett, during her lifetime. The trustee represents that he has purchased real estate in Cook County which has greatly increased in value. It is necessary, however, to improve the property by buildings, and he is without sufficient funds to pay for the improvements without selling other property at a loss to the estate. Questions have arisen as to whether the trustee has the power under the will to mortgage property in his hands as trustee for the sake of improving the same. The court is asked to declare that he has the right.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,544—Petition of E. B. Sherman as Chief Supervisor for allowance of claim.

Superior Court—New Suits.

141,279—O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brewg. Co, vs Michael O'Neill. Conf., $146.40. Lockner & Butz attys.

141,280—Same vs. Patrick and Jane Brown. Same, $169.10. Same attys.

141,281—Robert J. Gray vs. Christopher Larsen. Attch.; $460. Willard C. Smith, atty.

141,282—C. E. Brosman vs. Michael J. Leonard. Replvn., $1,500.

141,283—John B. and Louisa Ochoner, use of Margaret Noll, vs. Z. Nieman. Garn., $771. Adams & Hamilton, attys.

141,284—Arthur N. Taylor vs. L. A. and J. H. Kruse. Conf., $72.71. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

141,285—Forrest vs. Frank D. Fitch. Conf., $191.58. Ball & Barrett, attys.

141,286—George M. Ekels, adm. est. M. H. Wheeler, vs. Ry. Co. et al. Case, $5,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.

141,287—Turner, Dickinson & Co., vs. Stevens & Whitelaw. Conf., $341.50. Cratty Bros., McLaren, and Jarvis, attys.

141,288—Village of Wilmette vs. Chicago and Milwaukee Telegraph Co. Trespass, $5,000. Louis J. Pierson, atty.

141,289—Hannah Ranworth vs. Loren H. Whitney. Case, $1,000. Elder, Eldridge, and Pinney, attys.

141,290—Ferguson & Wheeler vs. Continental Lumber Co. Appeal.

141,291—Albert Rittie vs. James E. Gillespie. Case, $10,000. Albert H. Meads, atty.

141,292—Max Sucss vs. Charlotte Masters. Case, $10,000. E. J. Walsh, atty.

141,293—John Scheidler vs. Junk's Brewery et al. Case, $5,000. M. Solomon, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

105,711—Dora Kosloski, use, etc., vs. St. Bonefacius Liebesbund. Appeal.

105,712—Bill. Withheld.

105,713—S. Straus vs. Kate Morris. Appeal.

105,714—Alice H. Miles vs. Samuel A. Miles. Bill for divorce. D. W. Proctor, solr.

105,715—Agnes Janek vs. Joseph Janek. Bill for divorce. Max A. Dreyman, solr.

105,716—Bodenock Bros. vs. John E. and Eleonore Keckrodt. Conf. judg., $123.21. Matthews & Decker, attys.

105,717—Martin Sterba vs. Frank Komiska. Case, $5,000. Fanning & Herdlecka, attys.

105,718—Mary Fontaino Laffour vs. Louis Laffour. Bill for separate maintenance. Willard Gen-lleman, solr.

105,719—Bill. Withheld.

105,720—George L. Beadell vs. Samuel A. Kean. Asst., $6,000. Smith, Heimer & Monilton, attys.

105,731—The Ellis Ville Lumber Co. vs. George F. Montgomery. Asst., $8,000. Hill & May, attys.

105,722—Eugene Niedregger et al. vs. John Losimecki. Attch., $420.50. Wm. M. Bixelow, atty.

105,723—Petn. of the Sanitary District of Chicago to condemn land.

105,724—Jacob Hollander vs. Skakle & Maher. Debt, $1,000. Sydney Stein, atty.

105,725—Roman Slozyoki vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. H. T. Hurnett, atty.

105,726—Francis Bartlett, as trustee, vs. Caroline Bartlett, Sears, et al. Bill to construe will.

105,727—E. A. Pastor vs. Leonard B. Gillingham and J. M. Omo. Debt, $2,500. Ferguson & Goodnow, attys.

105,728—Walter Scott & Co. vs. J. W. Ostrander. Asst., $2,000. S. L. Boyce, atty.

105,729—Carl Fahrmann vs. Fred D. Schrader and Archeion-v., Warner. Conf., $353.20. Campbell & Custer, attys.

105,730—Ida Bender vs. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guth. Conf., $75. Charles E. Reeve, atty.

105,731—Samuel H. McDearmon vs. Oscar B. Blake et al. Bill for accts. C. M. Hardy, solr.

105,732—George B. Winter Jr. vs. F. J. Palica Co. Asst., $1,500. Dale & Francis, attys.

105,733—Joseph T. Watson and William A. Davidson vs. Cahill & Young. Asst., $2,000. H. F. White, atty.

105,734—People et al. vs. S. Myers. Appeal.

105,735—Tillie C. Heckman vs. Ann Phillips et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,500. Heckman & Elsdon, solrs.

105,736—Lobdell, Farwell & Co. vs. Spencer A. Brown. Case, $50,000. Hamlin, Scott & Lord, attys.

105,737—Elizabeth Clark vs. Alice W. Perkins et al. Debt, $2,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

105,738—Same vs. Same. Same atty.

105,739—William Frith vs. Michael Arnold et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,600. Edward T. Conan, solr.

105,740—Charles E. Frankenthal et al. vs. Samuel Shoger. Case, $10,000. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

105,741—Sophia Rittig vs. James E. Gillespie. Case, $10,000. Albert H. Meads, atty.

105,742—Alfonzo B. Humbert, adm. estate Henry H. Bromwell, vs. Charles Comstock et al. Bill for sale of property. Matthew P. Brady, solr.

105,743—Robert Low vs. Servite Sisters and Elizabeth Mary Cooling. Asst., $1,500. Martin A. May, atty.

105,744—Marcus L. Barrett vs. A. Erickson. Conf., $408.47. E. J. Queeny, atty.

105,745—A. H. Carbyl & Co. vs. George H. Brady et al. Bill for mech.'s lien. Paden & Gridley, solrs.

105,746—Anthony Will vs. James H. Gilbert. Replevin, $200. Same attys.

105,747—W. S. Nelson vs. Thomas P. Simons. Appeal.

105,748—Marie Andrlike vs. Josef Jankovsky et al. Case, $5,000. Cross & Juidrich, atty.

105,749—L. Greenberg vs. John B. Fergas. Appeal.

105,750—John De Koven et al. vs. Irish Am. Club. Dist. $450.

105,751—Bertha Becker and Wilhelm Becker vs. John Thiem et al. Bill to reform deed. W. F. Wiemers, solr.

105,752—Asst. Withheld.

105,753—Emma Herdle vs. John Herdle. Bill for divorce. J. J. Franch, solr.

105,754—Inglis & Co. vs. Annie Callaghan. Att. $2,051.30. Newman & Northrup, attys.

105,755—Toggert Allen Fertilizer Co. vs. Pioneer Ins. Co. Asst., $1,500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

105,756—Breckenridge Mfg. Co. vs. J. L. Pattison & Co. Asst., $500. Same attys.

105,757—William W. Lotta vs. Perry Bros. Attch. $1,800. Lachaire & Butz, attys.

With-held cases—105,674—Mary Vavrinek vs. Frank Vavrinek. Bill for divorce. J. J. Kohoot, solicitor.

105,675—Margaret Keeley vs. Augustine Keeley. Bill for divorce.

105,681—J. F. Gray vs. Victor D. Cook and J. Francis Evans. Bill to cancel note. Holmes & Sanders, solicitors.

County Court—New Suits.

10,064—Moses Bloom vs. Reiss & Friedman. Asst., $1,000. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

10,065—George E. McKivers, use A. H. Norton, vs. Hugh McAllop. Appeal.

10,066—B. & Western Ind. R. R. Co. vs. Wm. H. Eddy et al. Pet'n to condemn. Osborn & Lynde, attys.

Decrees.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Perkins vs. Interior Lumber Co. et al.: final dec.

JUDGE ANTHONY—2,852—Sisson vs. Claney; dec.—204—Mason vs. Lake View; ins. dec.—206—Hale vs. Hale, dec.—132,620—Shirk vs. Holmes; dec.

JUDGE VAIL—1,423—Collins vs. Exline; dec.

JUDGE HORTON—7,445—Crawford, va. Kellogg; dec.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—6,800—Smoot vs. White; $1,066.51; no exc.—4,748—Hennessy vs. J. Coleman; debt, $40, dam. $225.40, to be dischgd.—6,412—Burke vs. Hemingway, on fdg., $150 and sat.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—945—Cressie vs. Gd. L. A. O. U. W.; $2,310 and appld.

JUDGE BARNES—95,007—Fitzsimmons vs. Chi., R. I. and P. R. R.; on fdg., $1,000 and sat.

Today's Court Calls.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court until Aug. 15.

JUDGE HORTON—Urgent business.

JUDGE BROWN—At 10 a. m. Nos. 9,266, 9,203, and 13,159.

WILL STRIKE THEIR TENTS TODAY.

The Week of Instruction of the Third Infantry Ends—Orders Issued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—The week of instruction for the Third Regiment came to a practical close this afternoon with a drill in the new battle tactics on the range and the broken ground to the rear. The problem was to advance by squads upon an imaginary enemy by short skirmish runs and by flank movements. Every advantage was taken by the attacking line in a way that showed they were conscious of what would be expected of them in the new method of warfare.

The afternoon was cool enough for overcoats, in strong contrast to the weather the boys had previously contended against. The regiment strike camp in the morning and leave for their homes at 9 o'clock by special train. According to Maj. Sill of the Second Battalion the week has seen the differences among the men smoothed over, and the old bitterness and envy will no longer stand in the way of the regiment becoming what it should. The Fourth Regiment will arrive in camp Monday.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following orders:

The election of James L. Hawkins as First Lieutenant and William A. Simons as Second Lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Infantry, is confirmed. Musician Cleveland Salter, Corporals Howard and C. McGinnis are honorably discharged from Company C, Fifth Infantry. Commissary-Sergeant Frank W. Lansing and Hospital-Steward Gilbert L. Knowles are honorably discharged from the Sixth Infantry.

CHARGES AGAINST A CRIMINAL LAWYER

The Fargo Bar Association Enters a Specific Charge of Them—Crum Defendant.

FARGO, N. D., July 29.—[Special.]—For a long time trouble has been brewing between Taylor Crum, the most noted criminal lawyer in North Dakota, and the Fargo Bar Association. It culminated today, when the association met and preferred formal charges of a serious nature against Crum. These will be presented to court with a view of debarring Crum from practice in the State. The charges against the attorney are blackmail, altering orders of court, falsifying, using indecent language in court, abusing jurors, and several others—ten in all. A large number of cases are cited. Twenty-eight members of the Bar Association sign the charges. Crum has the largest practice of any criminal lawyer in the State and is a prominent politician.

The Hero of Lidi-Brahim.

Sergt. Lavayssiere, surnamed the Hero of Lidi-Brahim, for his gallantry during the Algerian conquest, died last week at Casterfranc, at the age of 72. In 1845 Lavayssiere, then a corporal in the Chasseurs on Foot, defended a mausoleum over a saint's grave in the open country with ten men against several thousand Arabs. This apparently hopeless defense lasted five days, when a relief column put the Arabs to flight. For this deed of heroism he was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and the Duc d'Aumale presented him with a carbine with a suitable inscription. Lavayssiere some years ago became sexton in his native parish. He received an annuity from his old regiment besides his State and Legion of Honor pensions.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 29.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses for the incorporation of the following new companies:

Phoenix Horse Shoe company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,500,000; incorporators, Charles W. Townsend, William Arnold, and Knud Knudsen.

The Illinois Railway Construction company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, William E. Shaw, John M. Armstrong, and William P. Dewey Jr.

The Nebraska Moline Plow company, Moline; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, George Stephens, G. A. Arthur Stevens, and others.

The Mill Furnishing and Erecting company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Alexander A. Welsh, Winfield Scott, and James Dinsmore.

The Northern Coal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Loyal L. Smith, John J. Rooney, and Fred L. Brooks.

Swedish Book company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Algot E. Strand, W. C. Strand, and Otto Thorwarder.

The McKenzie Furnace company, Chicago; capital stock, $3,600; incorporators, Dougal J. McKenzie, William Mann, and others.

Consolidated Adjustment company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, T. A. Sprague, E. E. Young, and H. M. Shaver.

Pastime Athletic Association, Taylorville; capital stock, $500; incorporators, James W. Doyle, J. L. D. Morrison, and others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for sums of $1,000 and upward were filed for record Friday, July 29, 1892:

Carpenter-st., s e cor 50th, w f, 31 4-10x134⅜ ft, Oct. 9, 1890 (T. P. Phillips to J. and M. McCormick)..... $ 1,000

Norwood Park-av., 101 ft n of Paxton, s f, 50x125 ft, with int 72, blk 7, same, July 29 (J. B. Turck Jr. to O. E. Lamphear)..... 1,400

Maryland-av., 80 ft s of 63d-pl., w. f., 25x125 ft, July 21 (J. Ford to L. Greene)..... 2,000

W. 59th-st., 396 ft w of Wright, n f, 24x100 ft, July 28 (P. Slatinsky to M. Frane)..... 1,500

29th-st., 396 ft w of Wright, n f, 50x128 ft, July 23 (N. P. Peterson to A. L. Paulson)..... 1,250

Evanston-av., s of Elmhurst, w f, 50x230 ft, July 23 (A. L. Paulson to N. P. Peterson)..... 2,500

Halsted-st., bet 76th and 77th, w f, and ½ of 75x100 ft, with other property, May 27 (A. E. and K. Vonderheit to A. Geck)..... 3,063

to W. B. Duffy)..... 5,500

Lot 23, Blk. 3, Irving Park, July 25 (A. H. Hill to Mary Ann Lombard Jr.

Halsted-st., bet 76th and 77th, w f, and ½ of 50x100 ft. with other property, May 27 (A. Geck to A. K. Vonderheit)..... 2,375

105,716—Martin Sterba vs. Frank Komiska. Case, $5,000. Fanning & Herdlecka, attys.

105,718—Mary Fontaino Laffour vs. Louis Laffour. Bill for separate maintenance. Willard Gen-lleman, solr.

105,719—Bill. Withheld.

105,720—George L. Beadell vs. Samuel A. Kean. Asst., $6,000. Smith, Heimer & Monilton, attys.

105,731—The Ellis Ville Lumber Co. vs. George F. Montgomery. Asst., $8,000. Hill & May, attys.

105,722—Eugene Niedregger et al. vs. John Losimecki. Attch., $420.50. Wm. M. Bixelow, atty.

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105,728—Walter Scott & Co. vs. J. W. Ostrander. Asst., $2,000. S. L. Boyce, atty.

105,729—Carl Fahrmann vs. Fred D. Schrader and Archeion-v., Warner. Conf., $353.20. Campbell & Custer, attys.

105,730—Ida Bender vs. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Guth. Conf., $75. Charles E. Reeve, atty.

105,731—Samuel H. McDearmon vs. Oscar B. Blake et al. Bill for accts. C. M. Hardy, solr.

105,732—George B. Winter Jr. vs. F. J. Palica Co. Asst., $1,500. Dale & Francis, attys.

105,733—Joseph T. Watson and William A. Davidson vs. Cahill & Young. Asst., $2,000. H. F. White, atty.

105,734—People et al. vs. S. Myers. Appeal.

105,735—Tillie C. Heckman vs. Ann Phillips et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,500. Heckman & Elsdon, solrs.

105,736—Lobdell, Farwell & Co. vs. Spencer A. Brown. Case, $50,000. Hamlin, Scott & Lord, attys.

105,737—Elizabeth Clark vs. Alice W. Perkins et al. Debt, $2,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.

105,738—Same vs. Same. Same atty.

105,739—William Frith vs. Michael Arnold et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,600. Edward T. Conan, solr.

105,740—Charles E. Frankenthal et al. vs. Samuel Shoger. Case, $10,000. Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.

105,741—Sophia Rittig vs. James E. Gillespie. Case, $10,000. Alb

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SOME PRETTY GOWNS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WOMEN WEAR THEM.

Costumes for Sea and Shore That Have Met with Unqualified Approval — Evening Dresses Demand an Old-Fashioned Mode of Hair Dressing—They Are Simple and Picturesque at the Same Time — For Yachting White Linen and Blue Serge Dresses Are Well Liked.

Clothes and their making are always a timely subject, no matter how unreasonable the thermometer chooses to be. The woman who congratulates herself at the end of May that her sewing is finished for the season gets out her thimble and attacks yards of new material long before July ends. Therefore, it happens that the people whose business it is to design gowns and dressmakers who have branch houses at the summer resorts reap a harvest in August, when they are supposed to follow the example set them by the lilies of the field and do nothing gracefully.

There are so many elements entering into the average girl's summer campaign that no matter how well stocked her wardrobe may have been at the beginning, new frocks are always imperative before the end. Her dearest foe has a dress that eclipses hers, the French creation of gauze and ribbon that she

EVENING FROCK.

best likes to dance in comes to grief through somebody's awkwardness, her boating costume gets rained on, and the colors run—any one of these excuses is enough to send her to her dressmaker with a full purse and the light heart that the prospect of new finery always gives a woman.

The evening dresses in which "buds" dance out summer nights at Newport and Bar Harbor are as simple in effect as French artists can make them. They suggest everything that is dewy and fresh and innocent and extremely young. Fashionable young misses would have scorned to have appeared in them at their boarding school commencement exercises a dozen years ago, so demure and unpretentious are they. But the modern belle parts her hair in the middle, casts down her eyes, models her blushes after those which made her great-grandmamma so fascinating years ago, and wears them with all the grace in the world.

Of the parting, by the way, which every girl must affect if she desires to establish any claim to social consideration, a good authority says: "It is a sweet sorrow which we are most of us enduring in the sacred cause of fashion."

It may be true that this particular mode of hairdressing has not endeared itself to women, but the simple frock demands it, and about the popularity of the frock there cannot be the slightest doubt.

At a "hop" at Waukesha early this week a pretty girl with bright hair wore a quaint little dress of Algerian crape over which every other girl in the room grew mad with envy. It was of a pale green color. The bodice was of the "round" variety. Full folds of the crape were drawn up about the fair shoulders and confined at the waist by a narrow belt. The skirt fell in straight lines and was embroidered at the hem in a conventional design with palest shades of pink, yellow, and lavender. The sleeves were single puffs and short puffs at that, ending far up on the round arms. A long scarf of crape was thrown

A TRAVELING COAT.

about the neck, between dances, crossed over the bust and tied loosely in the back.

At a large garden party at which Mme. Carnot did the honors recently the frocks were so picturesque that the guests looked as if they had stepped down from gilt picture frames to play at politeness once more. A young girl wore a pink and white striped silk gauze, made with wide ruffles about the bodice, and a plain skirt, edged with a narrow double ruffle caught here and there with pink rosebuds. The Leghorn hat worn with the toilet was very large, bent and curved becomingly and trimmed with wild roses and loops of ribbon.

Besides garden parties Paris women are devoted to boating parties that end up with cozy little dinners on some one of the small islands in the Seine. The boats for these outings are decorated with flowers, made comfortable with rugs and cushions, and illuminated with Venetian lanterns. Foulards and muslins are worn on these occasions, the skirts made very plain, the bodices much ornamented. Sometimes scarfs are twisted around the waist, form a deep corselet, and fall at the back with long ends. Fancy runs riot in the way of headgear. Toques, large hats, and even the old cabriolet shapes are to be seen with Directoire costumes. Returning from these festivities it is considered "the thing" to don as wraps mantles of black or white lace, with hoods lined throughout with pink, blue, yellow, or green silk.

Englishwomen take their boating more seriously than their sisters across the channel. It is a grave occupation with them, not a diversion, and their dresses are quite in character with their view of the situation. They are pretty and graceful and suitable, but never frivolous.

White yachting linen is made into extremely effective gowns by London tailors. One with a full bodice opening over a narrow vest of red linen braided in white has a plain skirt edged with several tucks. The collar, cuffs, and sash that finish the dress are of red linen.

Navy blue diagonal serge is the material of another rather smart frock. It is arranged with a cut-away bodice edged with white braid which shows underneath a waistcoat of red cloth, buttoned and corded on either side of the shirt front of blue and white cambric. The skirt is made

READY FOR DINNER.

without trimming and like all yachting gowns is of walking length.

Another serge costume has a bodice of square Zouave shape, cut very short in front, showing a close-fitting waistcoat of biscuit-colored cloth. The long, buttoned pockets in front of the skirt are edged with the light cloth and the buttons are of engraved gilt.

For some reason dinner dresses are a greater temptation to women who have come to the conclusion that waltzing is vain and profitless than any other class of feminine frippery. The reason for this preference may be that such frocks are so closely connected with the substantial joys of the table. At any rate nine women out of ten if given their choice will instantly order a dinner toilet, rather than a street gown which they may really need, or a ball dress that is quite essential. A fascinating arrangement of pale pink crêpe and mauve velvet that came straight from Paris made one Chicago woman happy a few days ago. The crêpe fell in accordion plaits about the figure, the folds held in place by a short bodice of the velvet outlined with narrow embroidery of gold and silver. The train fell from the shoulders in a watteau plait.

This is not exactly the season when women are actively impressed with the necessity of owning a smart wrap. Still coats and jackets have their uses even when mercury soars. People who are fortunate enough to travel, in particular, like to provide themselves with suitable over garments in case of emergency. A most desirable wrap is made in the Russian blouse style, much

A YACHTING DRESS.

idealized. It is of bright tan-colored vicuna trimmed with bands of Russian leather embroidered in gold. It is cut all in one piece, but has a yoke outlined with the trimming. The back is loose and confined by the belt. The skirt is rather full, and the sleeves are wide at the top. It is lined throughout with striped silk.

AS AN ENGLISHWOMAN SEES US.

Thinks Americans Need the Cold Morning "Tub" and Less Violet Powder.

The American woman is the most versatile of her sex. She is at once domesticated and yet pleasure-seeking in her tastes; with a keen eye for the material side of life, she has a no less ready appreciation of literature and art; exacting as she is towards men, there lurks in her a sentimental vein, which causes her to cast a halo of romance round even the most prosaic and dollar-grubbing of husbands, writes a returned traveler in the London *Queen*. The American woman is in nine cases out of ten also a wife, if we except New England and other of the older Eastern States, where the number of unmarried women is nearly as large as in Old England. But in the Middle and Western States early marriage is the rule, although the age is rising, and a girl who twenty years ago would have been married at 16 now delays until from 20 to 24. Young wives as a rule have no home of their own. The girl not infrequently brings her young husband to live in the house of her parents, for the mother-in-law is no such femme terrible as she is supposed to be with us. The young people have a suite of rooms set apart for them, where they spend their cozy evenings alone, while they join in the family circle for meals or in turn entertain their relations and friends in their own little household. The young wife is thus spared the worry of housekeeping for the first few years, while the young husband, who would probably have remained a bachelor for ten years longer, is encouraged to take the plunge long before he is ready to keep up an expensive separate home. Other young couples take refuge in the ubiquitous boardinghouse, where an indifferent table and still more indifferent fellow-boarders soon lead to promptings of the spirit to find a home at all hazards for themselves.

Housekeeping does not fret the American woman. She may look worried up till noon, but she will then dress in a well-made gown, which she will don with the grace of a French woman, and will drive away in her pretty phaeton to a lunch party, where she will be all vivacity and good humor. The American woman is essentially genial. She is not so terribly anxious to know the pedigree and occupation of every stranger who may happen to build a house next to hers, or take the next pew to hers at church. She will welcome the new-comer, whether her husband happens to deal in land or law, stocks or sugar, medicine or morals.

The tone of American conversation is proverbially high and the questions discussed in London drawing-rooms, often in the presence of men and young girls, are entirely avoided in America except by that limited and foolish set who live to eat, dress, and imitate nothing but the follies of the English.

On the other hand, the best and most intelligent American women have a great admiration for the English; they are envious to desperation of their full mellow voices, their bodily vigor, fine complexions, and repose of manner. The American woman has no repose—hence the rocking-chair in which she works off the nervous energy which the exhilarating climate stimulates to so intense a degree. She is never sleepy or dull, but longs for the rest-taking faculty which would give her a chance of building up her frail body and strengthening her nerves.

The American woman is hospitable, generous, intelligent, vivacious, and brave, but the lines which appear under the eyes and round the mouth before she reaches 30 tell their own sad tale. What she needs to perfect and maintain her charms is the cold morning tub, less violet powder, more fresh air and out-of-door exercise, and the utter extermination of the horrid furnace which, placed in every cellar, sends forth sirocco-like blasts of air into every chamber in the house, and so converts the modern American home, in point of temperature, into a conservatory for forcing plants.

Mme. Bernhardt's Latest Fancy.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will probably hold an exhibition of her works of sculpture next winter. The great actress' Parisian agent, it is stated, has sent numerous applications to the owners requesting the loan of works in their possession, and permission to send them to London.

ARE TRUE HELPMEETS

SOME NOTED WOMEN WHO MAKE MARRIAGE A SUCCESS.

The "Grand Old Man's" Tribute to Mrs. Gladstone's Qualities of Mind and Heart —No Words Can Express the Debt He Owes Her—Mme. Carnot Acts as Secretary to Her Husband—An Artist's Wife Renders Him Invaluable Assistance by Her Ready Sympathy.

There has been hysterical and protracted discussion of marriage as a failure, pessimistic agitation of marriage as a luxury, and poetic description of marriage as an ideal state of esoteric blessedness; but has any one considered marriage in the light of an investment to the young man ambitious for place in the literary, social, or political world?

Under the old régime the perfect helpmeet was the careful housewife, she who "looked well to the ways of her household" and was wise in the science of clear-starching linen, in compounding pastry, and seasoning soups. Under the new dispensation the literary man whose companion cannot enter intelligently into the deeper interests of his life, the politician whose consort is not diplomatic in the treatment of his political allies and enemies, the financier whose wife cannot dispense with elegant grace his bounty, are handicapped in the race and rarely win the prize from the men whose choice of wives has been wiser.

It was a man of most astute intelligence, according to the woman's side, who said: "As a rule it is safe to say every public man of prominence owes his position largely, perhaps chiefly, to his wife. There are exceptions, of course, which will occur to every one, but nevertheless this is the rule. Bright, studious, well informed, they not only perform all their own duties, but they supervise correspondence, collect authorities and information, draft and revise speeches, and even when their ministry is of a purely domestic character its influence is simply incalculable." And this man, whom may the gods reward with a wife as fair as Aphrodite, as wise as Athena, as faithful as Penelope, is generous enough to believe and gallant enough to say that Martha Washington is as worthy of a monument as the immortal George or his mother. Woman is beginning to realize that there is no gift or grace of mind or manner, no logic in the realm of philosophy, no language dead or living, no data known to the savant, which may not be of service to her in the fulfillment of her simple wifely duty to the man of her choice. For what she may be called upon to stand and deliver it is difficult to determine when the wedding ring is fitted. Of Josephine the obscure and unpolished soldier lover with neither rank nor title demanded as a wife the rare graciousness to wear right royally an Empress' crown. Of the talented Jane Welch Carlyle the great scholar demanded devotion absolute to his nerves and to his dyspepsia, and how much of the brilliancy of his work is due to her vigilance in keeping at undisturbing distance the annoying small boy of the highway or to preparing the food least irritating to his stomach the world will never know, says the New York *Sun*.

To the influence, the wealth, and the never-failing interest of his wife, the great Premier who made the Queen of England Empress of India, acknowledged that his political success was largely due, and an impertinent questioner who asked him "what feeling could bind him to a wife older than himself" was answered by Mr. Disraeli with "A feeling unknown to your nature—that of gratitude." Very easily disturbed was this great man by any diverting incident occurring before he delivered a speech in the House, and it is said that his wife, who always accompanied him when he spoke, rode the entire distance from her home to the House of Parliament with her fingers caught beneath the carriage window rather than put to flight his carefully prepared periods by telling him of the crushed and aching members.

Gladstone's Tribute.

Very pleasant it is to read Gladstone's tribute to the wife who is the closest friend, the best adviser, and the severest critic of the Grand Old Man, where he says: "No words that I could use would ever suffice to express the debt I owe her in relation to all the offices she has discharged on my behalf and on the behalf of those who are nearest and dearest to me. Not only is she the dearest of companions, but the most devoted of helpmeets, but for whose self-consecration to the service of her husband and her children my own public work must have been seriously fettered and hindered." Over all the domestic comfort of the household she exercises untiring watchfulness, feeling herself responsible to the nation, as well as to her own happiness, to preserve the health and prolong the life of the famous statesman. A bright, entertaining conversationalist, it is in her cheery companionship that he seeks rest and forgetfulness from the cares of state. Whenever he makes a great speech she is present to share his triumph, and when the speech is over she it is who wraps him in warm garments and brings him hot tea in loving, wifely ministration, which has never failed since the then beautiful Catherine Glynne, more than fifty years ago, joined hands with his at the altar.

And Mme. Carnot, wife of the French President, who acts as secretary to her husband, has the care of his private correspondence, and during his absence takes his place and transacts all current affairs with a perfect knowledge of business routine. In addition to this, she deputes to no one the care of overlooking the menus for her household, designating the apartments to be occupied by her guests, and the general supervision of all domestic details. She frequently expresses her regret at not being able to explore the beautiful neighborhood of Fontainebleau because she has no time for walks and excursions.

What Mrs. Depew Does.

And we all know the devotion of the wife of our own Chauncey to her husband and children. Until she took charge of his private correspondence it seemed impossible for the popular after-dinner speaker not to have accepted two or three invitations for the same evening through his secretaries or to make more than one appointment for the same hour at widely separated places. In addition to this she supervises the education of the little son and of her two nieces, speaking French with them at breakfast, German at luncheon, and English at dinner, to which she frequently formally invites and makes the appointment for the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to dine with her. These appointments he religiously fulfills.

Everyone knows of Lady Randolph Churchill's identification with her husband's interests and ambitions, of the devotion of her exceptional abilities to his service, and of her cooperation in his success.

Among the wives of literary men there is Mrs. Paul Blouët, better known to us as Max O'Rell, who has translated all of her husband's books, except the last, from the French, and is very popular with the literary celebrities, leading actors, artists, and musicians who crowd the "at homes" over which the gracious wife and brilliant husband preside so hospitably, where she converses with his French friends quite as fluently as with those who speak the Queen's best English. There is poor, patient, amiable Countess Tolstoi, who has acted as amanuensis to her erratic and gifted husband in all these years, and has interested herself in all his crotchets and vagaries, copied and recopied his manuscripts, brought up a large family of children, and lost neither her reason nor her good humor. She declares, without contradiction in the presence of her husband, that he changes his social views every two years, and that one of his disciples had made himself an idiot following Tolstoi's teachings, and one knows scarcely which to pity most, the unhappy old Count or his long-suffering wife. And the wife of Björnson, the Norwegian novelist, who writes so abominably that no one but her can read his manuscript, copies all that he writes, recopies it after it is corrected, until sometimes she writes the entire book over three or four times.

It was Philip Gilbert Hammerton who wrote in "The Intellectual Life" of his wife: "We have shared together many hours of study, and you have been willing at the cost of much patient labor to cheer the difficult paths of intellectual toil by the unfailing sweetness of your companionship. The subtle influence of your finer taste and more delicate perception is ever like some penetrating perfume in the whole atmosphere around me."

And of Lowell's wife Edward Everett Hale has written: "He would have said himself that her enthusiasm for every social reform, including her alliance with the unpopular Abolitionists and her sympathy with every form of human suffering, were at every step of his young life encouragement and stimulus to him in all he said and did."

But there are other, if less easily determined, methods by which a wife's influence is instrumental in the husband's success. There is in London a famous artist to whom the conception of a new picture is keenest agony, whose depression of spirit during the evolution and before the completion of an idea amounts almost to insanity. At such periods his wife, an artist, too, and knowing something of the divine passion, is of inestimable help and comfort to him, painting at her own easel by his side, and strengthening him, even by her unspoken sympathy. There is in New York a busy physician, whose wife, college bred and clever, keeps him informed on all the current literature of the day, fiction, scientific articles, and medical discoveries by reading them herself and giving to him their leading features during their afternoon drive—the drive which would, in itself, be impossible but for her skill in accomplishing for him the work that otherwise he would be obliged to stay at home and attend to himself.

And every good man who rejoices in the possession of a good wife, and isn't too conceited to acknowledge the truth, knows of a thousand ways in which his wife has been instrumental to his success and one of the best investments he ever made, even if she has little ways of her own, if she makes him wait half an hour after he is all ready while she pins her veil and puts the last little dab of powder on her nose; even if she does get her dear little feelings hurt over things he doesn't understand, and, when she gets over it, insists on forgiving him for something he knows he hasn't done; even if she does think that the Declaration of Independence and the book of discipline of the church to which she belongs puts her in possession of all the top drawers and more than all the closet hooks; the privilege of reading his old love letters and being jealous and unhappy for a week afterward, and the right to make him wheel the baby cart and carry knobby bundles that she has done up herself and fastened with a pin.

SHE PAINTS AND DOES IT WELL.

Mrs. Helen Savile Clarke Proves That a Woman Can Be an Artist.

Wife of the litterateur, Mrs. Helen Savile Clarke was born at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, England, and entered upon her course of artistic study at the Female School of Art, Queensquare, Bloomsbury, having also had in 1880 some lessons in water-color painting from Mr. Peter Toft.

Founding thus her knowledge of her profession on the sound system of instruction, the young artist entered upon her work, limiting it to landscapes in water-color, and to pastels. She exhibited her first drawing, "Walberswick, from Southwold," in the Grosvenor Gallery, 1882. This study of a long flat landscape, seen in a gray light, gave promise of a skill which has since been amply fulfilled.

In 1884, in the same gallery, appeared her "By the Sea" and "Southwold, from the Common"; next year "Sketch at Southwold," and in 1886 "Guisborough Abbey," a

MRS. CLARKE.

picturesque ruin in the place where Mrs. Clarke was born. In the following season she exhibited "Flood-time, Walberswick," with the sea overflowing the whole of the village green at high tide. The scene, with its red-roofed farmhouse standing clear from the tide, against a watery sky, was extremely telling, and suggestive of the terrors of such a catastrophe. In 1888 the artist was attracted by an object which has often formed a subject for the pencil of those of her profession—namely, "A Derelict," in the shape of an old barge, visible only at low water, the timbers of which were rich in golden brown and grass-green tints. This was a simple study, the natural suggestiveness of which was aided by a pale golden sunset sky and the peaceful stream.

In the pastel exhibition in the gallery of the same year Mrs. Clarke was represented by a highly-finished late autumn afternoon picture of "La Viscomte," dark green furze crowning a high point of land jutting out into the River Rance, opposite St. Malo. This work very deservedly elicited approbation, as the scene was as well selected as it was reproduced.

Most of Mrs. Clarke's pastel work has been executed in Brittany, and, in addition to the galleries mentioned, she has been an exhibiter at the Society of Lady Artists, of which she is a member, and at the Female Artists in Brussels.

ALL IT COSTS IS ONE DOLLAR.

A New York Girl Has Found Out How to Live on Nothing.

A New York girl who works hard for her daily bread and only earns $6 a week at that has found out how to make $1 purchase six days' meals. This is how she does it—at least here is her bill of fare for that time, with the cost of each article of food:

MONDAY.

Breakfast—	
1 egg	.02
1 biscuit and butter	.02
Lunch—	
1 glass of buttermilk (at stand)	.03
Biscuit and cheese	.03
1 apricot	.01
Supper—	
One-half of 10 cents' worth of meat	.05
Biscuit and butter	.02

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—	
Oatmeal	.03
1 biscuit and butter	.02
Lunch—	
Cake	.02
Glass milk	.05
Supper—	
2 apricots	.02
The other half of 10 cents' worth of meat	.05
Biscuit (no butter)	.01

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—	
1 egg and bread	.03
Lunch—	
3 bananas	.03
Bread and butter	.02
Supper—	
One-half of 10 cents' worth of dried meat	.05
Biscuit (no butter)	.01

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—	
Egg and bread	.03
Lunch—	
Cake	.02
Biscuit and butter	.02
Dried meat	.02
Supper—	
Dried meat (left from 10c worth)	.03
Bread and butter	.02
Two apricots	.02

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—	
Egg and bread	.03
Lunch—	
Three apricots	.03
Bread and butter	.02
Supper:	
Meat	.05
Bread and butter	.02

SATURDAY.

Breakfast:	
Egg and bread	.02
Lunch:	
Buttermilk	.03
Bread and butter	.02
1 apricot	.01
Supper:	
2 eggs	.04
Bread	.01
2 bananas	.03
2 apricots	.02
Total	$1.00

She'll Get Her Pony.

The insignificance of man in his own home is illustrated by a remark recently made to Mr. Beerbohm Tree by his little daughter. She was teasing him to buy her a pony. He declared that he could not afford to purchase such luxuries. But the child was a match for him. "Then, papa, why don't you play a little better and make more money?" asked the dear little innocent. And Mr. Beerbohm Tree says he is going to get her that pony if he has to work eight hours a day for it.

Offers All Her Pictures.

Mme. Meissonier has offered to the French Government the whole of the pictures by her late husband which she possesses, together with the entire contents of the celebrated painter's studio, so that a Meissonier Museum may be formed.

QUAINT OLD CLOTHS.

HOW GREAT QUEENS' TABLES WERE SPREAD LONG AGO.

Considerable Importance Was Attached to the Use of Covers—To Eat Off the Same Cloth Was Permissible Only to Those of Absolutely Equal Rank—Beautiful Napery Was the Pride of the Housewife of Ancient Days—Beautiful Embroidery Ornamented the Plain Linen.

Embroidering linen squares for tea cloths or even for more ambitious supper cloths has become a general fad. Not much attention has yet been devoted, however, to the table coverings in which the great ones of earth delighted in those centuries when art culture and art work were in their highest state of development.

Before touching on the description of these old cloths, it may be interesting to note that in feudal times considerable importance was attached to their use, which to a great extent was doubtless reserved, as was that of certain classes of textile, furs, etc., to the nobles; and that a vast amount of etiquette was involved by certain laws the strict observance of which custom rendered compulsory. To eat off the same cloth was permissible only to those of absolutely equal rank, and when one large cloth was spread over the table any necessary distinction was preserved by placing under the plate of a superior a small separate cloth. For royal personages the extra cloth was sometimes laid across the table and suffered to fall down on either side.

An interesting example of this is to be seen in one of the clever woodcuts designed by Hans Scheuffelin. In this picture a knight personage is seated at a square table covered with a cloth, over which is laid a long narrow one with fringed ends, which crosses the center of the table and falls below the border of the larger covering. At the side of the table

A CORNER.

sits, knife in hand, a personage of lesser rank, who does not participate in the cloth laid before his royal host.

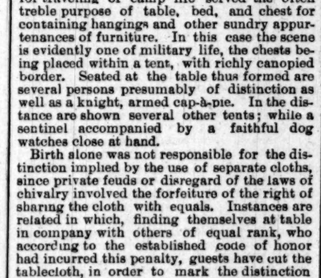
Several other woodcuts by Scheuffelin are interesting as denoting the style of cloth in use during the early years of the sixteenth century. One is a plain tablecloth with richly embroidered border, which is laid over the massive coffers, or as in early years they were called standards, which for traveling or camp life served the often treble purpose of table, bed, and chest for containing hangings and other sundry appurtenances of furniture. In this case the scene is evidently one of military life, the chests being placed within a tent, with richly canopied border. Seated at the table thus formed are several persons presumably of distinction as well as a knight, armed cap-à-pie. In the distance are shown several other tents; while a sentinel accompanied by a faithful dog watches close at hand.

Birth alone was not responsible for the distinction implied by the use of separate cloths, since private feuds or disregard of the laws of chivalry involved the forfeiture of the right of sharing the cloth with equals. Instances are related in which, finding themselves at table in company with others of equal rank, who according to the established code of honor had incurred this penalty, guests have cut the tablecloth, in order to mark the distinction between themselves and their offending companions.

Beautiful napery was the pride of the châtelaines of olden days. Of the extent to which their collections of it amounted some slight idea may be formed by notices which are to be found in contemporary lists and records. In the year 1380, no less than thirteen large coffers, heavily clamped with iron, were needed to contain the table-cloths and serviettes required for the service of Charles VI. A few years earlier we read of 120 tablecloths of various dimensions being reckoned amongst the possessions of Clemence of Hungary, to say nothing of a bundle of old ones laid aside and not deemed worthy of reckoning. All the palaces and châteaux of the aristocracy in France during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were furnished with chambers specially set aside for the reception of the table-cloths and serviettes which appertained to them, that of the château of Compiègne being in the days of Charles VI. guarded by no less than eleven locks—which gives some idea of the value set upon its contents.

In the seventeenth century it was not only the princes and nobles who rejoiced in such stores of table linen. The Bourgeoisie also amassed quantities of it. As a single example may be mentioned a simple notary, who, in the year 1634, owned over eighty fine cloths, all with their accompanying sets of serviettes. The earlier cloths were mainly of plain linen, more or less richly embroidered, and it is almost impossible to give a date when the use of damask cloths became general. In the fourteenth century they were certainly in use, and with others entirely covered with embroidery were looked upon as gifts fit to offer to the most high and mighty princes of the land.

The first examples of damask cloths were doubtless imported from the East, but in a very short time their manufacture became a popular industry in Europe, more especially



AN OLD DESIGN.

in Flanders, and discarding the simple forms of dinpering at first in use, the most wonderful designs were woven into them.

The two halves of what once formed a large tablecloth, in which James I. and his attendant Lords were portrayed in full hunting costume, are still in existence.

In France scenes from Bible history, royal marriages, and other events of importance were either woven or worked upon the tablecloths. Serviettes and many of the embroideries were of the richest and most elaborate description. Some cloths were entirely covered with needlework, in others the embroidery was confined to the border of the cloth only.

In a picture in the Brussels Museum, by Jean Gossaert, representing Christ seated at the Pharisee's table, the cloth is pure white, embellished with an elaborate fringe and border worked in colors and gold. In a print given in Harvard's "Dictionaire de l'Ameublement," is a table of the period of Henri II. also covered with a plain cloth; but in this case the wide and magnificently worked border is planned in such a manner as to exactly meet the edge of the table, for use upon which it must have been especially manufactured.

But very few attempts have hitherto been made to revive this fashion of highly decorated cloths; perhaps the most important are the very handsome sets planned for hunting breakfasts and other occasions, and copied from designs found on rare old examples of Oriental and Crown Derby china.

These decorated "Services de Table" are the height of fashion on the continent, pure white or white and écru being reserved for the late dinner, but colored ones being often preferred for the déjeuner à la fourchette, which is the practical equivalent of a midday lunch.

For the latter purpose Irish colored linens are much in demand, one very handsome tablecloth being of blue linen worked in cream and gold flax thread. The design shown in the accompanying cut, which is taken from one of Vecellio's beautiful old sixteenth century Venetian designs, resembles the pattern used for the French cloth. The outline should be worked in stem stitch, in dull terra cotta, and the interior be filled with the cream flax thread. The insertion and edging should be a good quality of thread lace. This thread lace may be obtained in many handsome designs, and woven with it to order if desired are colored flax threads. For the blue tablecloth and napkins to match, worked in cream and gold the lace might be of cream, blue, and gold.

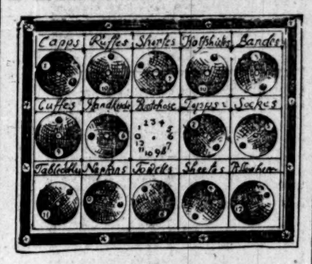
Another tablecloth is of red Irish linen.

Quite another style of cloth is one of fine linen, into the border of which and running all round is inlaid a four-inch wide band of elaborate drawn thread work, executed on fine yellow linen. Set out with a dinner service copied from old French faience and Venetian glass and plenty of flowers in old silver bowls, it needs but a slight stretch of the imagination to find one's self mentally transported back to those days when reticella, punto tirato, and point laces were destined for a like purpose and were produced almost without end by grand dames.

AN OLD-FASHIONED LAUNDRY LIST.

How Careful Housewives Kept Account of Their Washing Long Ago.

A neat and useful little contrivance, long since disused, but perhaps worthy of revival, is the "washing-tally." Nowadays the washing-book has superseded it. A washing-tally of the first half of the seventeenth century



A WASHING-TALLY.

consisted of a piece of beechwood about 5x4 inches and a quarter of an inch thick, covered with linen at the back and sides. A card printed from a copper-plate, with the names of the various articles of clothing, and also with dials numbered from 0 to 12, was placed on the upper surface of the wooden block. Over this was a sheet of horn, the whole kept in position by thin brass strips, fastened down with ornamental nails. Above each dial there was a metal disk, working on a pivot in the center, and having at a point near the edge a small circular perforation, opposite which there was a little stud for turning the disk.

To keep an account of garments that are going to the wash it is only necessary to turn the disk underneath the name of the article being sent, so that the desired number may be seen through the perforation. In the accompanying sketch the disks have been arranged so as to expose all the numbers. One disk has been removed, showing the dial. The articles of apparel included in this tally are: Capps, ruffs, shirtes, halfshirtes, bandes, cuffes, handkercher, bootehose, topps, sockes, tableclothes, napkins, towells, sheetes, and pillowberes. Most of these terms explain themselves, but some sound a little unfamiliar to the nineteenth century ear.

Clothes were, in former times, often washed in a river, but not infrequently in the common wells of the town, from which water was fetched for drinking and culinary purposes! When clothes were washed in the river they were beaten on wood or stones, as is done on the continent at the present day. When washed in a tub, called a "buck-pan," the washer-women, with their skirts tucked up, trod upon them to beat out the impurities.

A very fine washing-tally of the time of Charles I. was found some while ago behind some old oak paneling in the chaplain's room at Haddon, in Derbyshire, among other old relics, such as pewter plates and fire dogs.

SHE IS POPULAR IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. John Foster's Position in Society at the Capitol Is Assured.

If the selection of the leading woman of the Cabinet circle had been left to popular ballot no one more universally acceptable to every one than Mrs. John Foster could have been selected.

The wife of the new Secretary of State will fill her new position most admirably. She has long occupied a high place in the Washington world. Her long experience abroad at the

MRS. JOHN FOSTER.

most formal and brilliant courts of Europe have given her experience such as no other one woman in Washington possesses.

As a result of this, coupled with her own singleness of heart, her cultivated mind and her gentleness to every one, she has become probably one of the most sought-after women in the Capital.

Mrs. Foster herself never seems conscious of the position she has occupied here, and has a rare modesty that is thoroughly genuine. The Fosters have occupied for some time a house on I street, in the historic square between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which adjoins the Mexican Legation.

The house the Secretary of State occupies is a large, roomy, three-story and mansard roof, brick house. The Fosters selected this house because its parlor wall afforded an excellent space for a certain large painting which they hold in high esteem. The subject of the picture is a group of beggars about a church door. It was painted by one of the prize pupils that the Mexican Government is accustomed to send abroad to study. A gold plate bears an inscription that says the picture was presented to John W. Foster by British residents of the City of Mexico for his kindnesses to them.

Mrs. Foster comes of a talented family. Her mother was the only daughter among the thirteen children of Ezra Read, one of the earliest settlers of Urbana in Ohio. The sons were educated at the college at Athens, and it is said that their father made 264 carriage trips carrying them to and from the college. Three of the sons died, but of those remaining one became a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio and occupied the bench many years. Another became a commodore in the United States Navy, two were army officers, another went to Louisiana and became a member of the Legislature, and the rest were lawyers. The one, however, of whom Mrs. Foster is most proud became a professor and for fifty years was connected with the educational institutions of this country, either as President or as instructor, and at the time of his death, a few years ago, was President of the Missouri University.

It is to this uncle that Mrs. Foster owes much, for he took her into his family, and at a time when few women received college education gave her a thorough classical training.

Mrs. Foster is a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and is thoroughly practical in her church life.

She is in a quiet way proud of her husband, but of nothing more than the promptitude with which he meets every demand on him. She has taken a deep interest in our relations with Canada, and on the desk in her own sitting-room on the second floor is generally a pack of the latest Canadian papers printed in French, which she is thoroughly familiar with. There is nothing of importance bearing on these Canadian topics which she does not read for the purpose of giving to Mr. Foster their salient points.

Human Blood.

The quantity of blood in the human body varies, but is generally about one-tenth the total weight of the body.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

The Forerunner.

Heavily in his breast
The mariner's heart was beating,
Ever the course shaped west,
Ever the land retreating.

Mutiny muttering loud,
Naught all his hoping, his dreaming;
Suddenly out of a cloud
Wings were flashing and streaming.

Wings that told of the nest,
Told of the bough and the blossom;
Gave him the joy of his quest,
Kindled the heart in his bosom.

Promising land at last,
Circling over and under,
Fanning around his mast;
What was the bird, I wonder?

Nothing the Genoese cared,
Were it of osprey or swallow,
The gray sea waste was dared;
Palm fringe and shore must follow.

O, when bleak skies break up,
With winds the bluebird is whirled in,
I drink from the self-same cup
The voyager pledged the world in.

For some of his joy must be
In the flash of the blithe newcomer,
Whose wing discovers to me
Whole continents of summer!

—*Harriet Prescott Spofford in Harper's Bazar.*

A Solution of the Tariff Problem.

He is here with his load of statistics
From every locality gleaned,
With his bellicose characteristics,
The tariff discourser, the fiend.
He is here with his facts and his folios,
His schedules and catalogues blind,
And he opens his worthy imbroglios,
And imperils the peace of mankind.

He comes now, the facilely fluent,
His lasso of logic unrolled,
To pull back the wandering truant
Who has carelessly strayed from the fold.
In his sophistry mail covered thinly
His dogmatic arrows are hurled,
He flaunts the long bill of McKinley
In the face of a floundering world.

There's a look of supreme devastation
Wherever his footsteps are steered,
And a general depopulation
The signal that he has appeared.
On free trade or revenue only
His various changes are rung,
But the populous places grow lonely
That list to the lilt of his lung.

On wool and steel rails and pig iron
From morning to night does he bawl,
Till we wish some Numidian lion
Would eat him, statistics and all.
The Old Man of the Sea to the seamen
Was not any worse in his way
Than this talkative, tariff-mad demon
Who tortures the men of today.

There are millions, I know, would not care if
This question were settled to stay,
And I have a way that the tariff
Can be settled forever and aye;
The State must have revenue, say you,
Then fine every man who is heard
To talk on the tariff, I pray you,
Some ninety-nine dollars a word.

—*Sam Walter Foss in the Yankee Blade.*

My Mariner.

O, he goes away singing,
Singing o'er the sea!
O, he comes again, bringing
Joy and himself to me!
Down through the rosemary hollow,
And up the wet beach I ran,
My heart in a flutter to follow
The flight of my sailor-man.

Fie on a husband sitting
Still in the house at home!
Give me a mariner, flitting
And flashing o'er the foam!
Give me a voice resounding
The songs of the breezy main!
Give me a free heart bounding
Evermore hither again!

Coming is better than going;
But never was queen so grand
As I, while I watch him blowing
Away from the lazy land.
I have wedded an ocean rover,
And with him I own the sea;
Yet over the waves, come over,
And anchor, my lad, by me.

Hark to his billowy laughter,
Blithe on the homeward tide!
Hark to it, heart! up and after;
Off to the harbor side;
Down through the rosemary hollows
And over the sandhills, light
And swift as a seabird, follow;
And ho! for a sail in sight!

—*The New Moon.*

The Dryad.

I have seen her limpid eyes,
Large with gradual laughter, rise
Through wild roses' nettles;
Like twin blossoms grow and stare—
Then the hateful, envious air
Whisked them into petals.

I have seen her hardy cheek,
Like a molten coral, leak
Through the leafage shaded
Of thick Chickasaws; and then,
When I made more sure, again,
To a red plum faded.

I have found her racy lips,
And her graceful finger tips,
But a haw or berry;
Glimmers of her there and here,
Just, forsooth, enough to cheer
And to make me merry.

Often on the ferny rocks
Dazzling rimples of loose locks
At me she hath shaken,
And I've followed—all in vain!—
They had trickled into rain,
Sunlit, on the braken.

Once her full limbs flashed on me,
Naked, where some royal tree
Powdered all the spaces
With wan sunlight and quaint shade—
Such a haunt romance hath made
For haunched satyr races.

There, I know, hid amorous Pan;
For a sudden pleading ran
Through the maze of myrtle,
And a rapid violence tossed
All its flowerage—'twas the lost
Cooings of a turtle.

—*Madison Cawein in "Moods and Memories."*

The Stream's Song.

What sings the stream?—ask him whose heart is sore,
"Woe," he will answer, "is the song thereof."
Ask him whose heart with joy is brimming o'er,
And he will tell thee, "love."
—*Clinton Scollard in Lippincott's.*

A Prize Boy.